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HANSARD'S
PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

THIRD SERIES:

COMMENCING WITH THE ACCESSION OF

WILLIAM IV.

44° & 45° VICTORIÆ, 1881.

VOL. CCLXV.

COMPRISING THE PERIOD FROM

THE SIXTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1881,

TO

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY OF AUGUST 1881.

NINTH AND LAST VOLUME OF THE SESSION.

LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY CORNELIUS BUCK,

AT THE OFFICE FOR "HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,"

22, PATERNOSTER ROW. [E.C.]

1881.



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VOLUME CCLXV.

THIRD SERIES.

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- Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £20,253, be granted, &c.,"—(*Mr. Biggar* :)—After debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.
After further debate, Original Question put, and *agreed to*.
(2.) £1,436, to complete the sum for the Charitable Donations and Bequests Office, Ireland.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 412
(3.) £74,629, to complete the sum for the Local Government Board, Ireland.—After debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 413
(4.) £23,595, to complete the sum for the Public Works Office, Ireland.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 430
(5.) £3,635, to complete the sum for the Record Office. ..
(6.) £6,050, to complete the sum for the Registrar General's Office, Ireland.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 431
(7.) £12,948, to complete the sum for the Valuation and Boundary Survey, Ireland.

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

- (8.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £46,446, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland, including certain Allowances under the Act 15 and 16 Vic. c. 83" .. 432
After debate, Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Item of £8,000, for the Crown Solicitor (Sub-head B), be omitted from the proposed Vote,"—(*Mr. Parnell*) .. 455
After further debate, Question put:—The Committee *divided*; Ayes 17, Noes 80; Majority 63.—(Div. List, No. 400.)
Original Question again proposed .. 471
After short debate, Original Question put, and *agreed to*.
(9.) £54,898, to complete the sum for the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland. —After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 471
(10.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £6,833, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries and the incidental Expenses of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland" .. 476
After short debate, Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £8,293, be granted, &c.,"—(*Mr. Byrne* :)—After further short debate, Question put, and *negatived*.
Original Question put, and *agreed to*.
(11.) £1,000, to complete the sum for the Admiralty Court Registry, Ireland.
(12.) £12,217, to complete the sum for the Registry of Deeds, Ireland.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 477
(13.) £1,717, to complete the sum for the Registry of Judgments, Ireland.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 478
(14.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £50,730, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries, Allowances, and Expenses of various County Court Officers, and of Magistrates in Ireland, and of the Revising Barristers of the City of Dublin" .. 479
Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £48,930, be granted, &c.,"—(*Mr. Healy* :)—After short debate, Question put:—The Committee *divided*; Ayes 14, Noes 65; Majority 51.—(Div. List, No. 401.)
Original Question again proposed .. 487
After short debate, Original Question put, and *agreed to*.
(15.) £69,588, to complete the sum for the Dublin Metropolitan Police.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 487
(16.) £81,612, to complete the sum for Prisons, Ireland.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 488
(17.) £47,548, to complete the sum for Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Ireland. —After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 492
(18.) £4,348, to complete the sum for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Ireland.

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

- (19.) £926, to complete the sum for the Teachers' Pension Office, Ireland.
(20.) £425, to complete the sum for the Endowed Schools Commissioners, Ireland.—After short debate, Vote *agreed to* .. 494
(21.) £1,439, to complete the sum for the National Gallery of Ireland.
(22.) £1,280, to complete the sum for the Royal Irish Academy.

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SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICES—Committee—continued.

CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES.

- (23.) £2,922, to complete the sum for Pauper Lunatics, Ireland.
- (24.) £9,058, to complete the sum for Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland.
- (25.) £2,485, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous, Charitable, and other Allowances, Ireland.—After short debate, Vote agreed to 497

CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.

- (26.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £78,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, as a Grant in Aid of the Revenue of the Island of Cyprus" 497
- After short debate, Question put:—The Committee divided; Ayes 52, Noes 19; Majority 33.—(Div. List, No. 402.)

(27.) £400,000, Transvaal.

(28.) £500,000, Afghan War, Grant in Aid.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow*; Committee to sit again *To-morrow*.

Veterinary Surgeons Bill [Lords] [Bill 214]—

Order for Committee read:—*Moved*, "That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*Mr. Mundella*) .. 502

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "To-morrow," in order to insert the words "upon Monday next,"—(*Mr. Warton*.)—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the word 'To-morrow' stand part of the Question:"—Question put, and *agreed to*.

Main Question put, and *agreed to*:—Committee *deferred* till *To-morrow*.

India Office Auditor (Superannuation) Bill [Bill 140]—

Order for Committee read:—*Moved*, "That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*The Marquess of Hartington*) .. 503

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "To-morrow," in order to insert the words "upon Monday next,"—(*Mr. Warton*.)—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the word 'To-morrow' stand part of the Question:"—After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to*.

Main Question put, and *agreed to*:—Committee *deferred* till *To-morrow*.

COMMONS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

MOTIONS.

ORDERS OF THE DAY—

Ordered, That the Orders of the Day be postponed until after the Notice of Motion relative to the Wigan Election,—(*Mr. Gladstone*.)

WIGAN ELECTION—MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS—

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, as followeth:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the

Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to represent to Your Majesty that Sir William Robert Grove, knight, and Sir Synge Christopher Charles Bowen, knight, two of the Justices of the High Court of Justice, being two of the Judges appointed for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act 1868," and "The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act 1879," have reported to the House of Commons that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the last Election for the Borough of Wigan:

We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause inquiry to be made, pursuant to the powers of the Act of Parliament passed in

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WIGAN ELECTION—continued.

the sixteenth year of the reign of Your Majesty, intituled "An Act to provide for the more effectual inquiry into the existence of Corrupt Practices at Elections for Members to serve in Parliament," by the appointing of John Morgan Howard, esquire, one of Your Majesty's Counsel, Thomas William Snagge, esquire, barrister at law, and Douglas Kingsford, esquire, barrister at law, as Commissioners, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such corrupt practices,"—(*Mr. Attorney General*)

504

After short debate, Question put:—The House *divided*; Ayes 37, Noes 43; Majority 6.—(Div. List, No. 403.)

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY—Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair: "—

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT—RESOLUTION—Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House considers the re-arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt was not warranted by his conduct during the interval which has elapsed since his release on ticket-of-leave, and is further of opinion that the length of the term, and the nature of the penal servitude previously suffered by Mr. Davitt, warrant his liberation,"—(*Mr. Parnell*.)—instead thereof

510

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question: "—After long debate, Question put:—The House *divided*; Ayes 61, Noes 19; Majority 42.—(Div. List, No. 404.)

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

SUPPLY—considered in Committee—CIVIL SERVICES—

(In the Committee.)

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(1.) £245,844, to complete the sum for Convict Establishments in England and the Colonies.

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £632,975, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Constabulary Force in Ireland"

552

After debate, Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £589,975, be granted, &c.,"—(*Mr. Arthur O'Connor* :)—After further short debate, Question put, and *negatived*.

Original Question again proposed

575

After short debate, Question put:—The Committee *divided*; Ayes 54, Noes 14; Majority 40.—(Div. List, No. 405.)

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(3.) £329,868, to complete the sum for Public Education, Ireland.—After debate, *Vote agreed to*

576

(4.) £3,399, to complete the sum for the Queen's University, Ireland.—After short debate, *Vote agreed to*

588

(5.) £1,276, to complete the sum for the Royal University of Ireland.

(6.) Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £9,428, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, in aid of the Expense of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland"

589

After short debate, Question put:—The Committee *divided*; Ayes 53, Noes 11; Majority 42.—(Div. List, No. 406.)

Resolutions to be reported upon *Monday* next.

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Irish Church Act Amendment Bill [Bill 235]—

- Order for Committee read:—*Moved*, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair,"—(*Mr. W. E. Forster*) .. 590
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned,"—(*Mr. Healy*):—After short debate, Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.
 Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*:—Bill *considered* in Committee .. 591
 After short time spent therein, Bill *reported*; as amended, to be considered upon *Monday* next.

Veterinary Surgeons Bill [*Lords*] [Bill 214]—

- Bill *considered* in Committee .. 595
 After short time spent therein, Bill *reported*, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered upon *Monday* next.

Fugitive Offenders Bill [*Lords*] [Bill 194]—

- Bill *considered* in Committee .. 597
 After short time spent therein, Bill *reported*, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered upon *Monday* next.

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales) Bill [Bill 3]—

- Moved*, "That the Bill be now read the third time,"—(*Mr. Roberts*) .. 600
 Amendment proposed, to leave out from the words "Bill be" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "re-committed in respect of Clause 1,"—(*Mr. Warton*),—instead thereof.
 Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to*.
 Main Question put, and *agreed to*:—Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

Newspapers (Law of Libel) Bill [Bill 5]—

- Moved*, "That the Bill be now read the third time"—(*Mr. Hutchinson*) .. 603
 After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to*:—Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

WAYS AND MEANS—

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, the sum of £13,764,507, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.
 Resolution to be reported upon *Monday* next.

Marriages Registration (No. 2) Bill—Ordered (*Mr. Briggs*, *Mr. Hopwood*, *Mr. Borlase*, *Mr. Barran*, *Mr. Denis O'Connor*); presented, and read the first time [Bill 254]

605

LORDS, MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

Regulation of the Forces Bill—

- Moved*, "That the Bill be now read 1^a,"—(*The Earl of Morley*) .. 606
 After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 1^a (No. 221.)

Newspapers (Law of Libel) Bill—

- Moved*, "That the Bill be now read 1^a,"—(*The Lord Waverley*) .. 607
 After short debate, Motion *agreed to*:—Bill read 1^a (No. 223.)

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Moved an Address for Return of the amount of Money given by the Indian Government to the different Ameers of Afghanistan since the Amirship of Dost Mahomed (inclusive); also the number of Guns, both large and small, and the amount of Ammunition for the same period,—(*Mr. Onslow* :)—Motion agreed to, as an unopposed Return 608

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POOR LAW—BOARDS OF GUARDIANS AND PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN—Question, *Mr. Courtauld*; Answer, *Mr. Dodson* 616

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INDIA—THE STRAIT'S SETTLEMENTS—THE PERAK EXPEDITION—EXPENSES—Questions, *Mr. Cropper*, *Mr. Lyulph Stanley*; Answers, *Mr. Courtney* 617

SOUTH AFRICA—ZULULAND—ENTRY OF BRITISH TROOPS—Question, *Sir David Wedderburn*; Answer, *Mr. Courtney* 617

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ORDERS OF THE DAY.

—o—o—o—

INDIA (FINANCE, &C.)—EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS—COMMITTEE—THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENT—

Order for Committee read:—*Moved*, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave
the Chair,"—(*The Marquess of Hartington* 628

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the
words "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the financial and general
administration of the affairs of India,"—(*Mr. Robert Fowler*),—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part
of the Question: "—After debate, Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and
agreed to:—Matter considered in Committee 698

Moved, "That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the Ordinary
Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1880 was £60,037,962;
the Revenue from Productive Public Works, including the Net Traffic Receipts from
Guaranteed Companies, was £8,446,704, making the total Revenue of India for that
year £68,484,666; that the Ordinary Expenditure in India and in England, including
Charges for the Collection of the Revenue, for Ordinary Public Works, and for
Interest on Debt exclusive of that for Productive Public Works, was £60,943,254;
the Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest),
including the payments to Guaranteed Companies for Interest and Surplus Profits, was
£8,724,361, making a total Charge for that year of £69,667,615; that there was an
excess of Expenditure over Income in that year of £1,182,949; that the Capital
Expenditure on Productive Public Works in the same year was £3,364,330; and that
there was also an outlay on the East Indian Railway of £154,248, beyond the
Debt of £9,576,614 created in England and in India on account of the Purchase of
the Line,"—(*The Marquess of Hartington*.)

After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to*.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow*.

Irish Church Act Amendment Bill [Bill 235]—

Bill, as amended, *considered* 703

Moved, "That the Bill be now read the third time,"—(*Lord Frederick
Cavendish*.)

After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to*:—Bill read the third
time, and *passed*.

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) Bill [Lords]

Order for Committee read:—*Moved*, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the
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Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—After short debate, Question put:—The House <i>divided</i> ; Ayes 50, Noes 15; Majority 35.—(Div. List, No. 407.)	
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Order for Third Reading read	715
Bill read the third time, and <i>passed</i> , without Amendment.	
 WAYS AND MEANS—	
Resolution [August 20] <i>reported</i> , and <i>agreed to</i> .	
 <hr style="width: 10%; margin: 10px auto;"/>	
Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill —Ordered (<i>Mr. Playfair</i> , <i>Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer</i> , <i>Lord Frederick Cavendish</i>); <i>presented</i> , and read the first time	
Army Acts Consolidation Bill —Ordered (<i>Mr. Secretary Childers</i> , <i>The Judge Advocate General</i> , <i>Mr. Campbell-Bannerman</i>); <i>presented</i> , and read the first time [Bill 255]	
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Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act (1878) Amendment Bill [Bill 155]—

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Amendment proposed,

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Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question:"—After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to*.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*:—Bill *considered* in Committee, and *reported*, without amendment.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read the third time,"—(*Mr. Evelyn Ashley*):—After short debate, Question put, and *agreed to*:—Bill read the third time, and *passed*,

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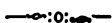
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LORDS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25.

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Army Acts Consolidation Bill—

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a,"—(*The Earl of Morley*) .. 868

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LORDS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—

The ROYAL ASSENT was given to several Bills ; and afterwards, HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH was delivered to both Houses of Parliament by The LORD CHANCELLOR.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Saturday the twelfth day of November next, to be then here holden ; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the twelfth day of November next.

COMMONS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

Message to attend The Lords Commissioners.

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REPRESENTATIVE PEER FOR IRELAND (*Writs and Returns*).

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

Writs and Returns electing the Earl of Milltown a Representative Peer for Ireland in the room of the late Earl of Wicklow, deceased, with the Certificate of the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland annexed thereto :
Delivered (on oath), and Certificate read.

COMMONS.



NEW MEMBERS SWORN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24.

Leds—Herbert John Gladstone, esquire.

Edinburgh City—Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, esquire.

NEW WRITS ISSUED.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18.

For *Leds*, *v.* Herbert John Gladstone, esquire, one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland.

For *Edinburgh City*, *v.* Right Hon. John M'Laren, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Session in Scotland.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19.

For *the Elgin Burghs*, *v.* Alexander Asher, esquire, Her Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20.

For *Lincoln County* (Northern Division), *v.* Robert Laycock, esquire, deceased.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22.

For *Durham County* (Northern Division), *v.* John Joicey, esquire, deceased.

For *Tyrone County*, *v.* Edward Falconer Litton, esquire, one of the Land Commissioners under "The Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881."

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27.

For *Cambridge County*, *v.* Benjamin Hunter Rodwell, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

IN THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
APPOINTED TO MEET 29 APRIL, 1880, IN THE FORTY-THIRD
YEAR OF THE REIGN OF

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

NINTH AND LAST VOLUME OF SESSION 1881.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, 16th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—
Consolidated Fund (No. 4)*; East Indian
Railway (Redemption of Annuities)* (215).

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

Moved, That the Commons Amendments to the Lords further Amendments, and Commons consequential Amendments, and Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords further Amendments, be considered.—(*The Lord Privy Seal*.)

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: My Lords, before we enter upon the consideration of these Amendments in detail, it may, perhaps, be worth our while to look briefly at the state of the Bill as it has been returned to us from the other House of Parliament. It will be in your Lordships' recollection that much

of the discussion which has taken place in this House with respect to the merits of this Irish Land Bill turned upon what was the 7th, and is now the 8th clause—the clause which dealt with the assignment of a fair rent. Your Lordships resolved, for reasons which I think commended themselves to the vast majority of the House, that you would read the Bill a second time; and, in coming to that conclusion, you also impliedly came to the resolution that you would not make any Amendment in the Bill which would interfere with its essential principle. That was the view that was expressed at the time by myself and by my noble and learned Friend behind me (Earl Cairns), and, I believe, was, at least as far as our judgment went, generally adhered to by us in the discussions in Committee. But we were apprehensive that there were points in which the Bill did not fulfil the policy which its authors had announced, and was not in agreement with the doctrines which they had laid down; and that, consequently, it exposed to dangers—dangers of a serious

kind, but lying outside the purview of the Bill—some of those classes which would be affected by its provisions. The greatest and most serious of those dangers affected the question of fair rent. There were in that clause affecting a fair rent sundry matters open to discussion. One of them—one of the most important of the secondary points—was that which excluded the landlord from equal access to the Court with the tenant, and that seemed to be a matter of considerable injustice. But over and above all the other dangers that affected the landlords from the operation of Clause 7 was this—that the fair rent should be fixed, not with reference to the circumstances which fix fair rent in England, and in all other countries in the world, but that it should be fixed with reference to the price which the tenant had given for his holding, and should so diminish the rent as the price of the holding increased; and when the price given for the holding again increased that the rent should be again diminished. This was the great danger to the interests of the landlord which arose from the operation of Clause 7. There was no other ground for apprehending that the rent would not be fairly fixed by those to whom the duty to fix it was assigned. With respect to the tenants' improvements, we were nearly all agreed that the tenant was to have the benefit and value of his improvements; and in all other matters we felt that honest and upright men would on inquiry be quite competent to fix a fair rent when once it was agreed that it was to be fixed by the tribunal to be appointed by the Bill. But in consequence of the prevalence of the opinion that the tenant right or price of the holding was to be a deduction from the fair rent—not only among Irishmen of the extreme school, but among many men in England also—it was felt that there was a serious danger that such an opinion would affect the Commissioners, and might leave its trace upon the decisions to which they would come. But I am bound to say that this opinion, whose operation we dreaded, was not an opinion which had ever been expressed by Her Majesty's Government. On the contrary, the Lord Privy Seal and the Lord Chancellor, in language I have already quoted, stated distinctly that they did not at all admit the doctrine

that the price of the holding was to be a deduction from the fair rent; and the Prime Minister has expressed the same view more than once in the House of Commons. But I cannot say that there was equal unanimity among noble Lords who ordinarily support the Government. The noble Duke opposite (the Duke of Argyll) said that it was absolutely inevitable that the fair rent, as the Bill stood, would be cut down by the price of the holding, and the noble Earl sitting on a lower Bench (the Earl of Dunraven) expressed the same view. We felt, as this difference of opinion existed, and as it was a matter affecting the rent of every landlord in Ireland, that this was a momentous part of the measure; and, though it was not a principle put forward by the Government, which we were contesting in fighting the Bill, still we thought it was essential that the greatest stress should be laid upon this matter. My Lords, I pointed out that danger when speaking on behalf of my Friends on the second reading; and my noble and learned Friend behind me, in more emphatic and clear language, speaking at the end of the debate, enlarged on the danger, and pointed out how it would work and how it might affect the decisions of the Land Commissioners. When we got into Committee I moved a sub-section which would have had the effect of preventing the dangerous operation apprehended in regard to these deductions. I said that it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the Amendment, and that but for the hope of introducing some such words we could not have assented to the second reading. My Lords, I have dwelt upon these words because I wanted to explain the motive and animus of our conduct in this House with respect to the Bill, and to show that we have been guided by a consistent principle. Our view of the immense importance of this Amendment has at last persuaded Her Majesty's Government, not, I am bound to say, to give up any of the principles which they laid down, or to infringe in the least degree upon the principle of the Bill, but simply to give judicial and statutory effect to the doctrines which they have upheld; that is, no doubt, the most satisfactory result of the discussion which we have had in this House. The House of Commons has also, I think, with great wisdom and justice, assented, although

not in the exact words we inserted, to the landlord and the tenant having equal access to the Land Court. They have also, with a slight alteration in the phrase affecting improvements, given their sanction to the view that the tenant can be paid for improvements he has made otherwise than by a mere money payment. There are many things known to all connected with land which it is fair to take into account when appraising the value of improvements and the effect they ought to have on a fair rent. I may say that the words we sent down were not accepted, but other words were substituted for them; and I am of opinion that the words sent back, on the whole, protect the landlord's interest better than the words we sent down. For this reason the House of Commons used the words "paid or otherwise compensated," whereas we entered into a series of circumstances that might be considered a ground for compensation; but it is obvious that the word "otherwise" will include not only all the words that we suggested, but any other circumstances or any mode of compensation that might have been omitted. With respect, therefore, to the 8th clause—the central and vital point of the Bill, so far as our deliberations and discussions have gone—I think we may speak in terms of unreserved satisfaction of the decision to which the House of Commons has come. With regard to the other Amendments, there are, undoubtedly, grounds why we should have been glad to see their decisions other than they were. With respect to two of them I do not speak quite freely, as they are not our Amendments. They were not moved from this side of the House, and we can scarcely exercise an entire liberty of disposition in regard to them. I could wish that the noble Duke (the Duke of Argyll), who I am sorry is not in his place, were present to take care of his own offspring. The noble Duke moved an Amendment to protect those who, under the promise given them by the Act of 1870, had purchased properties under the Ulster Custom of tenant right. I could not hold with the noble Lord the Lord Privy Seal that those persons were foolish for what they had done, and who had relied upon the provisions of an Act of Parliament. The noble Duke proposed an Amendment. It consisted of two parts, the improve-

ments made by the tenant, and the other and mysterious right, which entered into the goodwill. When the matter was last before this House the noble Duke abandoned the question of goodwill and limited the provision for compensation, which he introduced into the Bill, entirely to the question of the tenant's improvements. He provided that, where a landlord had previously purchased the tenant right of a holding, the landlord should be compensated out of the proceeds of the first sale by the tenant. I am sorry the provisions of the noble Duke were entirely rejected by the House of Commons. It is, however, fair to notice a thing which may have escaped observation. In assenting to another Amendment, the House of Commons practically do very much, though not entirely, what the noble Duke proposed. There is in the second clause an Amendment of ours which extended the landlord's right to compensation in the case of any sale in Ulster, or out of it, from the improvements which had been made by the landlord to those which had been purchased by the landlord. That is exactly the case of the person who has purchased the Ulster tenant right. Undoubtedly, in assenting to these words, the House of Commons assented to the principles of the noble Duke's Amendment. Still, if the noble Duke were here, or if he has intrusted anybody with the duty of moving and insisting on his Amendment, I, for one, should feel bound to vote for it; but substantially, and to a great extent, there is no doubt that the unobtrusive Amendment to which the House of Commons assented last night will, to a great extent, attain the object we had in view. I may say the same with respect to the Amendment of the noble Marquess opposite (the Marquess of Lansdowne) concerning leases. Since first leases were placed under the operation of the Bill it has received, from time to time, considerable modification; and the result now stands thus—that persons who have taken reversionary leases are saved, persons who wish to build are saved, persons who wish to have a home farm, or residences for themselves or their relatives are saved, and persons with very long leases are saved. There, however, remains, no doubt, a considerable residue; and my opinions are unaltered as to the injustice, in many cases, of the

provisions of the Bill. How far the injustice extends to any considerable class of Irish people I am unable to say. That is a matter that depends on local knowledge. I was much struck by an observation made the other night by the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Waterford) behind me, by whose discernment and knowledge of Ireland we have been so much assisted in our recent discussions. He said that, so far as the Irish people were concerned, he was satisfied with the exceptions and reservations which had been introduced into the original clause respecting leases. But in that matter I feel we are very much in the hands of the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Lansdowne) opposite. If he is disposed to move that we should insist on the Amendment he first submitted, I should feel bound to support him by my vote. With respect to the remaining Amendments, the Amendment which I was rebuked for calling Mr. Parnell's has fallen out of the Bill—I hope not owing to the prejudice I was said to have vented against it. It has been abandoned, and I must say its abandonment is a very material improvement to the Bill, because, although it might not have had any great effect for its original object, there is no doubt the principle was more vicious than that of any clause I have seen introduced into an Act of Parliament; and it would have had the additional effect of so blocking the Court with work at the beginning of the operations of the Land Commission that the Bill would have had no operation at all. Another Amendment was made in the clause by which the Government had given a very strange preference, which, from the beginning, I was never able to understand, to the landlord who raised his rent; he was to have an advantage which nobody else was to have. That very unnatural preference has been abandoned, and the Amendment which your Lordships made on that subject has been accepted. On the other hand, certain provisions with respect to the resumption during the first 15 years, or statutory term, have been adhered to by the House of Commons, though considerable modifications have been made in the operation of them. The matter is one on which my judgment does not agree with that of the Government; but I am not prepared, for the sake of those 15 years, to wreck the Bill, nor am I prepared to

advise the noble Earl who has charge of the Amendment (the Earl of Pembroke) with reference to compensation to press it. We have the pleasing assurance of the Lord Privy Seal that compensation will soon become an antiquated remedy. I could have wished that he had not thought it necessary to sharpen a weapon he never intended to use. The matter is not one of principle; it was abandoned in 1870, and I have never treated it in the debates as a matter of considerable importance. My Lords, this ends the catalogue of Amendments. I do not know what course the noble Marquess opposite (the Marquess of Lansdowne) intends to take, neither do I know whether the noble Duke (the Duke of Argyll) has intrusted anyone to speak for him with respect to the Amendment which stands in his name; but, subject to the explanations I have made, we shall not, on our side, take any action, or send the Bill back to the House of Commons. I can only close my observations on the subject by saying that your Lordships have not interfered with the principle of the Bill; your Amendments have removed excrescences and guarded against dangerous perversions, but they have not interfered with the principle; and for that principle, and for all the results it may produce, Her Majesty's Government, and not the House of Lords, will be exclusively responsible. I part from the Bill, expressing a hope, rather than a trust, that it may do great benefit to the Irish tenants, and not much harm to the Irish landlords.

THE MARQUESS OF LANSDOWNE: My Lords, I interpose in consequence of the appeal made to me by the noble Marquess. He asked me whether it was my intention to persevere with the Amendment relating to leases which for some time stood in my name. That Amendment was one with regard to which I felt, and still feel, very strongly. If it had to be considered upon its merits alone and with reference solely to the subject matter, I should most certainly ask the House to insist upon that Amendment. But the time has come when these details of the Bill can no longer be considered as mere matters of detail. Broader issues are before us—issues affecting the state of Ireland, and affecting, though in a less degree, the position of your Lordships' House,

I own that, if by persevering in this Amendment, or any other, I was to produce the effect of interrupting the progress of this measure, I should not be prepared, under the circumstances with which we are now confronted, to take the responsibility which such a course may involve. With reference to the position of your Lordships' House I feel this—that it would be impossible for your Lordships to insist upon a point relatively of such minor importance without rendering yourselves liable to have your arguments misrepresented and your motives obscured out-of-doors. Six months hence it would probably be difficult to find anyone who would be able to say precisely what it was your Lordships had determined to stand firm upon. More than that, I am influenced by the fact the noble Marquess has so well pointed out, that Her Majesty's Government have dealt with this Amendment and with other Amendments made by your Lordships in a spirit of conciliation, and with a desire to consider them fairly. And in the case of this particular Amendment, although the concessions made by the Government do not go as far as I should have wished, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that they are of considerable value. I will not take upon myself, after the full account which the noble Marquess has given, to recapitulate the concessions which we have obtained. They seem to me, as he stated, to be concessions of great importance, and they have this undoubted advantage—that not one of them, so far as I am aware, need interfere with the practical working and utility of the measure. I believe that is true of every one of your Lordships' Amendments, from that first important Amendment which had reference to holdings managed according to the English system, down to the last Amendment dealing with that of wild duck, which was retrieved for us by my noble Friend (the Marquess of Waterford) on the other side. My Lords, under these circumstances, I shall not certainly press this matter further; and I, therefore, beg to withdraw the Amendment which stood in my name.

LORD CARLINGFORD: My Lords, I certainly shall not attempt to fight the battle of any Amendment over again. I have little to say upon the statement of the noble Marquess opposite, except

that I listened to it, in common with all your Lordships, with the greatest possible pleasure. It was, of course, directed more to the other side of the House than to this; it was certainly not intended for this Bench. We are thoroughly satisfied with the reasons given by the noble Marquess for recommending the House to make no more changes in the Land Bill; we should have been perfectly satisfied with any reasons he could have produced. I have only one word to say. In our opinion, this Bill, if it passes into law in the form in which it has now come from the House of Commons, will not have sacrificed any one of the essential principles which it originally contained, or fail, so far as we and Parliament are concerned, to attain substantially the objects it has in view. I am quite willing to add that, with respect to its details, in our opinion it has been distinctly improved by the collision and comparison of opinions of the majorities of the two Houses of Parliament, looking at it, no doubt, from opposite points of view. That is our conviction, which I am glad to state to the House. I will only say, in conclusion, that I join with the noble Marquess in earnestly hoping that this measure will do great good to the tenants in Ireland; and I also hope and believe it will do great good to the landlords of Ireland. ["Oh!"] I speak as one of them myself. I believe, considering the circumstances of the country, it will do them essential good in the future, by placing the essential rights of property—which are certainly at this moment in Ireland not in a satisfactory condition—upon a firmer and a safer foundation.

Motion agreed to.

The Commons propose to amend the Amendments made by the Lords to the Amendment made by the Commons to the Lords Amendment in page 2, line 5, by leaving out the words ("or acquired, and have in the main been upheld,") and inserting in lieu thereof the following words ("by the landlord or his predecessors in title, and have been substantially maintained,") by leaving out the word ("or") and inserting the word ("and,") and also by leaving out the words ("made or acquired.")

Moved, That this House doth not insist upon their Amendment.

VISCOUNT MONCK said, that the Bill, having escaped the shoals and quicksands which had beset its course, was now about to pass from their Lordships' hands, and embark on its mission as a solvent of some of the social and political difficulties of Ireland. This was the last opportunity which would offer in their Lordships' House for either criticism on its details or speculation as to its probable effects. He therefore trusted their Lordships would allow him to trespass on their attention with a very few observations.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND rose to Order. He said he did not think the noble Viscount would be in Order in speaking at this stage on the general principles of the Bill.

VISCOUNT MONCK said, he was not going to speak on the general principles of the Bill, but only to say a few words on its probable effects in Ireland. This Bill had been supported and tolerated in their Lordships' House from very mixed motives. It had been supported as a great measure of public policy for the pacification of Ireland, and had been accepted on this ground by those who dissented from many of its principles and details. For his own part, he had given it a loyal and ungrudging support, because he considered it a measure founded on the strictest principles of equity and justice—a measure which gave to the tenantry of Ireland some reparation for the past and security for the future. He believed that these were also the sentiments of the small minority of Irish Peers who acted with him on this question. They considered that they were only doing an act of justice in supporting this Bill, and they had no right to make any claims on the gratitude of their countrymen for doing an act of justice. But, having thus separated themselves from their class for the purpose of supporting the claims of the great body of the Irish tenants, he thought they had entitled themselves to appeal to them, and to those who possessed their confidence, and to ask them not to nullify their work, but to give to this Bill a generous reception, and to its provisions a full, honest, and fair trial. The enactment of good laws was of little use if sinister influence was used to induce those who were to be subjected to them to baffle their objects and to cripple their operation. He be-

lieved this Bill was capable of conferring inestimable benefits on all classes in Ireland; but this result would mainly depend on its being received in a loyal and generous spirit, and on the removal from the course of its operation of all disturbing elements. Political agitation was a mighty influence for the attainment of political purposes, and he was not the man to deprecate or discountenance it when kept within legitimate bounds, and directed to the accomplishment of feasible objects; but it should be used as a remedial medicine, and not as the normal food of the system. Neither the human frame nor the body politic could be maintained in vigorous or robust health if subjected to the continual action of drastic influences, which were on occasion useful, and even necessary. From various circumstances, this had for some time past been the case in Ireland; and he would appeal in the interests of the country to the patriotism, good sense, and good feeling of all classes of Irishmen to endeavour, by seeking to calm the public mind, to secure for the provisions of the Bill an honest and a full trial. But if these considerations should not have weight, and it should become apparent that it was determined to neutralize the designs of the Legislature by continuing the licentious agitation which had produced so much lawlessness in Ireland, then he thought they who had given them a loyal support had a right to appeal to the Government to take stringent measures to counteract such conduct. Their Lordships would easily understand that it was not an agreeable duty for one sitting on those Benches even to hint at a course which might involve interference with personal liberty or freedom of discussion. They were told by moralists that all vices were the result of the misuse, the perversion, or the misapplication of instincts, sentiments, and principles in themselves just and lawful; and what was true in morals was equally true in politics. Personal liberty, the right of free speech and free discussion, were not absolute rights to be exercised by every man at his own discretion. The exercise of all these rights must be subject to the fundamental rule of the social compact, by which they all agreed to give up a certain portion of personal liberty in order to secure the enjoyment of regulated freedom. Where liberty

ended and licence began must in every case be decided on its own circumstances; but most reasonable men would agree that the line should be drawn somewhere short of the point where discussion took the form of disputing the right of the Government to the allegiance of its subjects, and personal action was directed to oppose the enforcement of the law. He was quite aware of the difficulties, moral and legal, with which the Government had had to contend in endeavouring to enforce the law up to that time in Ireland; but the passing of this Bill had swept away many of those difficulties from its path. There was now in Ireland no dominant creed or class; there was now no room for unjust oppression of one class by another. The agitation, if continued, must be directed, not to the redress of grievances, but to the destruction of all authority; and he was bound to say that, in the event he contemplated, the time would have arrived when Her Majesty's Government would have to make their election between the alternative courses of either giving up the country altogether or adopting such a vigorous plan of administration as would provide *ne quid detrimenti respublica capiat*, and prevent the beneficent intentions of the Legislature in passing this Bill from being frustrated or defeated.

EARL GRANVILLE: I feel some doubt whether I should take any part in a discussion which appears to some of your Lordships not to be strictly within the Rules of Order; but your Lordships would wish me, I think, to take some notice of the appeal which nobody could make with greater authority than the noble Viscount behind me. I do not know anyone in this House who, from the large and liberal views he has taken with regard to the tenantry of Ireland, has a right to speak with more authority in advising them to receive with satisfaction and goodwill the measure now passed by both Houses of the Legislature. I will only in one word say that Her Majesty's Government have had a most difficult task imposed on them. They were of opinion that it was absolutely necessary to deal with the lawless state of things in Ireland; and they were equally convinced that they ought not exclusively to deal with that state of things by measures of coercion, but that it would be necessary to bring in reme-

dial measures. They feel what was so well expressed in the language of the Lord Privy Seal and of the noble Viscount with regard to the state of things in Ireland; and if this extraordinary agitation should continue they will not relax their vigour and determination in maintaining the majesty and authority of the law.

Motion agreed to.

Commons Amendment agreed to.

Remaining Commons Amendments to the Amendments made by the Lords agreed to.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: The last of the Amendments having been agreed to, I wish to make a statement in confirmation of the statement made by the Prime Minister. It may be presumptuous to suppose that anything he says can require confirmation as a matter of fact; but his credibility was doubted when he said that there had been no arrangement between the two sides. Now, the Front Opposition Bench of the House of Commons had no notion what course the Government intended to take with regard to any of the Amendments; and the Prime Minister's statement, if I may say so without presumption, is therefore absolutely true. I had no knowledge whatever as to what the Government intended to do with any one Amendment, nor was there any person authorized to act on our behalf in that respect. It is, therefore, an entire mistake to suppose that there was any arrangement between the two Houses on the subject.

CENTRAL ASIA—RUSSIAN ADVANCES.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

LORD STRATHNAIRN asked the Under Secretary of State for India, Whether Her Majesty's Government have received information of the annexation by Russia of Askabad, and its occupation by Russian troops? The noble and gallant Lord observed that he had placed this Question on the Notice Paper; but he also wished to ask the Government whether a railroad had been constructed, or was in progress of construction, from Askabad to Michaeloff, a new port, near the centre of the east coast of the Caspian, which frequently had been the intended or actual base of Russian operations

against Central Asia? Askabad was an old Turcoman fort, about 200 miles south-east of Michaeloff, and stood on the junction of the Khiva caravan road with the Michaeloff and Herat road, which left Merv 80 miles east of its nearest point. It appeared by a debate in "another place" that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg had informed Her Majesty's Government that this annexation and military occupation had taken place, but seemingly without the consent of Her Majesty's Government. Askabad was important as belonging to the vast region called Central Asia, which ran between and marched with India and Afghanistan to its south, and Russia to the north. Roughly speaking, it was of great political interest to both Powers, who, therefore, for the sake of their mutual rights and a good understanding between themselves, established a balance of power in Central Asia, of which Count Nesselrode often said England and Russia were the arbiters, and England and Russia had officially promised to uphold its integrity. Russia in possession of Askabad was sure to connect it by rail with Michaeloff, and by another rail with Herat and Merv. It was, he contended, impossible to argue that the annexation and military occupation of Askabad and its district by Russia, without the consent of Her Majesty's Government, was not a very dangerous disturbance of the Central Asian balance of power. Astrakan, at the head of the Caspian, stood at the mouths of the Volga, and the operation against Herat by Michaeloff was 300 miles shorter than that of the operation formerly intended by Russia by the line from Astrakan of the Attrek River and Valley, with the further advantage that it would not awaken the susceptibilities of Persia as to any interference with her territorial rights on the Attrek Valley. Those susceptibilities were so strong that when we were on good terms with Persia we obtained an engagement from Russia that she would respect these rights for a considerable distance up the course of the River Attrek. In the Eastern Question and Afghanistan debates it was not the policy of Her Majesty's Government to contemplate Russia's present policy by the light of the past, but to keep Russia in the background, although she was the great actor in both dramas, from the

end of the 17th century. The question of Askabad could not be properly appreciated without a brief reference to past history, in which he hoped their Lordships would accompany him. In 1711 Russia, signally defeated in her attempt to invade the Bosphorus and Constantinople from the Black Sea and line of the Pruth, as shown by the Treaty of Falcksen, turned her thoughts of aggrandizement to the Caspian Sea as a base of operations against Persia and Central Asia, through which she wished to conduct her mercantile military caravan route from Orenburg or Siberia to the mouths of the Amoor River and the China Ocean. Fortune favoured her. The Afghans had invaded and overrun Persia, and the Shah had fled to Ispahan, and, in despair, entreated the Czar to aid him with an Army against the Afghans. The Czar consented, but on the condition that Persia should cede him her fairest Provinces on the south-east of the Caspian. Under the influence of a treacherous Prime Minister, the Shah, in a Treaty bearing the Minister's dishonoured name—the Treaty of Ismail Bey—ceded the Provinces; but Peter the Great, with protestations of his unceasing friendship for his faithful ally and good friend the Shah, declined to fulfil the Treaty promises of military aid. From this time to 1838 Russia's annexations from north to south and west to east were too well known to require description; but they mostly were in the direction he had stated. In that year Count Nesselrode had promised formally to Lord Palmerston that if Her Majesty's Government would agree to the ascent to the Throne of one of the Persian Princes, not the heir, he engaged the Emperor's word that he should not undertake any war or reconquest, especially of Herat, the key of Afghanistan, which was the gate of India. But the Prince had hardly become Shah before he, with the consent and assistance of General Simonich, Russian Minister at Teheran, organized the most formidable army that had ever been set on foot since Nadir Shah, and, in spite of all our Government's and Lord Palmerston's energetic protests, besieged Herat, accompanied by the Russian and English Ministers. From the Shah's camp the Russian Minister called on the Governor of Herat to surrender it to the Shah, or he would bring

up an Army to besiege it, and on Khamran Khan, backed up by a gallant British Artillery officer, Captain Pottinger, refusing to do so, General Simonich borrowed from the Shah 2,000 Russian deserters, and with a Persian division attacked the main redoubt of Herat, and was severely wounded and repulsed. In the meantime, General Simonich had detached to Cabul his Military Attaché, Captain Vicovich, to seduce Dost Mahomed, the Ameer of Afghanistan, from our alliance, and to persuade him, by a secret Treaty, to give up Candahar to Persia. Captain Vicovich succeeded in both attempts, of which the results were war between India and Afghanistan, the flight of Dost Mahomed from Cabul, and the English occupation of Cabul by Lord Keane. There was another fatal consequence of Dost Mahomed's rupture with India, effected by Russian agency—the retreat from Cabul. Under an inefficient leader, the column retired in disorder, encumbered by a helpless crowd of women and children, in frost and snow, with a scanty commissariat, with no precautions in the dangerous Passes of the Suliman ranges, with no advance or rear-guard, no reconnoitring, no crowning of heights. The English troops were attacked on all sides, and, with the exception of one or two individuals, destroyed by the savage and warlike tribes who inhabited and held the Suliman ranges and their dangerous Passes, except one, the Golowrie Pass, further down. These ranges branched off from the Himalayas, opposite Peshawur, in a southerly direction, and divided India from Afghanistan to the meeting of the five rivers at Mittunkote. Their inhabitants were so aggressive that India, at a great expense, was obliged to maintain a small army of all arms, with a line of forts, to protect our Trans-Indus and Punjab possessions from their devastations. So fanatical were these people that it was death to a British subject to enter their mountains. Over such subjects the Ameer, their religious head, held a sort of suzerainty, half feudal, half religious, paying them £70,000 a-year, instead of their paying him taxes. And he had no power over them for good, but only for the worst purposes, such as a cruel Jihad which the Ameer meditated against India in 1857 to relieve Islamism in danger before

Delhi; and if he had done so, we, in the opinion of the most competent judges, should have lost India. Such were the irregular soldiery of the Ameer of United Afghanistan, who had also at his disposal a fairly organized Regular Army, for the East, of all arms of from 45,000 to 50,000 men; but it might be said that the better organized they were the more dangerous they were, for they had a disagreeable quality of deserting to the enemy in a body. As regarded the present Ameer, surely no one could believe that he was of the slightest use, with Ayoob Khan in possession of Candahar, and the tribes of the Suliman ranges ready to rise in his support, should he march on Cabul. And it was equally certain that, as Afghanistan was no longer part of our balance of power in Central Asia, to intrust the defences of our North-West Frontier to troops who would have to take the field in the deadly climate of Peshawur would be a useless sacrifice of them.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD: Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg has been informed that the country immediately surrounding Askabad is the southern boundary of the Tekke Oasis, which has been annexed to Russia; that the head-quarters of General Rohrberg, the successor of General Skobelev, are at Askabad, but that there might be a few troops at Girvan; that some troops have advanced as far as Luftabad, but had returned. Until Her Majesty's Government receives more exact information, it cannot express an opinion as to the extent to which the Russian advances may trench, if they trench at all, upon what has been considered to be Persian territory.

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY suggested that the noble Earl opposite (Earl Granville) should state whether his information on this subject was exactly similar to that which had reached the India Office. It was most important to know the exact position of the Russian Forces on the borders of the Persian Empire. Of course, he was quite prepared to be told that the information received at the Foreign Office was not such as could be communicated at present to the House; but he should like, if possible, to know what information the noble Earl possessed on this subject—whether Persia was a consenting party to the presence of Russian

troops on the ground they occupied ; and whether there was any ground for connecting the operations of Russia with those of Ayooob Khan ? He asked these questions, which might appear to the noble Earl indiscreet, because it seemed to him—he said so with hesitation, and he hoped the noble Viscount would not consider it a personal reflection—that cold water was being thrown upon this subject. At all events, the importance of it in relation to English interests seemed to be somewhat depreciated by the noble Earl disdaining to take notice of it.

EARL GRANVILLE: I agree with the noble Marquess that perhaps I ought to have answered this Question. The reason I did not is this—In the first instance, the noble and gallant Lord (Lord Strathnairn) gave Notice of his intention to address his Question to the Under Secretary of State for India ; then he wrote to me, requesting me to be in my place in order that I might answer it. I came down to the House accordingly ; but the noble and gallant Lord did not appear till a late hour, and his Question was postponed. Then he gave public Notice that he wished to put it to the noble Viscount. In these circumstances I did not think it necessary to publicly interfere ; but I furnished my noble Friend with the answer I should myself have given. I, therefore, do not think I am altogether open to the charge of the noble Marquess. On the other hand, there is some inconvenience in the noble Marquess the late Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs starting up and putting a whole string of questions on this subject, some of which I cannot at this moment remember, without giving the slightest Notice of his intention. As far as I can gather these questions I do not think I am in a position to give an affirmative answer to any of them ; but if the noble Marquess will repeat them—say on Thursday—I shall be glad to give him all the information we possess.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY— REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

OBSERVATIONS.

LORD LAMINGTON called the attention of the Government to the Report of the Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery. The noble Lord pointed out that it was worthy of a far better building

than that in which it was placed, and that it was in dangerous proximity to a shaft from some works and to a number of wooden sheds. The national loss would be very great if the Gallery were destroyed by fire ; and he alluded to the fact that a fire did really break out in January last, but did not extend to the Gallery. He urged the importance of providing a special building for the pictures where their safety might be insured, and where plenty of space could be provided, not only for those already in hand, but for those which were annually acquired. He could bear testimony to the immense importance of the Gallery as a national monument, and to the interest felt in it by numerous working men and others ; and he confidently recommended it to the attention of the Government.

VISCOUNT HARDINGE said, he hoped that steps would be taken to remove the large quantity of inflammable matter in the shape of wooden sheds now standing in the immediate vicinity of the Gallery, and also that the furnace and chimney stack attached thereto would also be removed to a distance. He would, as a Trustee, be very glad to see the portraits in a better building ; but he could see no immediate prospect of that, considering the claims that were being made for other Galleries.

LORD SUDELEY said, that Her Majesty's Government felt both the great importance of the matter and the difficulty of dealing with it. No one knew better than the noble Lord himself how important were the questions involved. The noble Lord was himself Chairman of a Committee, which sat in the other House in the year 1877 for some months, and went very fully into the whole question of Public Buildings in the Metropolis. He would remember the result of that inquiry was that the Committee were unable to make any practical suggestion. They merely submitted in their Report the different plans which had been laid before them, without arriving at any conclusion, and expressed a hope that Government would deal thoroughly with the question. At the present time, two other large buildings—the Law Courts and the Natural History Museum—were drawing towards completion, and it was hoped that next year when they were finished, and the great drain on the public purse lessened,

that arrangements might be made for the erection of other public buildings. He was afraid that it would be impossible to make the Portrait Gallery thoroughly secure in the present building; but he could assure the noble Lord that precautions had been taken for some time past by the First Commissioner of Works to prevent danger by fire. If the noble Lord would refer to the Report just issued, he would see that the Trustees—of which the noble Lord himself was one—had stated their approval of what had been done in the following terms:—

“The Trustees record with considerable satisfaction the great improvements that have been effected during the past year, under the direction of the First Commissioner of Her Majesty’s Office of Works, in the parts adjoining the eastern entrance. By the construction of a strong side wall and the introduction of skylights a spacious vestibule had been created, which is found to be singularly well suited for the display of sculpture.

“Solid iron doors running on rollers have been substituted for the ordinary hinged doors of wood, and the western side of the wooden shed of the adjacent Indian Museum has been faced with solid walls of brick, thereby minimizing the risk of fire.”

This would show the noble Lord that the First Commissioner of Works had by no means been so neglectful as had been assumed. So far as the stack and boiler were concerned, it was under consideration whether it would not be possible to move them away from the building, as the Trustees recommended. Before resuming his seat, he would only say that he agreed it would be impossible to overrate the loss that would occur were these National Portraits to be damaged. The Government hoped that the time was not far distant when a sum could be afforded to erect a proper and thoroughly safe deposit for this invaluable Collection.

VISCOUNT BURY remarked, that the wooden sheds on the western side of the Exhibition buildings were in a very discreditable condition. They were in a state of decay, and altogether untidy, dilapidated, and unsightly. They ought to be removed, as they were, practically, deteriorating the value of property in the neighbourhood. He shared the wish of the noble Lord (Lord Lamington) to preserve from fire this most valuable Collection.

EARL STANHOPE said, as son of the first Chairman, he naturally took

a great interest in this Collection, and hoped that, to avoid all risk of fire, the Government would at least move away the furnace and chimney stack adjoining the Gallery. These valuable pictures were not insured against fire, and, if destroyed, would be irreplaceable.

PAWNBROKERS.

ADDRESS FOR A RETURN.

EARL BEAUCHAMP moved—

“That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Return of the number of attendances of pawnbrokers and their assistants at the police courts of the Metropolis from 1st January 1880 to 31st December 1880.”

THE EARL OF ROSEBURY said, it would not be easy to prepare the Return asked for by the noble Earl; but he would undertake that everything possible should be done.

Motion agreed to.

House adjourned at Seven o’clock.
to Thursday next, a quarter
before Five o’clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 16th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—*Resolutions* [August 15] reported
—NAVY AND ARMY EXPENDITURE, 1879-80.

SUPPLY—considered in Committee—NAVY ESTIMATES; CIVIL SERVICES, Class IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 4 to 9, 11 and 12; REVENUE DEPARTMENTS; SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

PRIVATE BILLS (*by Order*)—*Third Reading*—Ballyclare, Ligoniel, and Belfast Junction Railway*; Belfast and Northern Counties Railway*; Belfast, Strandtown, and High Holywood Railway*, and passed.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Select Committee*—Solent Navigation* [207], nominated.

Committee—*Report*—*Third Reading*—Royal University of Ireland [247]; Pollen Fishing (Ireland)* [248], and passed.

QUESTIONS.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN—ARTICLE 61
—THE ARMENIANS.

MR. BRYOE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether it is not the fact that the reforms

which the Ottoman Porte undertook by the sixty-first article of the Treaty of Berlin to introduce into the provinces inhabited by the Armenians have not yet been introduced; and, whether he will inform the House what progress has been made with the negotiations between the Six Powers and the Porte for the execution of this sixty-first article, and generally towards the settlement of the Armenian Question?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: I regret to state that no progress has yet been made towards carrying into effect the 61st Article of the Treaty of Berlin. Lord Dufferin has made strong representations on the subject to the Sultan and his Prime Minister, who appear, both of them, to be alive to the gravity of the situation, and has earnestly pressed them, pending the elaboration of a permanent scheme of reform, to take immediate steps for arresting the more crying evils, by appointing an able Administration with ample powers and extended jurisdiction. The absence of some of the Ambassadors from Constantinople, the suspension of business during the month of Ramazan, and other causes, have hitherto prevented any joint action of the Representatives in regard to the Armenian reforms; but Lord Dufferin is fully alive to the great importance which the Government and people of this country attach to the question, and he has stated that he will spare no effort and miss no opportunity of pressing forward its solution.

PRISONS (IRELAND)—DIVINE SERVICE IN CARRICK-ON-SHANNON GAOL.

MR. REDMOND asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether twenty-eight persons who were sent to Carrick on Shannon Gaol for one week were left without Divine Service on Sunday 7th August in said gaol; and, if so, what arrangements have been made to prevent the occurrence of similar events for the future?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that what was stated in the Question was fact; but the prison was one of the minor prisons in which commitments were only made for seven days, and it had no chaplain attached to it, the conducting of service being left to the local clergymen, none of whom applied on the occasion in question.

Mr. Bryce

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—KING JA-JA.

MR. SUMMERS (for Mr. CAINE) asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, If his attention has been drawn to the recent barbarities committed by King Ja-Ja, of Opabo, on the West Coast of Africa; and, if so, whether Her Majesty's Consul at Fernando Po has been instructed to inquire into the matter, and bring such judicious pressure to bear upon him as will in future prevent a repetition of such atrocities?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: No, Sir; we have not heard anything of the matter at the Foreign Office. We are aware that there has been a newspaper paragraph on the subject; but we have no information.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—ARRESTS.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, In how many cases have warrants been issued under the Coercion Act in which the police have not succeeded in arresting the suspected person?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that this was a Question which he did not think that he should be called upon to answer, and he did not think that he ought to give this information. The Act required that when any person was arrested under its provisions he should be supplied with a copy of the warrant, and that requirement had been complied with in the present case. It was, however, not necessary that the Executive Government should state what warrants it proposed to issue, nor what warrants remained in its hands unissued.

MR. HEALY: Would the right hon. Gentleman decline to give the House any opportunity of knowing how far the Irish police discharge their duty?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: The Question has a larger interpretation than that. The Act requires, in the case of an arrest, that a copy of the warrant should be given to the person concerned; and I do not think we are bound to give further information than that.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—MR. MACAULAY, A PRISONER UNDER THE ACT.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,

Whether it is not the fact that Mr. Macaulay, who was arrested on suspicion of "treasonable practices," after having first declined to sign conditions on being offered his release, some days afterwards applied to the prison authorities and begged to be allowed to sign them; if the Government did not declare that their conditional intention to release him was much modified by his first refusal to sign; and, if so, will he state what circumstances transpired in Mr. Macaulay's favour between his first refusal to sign and his subsequent intimation of willingness to do so, to induce the Government to consent to his release; if it is true that Mr. Macaulay was allowed during his imprisonment to send out of Kilmainham articles to a Mayo paper against the Land League; and, whether the privilege of writing political articles on any subject is allowed to every suspect previously connected or unconnected with the Press?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that the first portion of the Question was correct. The Government had made no such declaration as that referred to in the second portion. Mr. Macaulay had not been allowed to send articles to Mayo against the Land League or on any other subject. The privilege of writing articles was only extended to those who were engaged in that profession.

ARMY—SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING, CHATHAM.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether it is the case that, since April last, the Instructor of Military Law, &c. at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, has been absent from duty, no substitute has been appointed, and that the classes have been altogether abandoned; and on what ground the instruction in this important subject has been allowed to be discontinued?

MR. CHILDERS: In reply to my hon. Friend, I have to state that the Instructor of Military Law, History, and Strategy at Chatham did not discontinue his classes, although in bad health, until the 8th of June, and in the summer this course is not generally proceeded with on account of the officers being engaged in out-door studies. But the Instructor

is on the point of promotion, and it will be necessary to appoint a successor at once, when the instruction in these subjects will be resumed.

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND)—MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD, R.M.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, When Mr. Clifford Lloyd was appointed a magistrate for Drogheda, county Louth, and where the official record is to be found; and, if not, what jurisdiction he possessed at the Drogheda meeting on 1st January last?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that Mr. Clifford Lloyd was appointed a magistrate on the Lord Lieutenant's warrant on the 30th of December, 1880, and was sworn in as a magistrate for the county of Louth. The official record of the appointment was in the Chief Secretary's Office at Dublin. Mr. Clifford Lloyd was, therefore, duly qualified to act as a magistrate at the Drogheda meeting on the 1st of January last.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS (IRELAND), 1880.

MR. ANDERSON (for Mr. SEELY) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If his attention has been drawn to the statement in a Paper presented by command of Her Majesty to Parliament, entitled "The Agricultural Statistics of Ireland for the year 1880," that the number of holdings is 574,222, and by another Paper presented by command of Her Majesty to Parliament, entitled "Return of Agricultural Holdings in Ireland compiled by the Local Government Board in Ireland from Returns furnished by the Clerks of the Poor Law Unions in Ireland in January 1881," the total number of agricultural holdings is stated to be 660,185; and, if he can give the House any explanation of the difference between these two Returns?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that the Return of the Local Government Board was a Return of the holdings, the Return in each case being separate. In the agricultural statistics as given by the Registrar General all lands held by one man in the same townland were reckoned as one holding. Both Returns he believed to be correct.

THE STATISTICAL ABSTRACT—LOCAL TAXATION.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Whether his attention has been drawn to the meagre character of the information given at page 7 of the Statistical Abstract about Scotch and English Local Taxation; also to the fact that the latest year for which even the brief details are applicable is so far back as 1873-4 for Scotland; and, whether an effort will be made during the Recess to complete the Scotch and English Returns so as to supply the public with the means of knowing that local taxation is yearly on the increase, and that the amounts now collected by local taxes are vastly in excess of those levied fifteen years since?

MR. DODSON: My noble Friend the Secretary to the Treasury has asked me to answer the Question. The Statistical Abstract is not prepared by the Treasury or Local Government Board, but by the Board of Trade; and neither the Treasury nor the Local Government Board are responsible for it, except so far as regards any figures in it taken from their Returns. The Local Taxation Returns for 1879-80, and the Local Government Board Report for the last year, have both been presented to Parliament and are ready for issue; and these, in connection with the preceding Returns and Reports, will, so far as concerns England and Wales, furnish all the information required.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, it was very inconvenient to be put off from the Head of one Department to another. He had been shoved off from the Secretary to the Treasury to whom he had put the Question, to the President of the Local Government Board, who had no right to interfere with the local accounts of Scotland, and now to the President of the Board of Trade, who really had no duties whatever in connection with the local accounts either of Scotland or England. He had got information from the President of the Local Government Board about English local accounts which he did not ask for. He was perfectly well aware of what the right hon. Gentleman had just told him; what he wanted was local accounts of Scotland, now seven years in arrears.

He complained to the Speaker that he could not get the answer he wanted. He now asked the President of the Board of Trade to give him a satisfactory reply to the Question?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN said, that as the Question had been put down to the Secretary to the Treasury, his attention had not been called to it until a few minutes ago. He was afraid, therefore, that he would not be able to give what the hon. and gallant Gentleman would consider a full and satisfactory reply. The subject of these Statistical Returns, especially in regard to local taxation, had been under the consideration of the Board of Trade, and they were not satisfied themselves either with the completeness of these Returns or with the lateness of them, and thought that in both respects they might be materially improved. The matter had still further to be considered by Mr. Giffen, the present Head of the Statistical Department; and if nothing had yet been done in the matter, it was due chiefly to the fact that the Department had lately been overburdened with the necessity of preparing complicated and difficult Returns, and that they had not had time to give the matter the consideration which it deserved.

PUBLIC HEALTH—VACCINATION OF THE LOWER ANIMALS.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF (for Mr. GIBSON) asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether he has read the Address of Dr. Pasteur, delivered at the recent Medical Congress, and reported in the "Times" of 9th August 1881, on the subject of the vaccination of the lower animals; and, whether, having regard to the great importance of the topic, he will cause the Address to be printed and circulated as a Parliamentary Paper?

MR. DODSON: I have seen the Address of M. Pasteur as reported in *The Times*, and I am fully sensible of its importance. I have received a communication from the President of the Congress, who has promised to furnish me with an authentic copy of the Address, and immediately after its receipt I hope to be able to lay it on the Table of the House, in order that it may be circulated as a Parliamentary Paper among Members.

ARMY EXAMINATION—CANDIDATES FOR SANDHURST.

VISCOUNT CRICHTON (for Major VAUGHAN LEE) asked the Secretary of State for War, Why the result of the examination of candidates for entry into Sandhurst which commenced on the 27th of June last has not been declared before the 15th of August by the Civil Service Commissioners?

MR. CHILDERS: In reply to the noble Lord, I may say that I have ascertained from the Civil Service Commissioners, over whom I have no control whatever, that the delay on this occasion has been the result of the unusually large number of candidates, and of one of the Examiners' Reports being received later than usual. The list will be published this week.

LIGHTHOUSES (SCOTLAND).

MR. CHARLES PALMER asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether the Trinity House has expressed to that Department an opinion condemning the selection of Dunbar as a site for a lighthouse; whether that opinion has been supported by the views of master mariners thoroughly conversant with the navigation of the Firth of Forth; whether, notwithstanding the condemnation of that site, the Northern Lights Commissioners adhere to their intention to erect a lighthouse at Dunbar; and, whether the Board of Trade will refuse to sanction the undertaking?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: In answer to the hon. Member, I have to say it is true that the Trinity House has differed in opinion from the Northern Lights Commissioners with regard to the lighting of the Firth of Forth; and it is also true that I have received from shipmasters and others interested in the navigation an expression of their opinion, also, in opposition of the views entertained by the Northern Lights Commissioners; and, under those circumstances, having given the whole matter very careful consideration, I caused a letter to be addressed to the Northern Lights Commissioners about a week ago, in which I urged upon them the desirability of immediately proceeding with the erection of a lighthouse at Fidra, which is a site as to which there is no difference of opinion; but, at the same time, I in-

formed them I thought it would be better to defer proceeding with the erection of the lighthouse at Dunbar, with a view to a complete settlement of all the points raised concerning the lighting of the Forth.

IRELAND — RETURN OF PRIVATE TOLLS ON CUSTOMS IN TOWNS.

MAJOR NOLAN asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he would lay upon the Table a Return of those towns in Ireland administered by Town Commissioners in which the Tolls on Customs are the property of a private individual; and, if he would place in the Return Copies of the patents or other documents by which such tolls are held as private property, and would insert as far as practicable a statement of the contributions of such proprietors to the lighting and cleansing of the towns?

MR. W. E. FORSTER referred the hon. and gallant Member to a printed Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the regulation of these matters, in which he would find most of the information he sought.

MAJOR NOLAN said, that when he had read the Report he should have further Questions to ask on the subject.

EDUCATION (IRELAND)—NATIONAL SCHOOL TEACHERS.

MR. ERRINGTON asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to the hardship entailed on teachers of National Schools, especially during the distress still existing in some parts of the country, by the rule under which any deficiency in the proportion of school fees entails forfeiture of one-half of the result fees; whether, under this rule, the teacher of the Lanesborough National School has forfeited this year £18 result fees owing to a deficiency of 9s. in the school fees; and, whether, if this rule cannot be altered, he will at all events authorise the National Board to delay the operation of the rule for one year longer in places where, owing to the distress, they deem such relaxation just and necessary?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, his attention had been called to this matter, and though not to the particular case mentioned, yet to a similar one,

It referred to the conditions under which grants were made, and it was, therefore, a matter in which he must confer with the Financial Secretary to the Treasury.

ARMY—MAJOR-GENERAL TYRWHITT.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Secretary of State for War, If he would explain how it was that Colonel Tyrwhitt, Equerry to His Royal Highness Commanding in Chief, having been for years superseded, at the eleventh hour obtained his promotion, and was thus enabled to retire within a few weeks on £700 a-year; and, whether it is not a fact that Major General Tyrwhitt, being 63 years of age, could not have been eligible for a full Colonelcy of a regiment (£1,000 a-year), Major Generals being disqualified at the age of 62 years, and then obliged to retire?

MR. CHILDERS: In reply to the first Question of the hon. Member, I have to state that Major-General Tyrwhitt was not promoted at his own request while he held the post of Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief. The second Question I have already fully answered; but I may add that a Major-General was not obliged to retire before 70 under the Warrant in force up to June 30 last, and was eligible for a regiment up to any age, whether under that Warrant or the present one.

AGRARIAN OUTRAGES (IRELAND)— THE RETURNS.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it was his intention to continue during the Recess to publish a monthly Return of agrarian outrages in Ireland as during the Session?

MR. HEALY asked whether a statement would be made comparing the Return for one month with those for previous months?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that any Member who was interested in the matter would keep the Returns for the previous month. He should like to give the information to which the noble Lord referred; but he was not sure whether monthly Returns could be published during the Recess. These Returns were published as Parliamentary Papers.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL asked whether Parliamentary Papers

were not always published during the Recess?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Not of that kind.

ALKALI, &c. WORKS REGULATION ACT, 1881.

In reply to Sir R. ASSHETON CROSS,

MR. DODSON said, that in consequence of the considerable number of works which would be brought under inspection for the first time under the Alkali, &c. Works Regulation Act, it would be necessary to increase the number of Inspectors. He was not able yet to say what number it would be necessary to add, until he ascertained how many works would come under inspection; but he could assure the right hon. Gentleman that no time would be lost in bringing the Act into operation.

TOWN PARKS (IRELAND)—THE RETURN.

MR. MACFARLANE asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he had taken any steps to procure the Return he promised of the extent and number of town parks in Ireland?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, he had been in communication with the Department in Dublin upon the subject, and he found there was great difficulty in preparing the Return referred to, in consequence of the inability of the compilers in all cases to define what a town park was. He had not finished his inquiries yet, and he would answer the Question further before the end of the Session.

THE LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND.

MR. A. ELLIOT asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether it is the intention of the Government to withdraw from the Lord Advocate any of the Scotch business hitherto under his management; and, whether he can state the nature of any new arrangements that may be contemplated for the transaction of Scotch business? He explained that he had put this Question in consequence of certain statements which had appeared in the address issued by the Lord Advocate to the electors of Edinburgh.

MR. GLADSTONE: Sir, I have not seen the terms of that address, and,

Mr. W. E. Forster

consequently, I should answer without any reference to them. But the state of the case is this—that while the Secretary of State for the Home Department has always continued to be the Minister for Scotch affairs, as for other home affairs, the accumulation of Business—and the great accumulation of Business in that Office is, perhaps, more than in any other—has led in an increasing degree of late years to the handing over to the Lord Advocate, not only of the legal business of Scotland, which is his proper and main duty, but what may be called the lay or general business of Scotland. I speak in the hearing of the right hon. Gentleman opposite the late Home Secretary (Sir R. Assheton Cross), and I daresay he is cognizant that in former times—I mean quite within my own memory, say, 30 years ago—the position of the Lord Advocate was more nearly analogous to that of the Law Officers of the other countries than it has been lately. My right hon. and learned Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department has now acquired additional assistance in the Home Office—not by the creation of any new Office, but assistance which will enable him to discharge the greater portion of the business of Scotland. There is no formal change, and still less nothing that will tend to lower the Office of the Lord Advocate, which will remain one of great importance. But it does not seem desirable, as a general rule, that the sole Adviser of the Secretary of State on Scotch matters, who is occupied with other matters, should be a gentleman of the Legal Profession. It is desirable to have a layman acquainted with Scotch affairs.

SIR R. ASSHETON CROSS: May I ask whether there is any intention to change the position of the Lord Advocate as one of the five great Officers of State?

MR. GLADSTONE: Certainly not. There is no intention to make any change of that kind.

MR. A. ELLIOT: I gather from the answer of the Prime Minister that he did not get a private note on the matter, in which I inclosed the statements in the Lord Advocate's address?

MR. GLADSTONE: I received the letter, and I have answered the note sent me; but I had not time to refer to the inclosure.

SIR R. ASSHETON CROSS: Will the Prime Minister allow me to ask him one further Question, as to whether the Lord Advocate will continue to hold a place on the Committee of Council on Education in Scotland, of which the Lord Advocate has of late years been a member?

MR. GLADSTONE: The practice, I believe, has been this—that the Lord Advocate has never been appointed on accession to Office to the Committee of Council on Education. He has been appointed of late years after holding Office for a certain time, and that is a matter which, of course, might be considered.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL COMMISSION (MR. VERNON).

MR. DAWSON asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether the Mr. John E. Vernon, named as one of the Land Commission, is the same person as Mr. Vernon, agent to the Earl of Pembroke and other proprietors; and whether, if appointed Land Commissioner, he can retain the agencies referred to? The hon. Member explained that in putting the Question his anxiety was that the Court should have the full confidence of the country, and as those who did not know the high character of Mr. Vernon might be in doubt on the subject, he wished to disclaim any reflection on that gentleman.

MR. GLADSTONE, referring to the disclaimer given by the hon. Gentleman, said, he had not the least hesitation in stating that the Question was a very legitimate one, and ought to be a Question put for his own satisfaction and that of the House and the public, and not as intended to cast any reflection whatever. Evidently, the gist of the Question had reference to the land agencies, properly so-called, held by Mr. Vernon, which were and had been numerous, and had, in fact, contributed to his eminent fitness for the office of Land Commissioner. The whole of his agencies falling under the Land Bill would at once disappear. He had the single agency of the Earl of Pembroke, which did not fall into that category. The agency to the Earl of Pembroke was purely and exclusively an agency of villa and town property. Mr. Vernon had not proposed to resign that agency. It in no way interfered with the Land Bill. He felt, also, perfectly certain that Mr. Vernon would never allow

the agency to interfere with the discharge of his duties as Commissioner, for, unquestionably, the public would have the full claim to the command of his time—what might be called, in general terms, his whole time.

MR. DAWSON explained that his reason for troubling the Prime Minister with the Question was this. The Earl of Pembroke had in "another place" taken a decided action with reference to the Land Bill, and had, by letters in *The Times*, shown a great and a vast divergence from the ideas of the Government on this subject. It might naturally be supposed that the appointment of a man receiving a large income from, and intimately connected with, a noble Lord who had so frequently and so emphatically declared himself against the principles of the Bill, should give rise to suspicion. He (Mr. Dawson) and those who knew Mr. Vernon did not suspect him; but it might be different among those who did not know him.

MR. GLADSTONE said, that as the hon. Gentleman had referred to the Earl of Pembroke, he might be allowed to say a word. It was this, and it was only justice—the Earl of Pembroke, no doubt, had not taken the same view of the Land Bill in all points as the Government had done; but he felt bound in justice to say, and it was really within his knowledge, that the Earl of Pembroke had not approached the consideration of the Land Bill in the character of Irish proprietor, but in the character of a Peer of the country. His first declarations on the Land Bill—although he was a decided Member of the Party opposite—were what might be called, relatively and comparatively, of a very Liberal character, rather favouring some of the principles of the Bill, and his own estate had none of the interests involved which were concerned in the Land Bill.

MR. NEWDEGATE asked whether it was to be understood that the tribunal which Parliament had appointed was to consist of partizans of the Government, or persons imbued strongly in favour of the Land Bill?

MR. GLADSTONE said, he could only refer to the declaration which he thought it his duty to make at the time when the constitution of the Land Commission was under consideration. He then stated it was their desire that the Members of the Commission should cer-

tainly not all be known as standing in the same Party connection with the Government; but he said, at the same time, that it was necessary, in regard to the working of the Land Bill, that the members of the Court should be in sympathy with the principles of the Bill.

MR. CAINE asked if Mr. Litton would be allowed to continue his practice at the Bar while acting as a member of the Commission?

MR. GLADSTONE replied that Mr. Litton would not continue his practice at the Bar.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—ARRESTS OF PERSONS UNDER THE ACT.

MR. J. COWEN asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether a further Return of agrarian outrages would be published during the Recess; and whether a Return would also be made public of persons arrested under the Coercion Act?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, the Returns of persons arrested under the Coercion Act would be published in *The Gazette* every month. As to agrarian outrages, he would see if a Return could be published of them; but he would not enter into a positive undertaking in regard to that matter.

In reply to MR. HEALY,

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that the Act required the names of the persons put into prison to be laid before the House or published in *The Gazette* within the first seven days of every month. He believed that the terms of the Act had been strictly complied with.

SUPPLY—THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFE asked the Prime Minister, Whether the lateness at which the Navy Estimates were brought on for discussion this year was to be considered as entirely owing to the exceptional character of the Session; and whether endeavours would not be made to bring them forward next year at a time when more Members of the House would be present to discuss them?

MR. GLADSTONE: No doubt the hon. Member has only given utterance to a feeling which everyone must recognize to be just. The question of the

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time for bringing on these Estimates is one which is a good deal connected with the general state of the Public Business of the House; and no arrangement can possibly be held to be complete or satisfactory which does not give time for maintaining the usual and sound practice of voting the Estimates at an earlier part of the Session.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE BILL.

VISCOUNT SANDON asked Mr. Attorney General, What course he intended to take as to the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill? The Prime Minister had promised that no Business of a controversial character would be introduced at this late period of the Session.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES), in reply, said, he understood the promise of the Prime Minister was that there would not be introduced any Business that would give rise to any great amount of discussion. It was, however, absolutely necessary that this Bill should be passed before the 2nd of November, in some shape or other, to give jurisdiction for two Offices that had been abolished; and he did not think that went outside the pledge given by his right hon. Friend.

VISCOUNT SANDON asked when the Bill would be taken?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, he understood that the matters in this Bill would raise very little discussion. They had struck out at present the clause dealing with patronage, as it was thought it would occasion considerable discussion. If any hon. Member suggested the postponement of any other portion of the Bill which could be postponed, the Government would be glad to entertain the suggestion. But, under the circumstances, he must bring on the Bill as early as he could.

MR. WARTON suggested that the part of the measure which dealt with the Circuit arrangements and the grouping of counties should be postponed.

SIR WALTER B. BARTELOT supported this suggestion.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, that portion of the Bill was rather in the hands of the Home Secretary; but he was aware of the feeling which existed in regard to it among certain Members. He would

communicate with the Lord Chancellor on the subject, without, however, pledging himself as to the decision which might be come to upon it.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—PRIVILEGE OF PERSONS CONFINED UNDER THE ACT TO WRITE NEWSPAPER ARTICLES.

In reply to Mr. HEALY,

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that the privilege of writing articles for the newspapers in prison in Ireland was only allowed under regulation to prisoners who had been previously connected with the Press and who were carrying on their ordinary business.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE (NEGOTIATIONS).

MR. MAC IVER asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether he could tell the House anything as to the position of the *surtaxe d'entrepôt* in the negotiations with the French Commissioners; and, if not, whether he would undertake to communicate some information to the House on the subject before the Recess? He wanted, further, to know whether Her Majesty's Government would insist that the ports of Great Britain and Ireland should be placed in the same position as regards duties as the French ports?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, in reply, said, the hon. Member had asked a Question which practically amounted to giving assent to a proposition which the House had negatived a few days ago. It arrived, by a large majority, at the conclusion that it was not desirable that the Government should have their hands tied by any peremptory conditions in regard to the negotiations with France. He had made that reply before, and it was the only reply he could make now. With regard to the *surtaxe d'entrepôt*, he had already informed the House that the matter was brought by the British Commissioners under the attention of their French Colleagues; but the latter declined to go beyond the Tariff, or to enter into questions outside the Tariff, of which the *surtaxe* was one. They did not, however, express the opinion that the French Government, if negotiations were continued, would decline to go into

the subject. Should the negotiations be continued, the question would be brought up again; but it was impossible to say what reply would be made.

LAND LAW (IRELAND) ACT—CLERKS OF THE PEACE.

MR. ERRINGTON asked Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to the fact that certain clerks of the peace in Ireland, on whom the Land Bill will impose a great increase of work, are excluded from the provisions of the Bill in favour of the clerks of the peace in the other counties; and, whether he will consider the claims of those clerks to increased salary, or, at all events, to some assistance to pay for the increased clerical labour which they will have to provide?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW) was understood to say, in reply, that the Government intended to compensate those officials whose interests would be prejudiced by being called upon to perform extra duties in relation to the Land Bill.

IRELAND—THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—THE CONSTABULARY DISTRICT OF MOVILLE.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he could state the number of Roman Catholics serving in Constabulary district of Moville over five years' service in the force; also the number of Catholics entered or recommended for promotion by Mr. Smith in said district; if his attention has been drawn to the number of Protestants in the same district, and the number recommended by Mr. Smith for promotion of the Protestant religion, with the length of service of each; if he would inquire whether Sub-Constables Marks, Moffit, and Johnston, of the Moville station are entered on Table 9, of Return No. 8, of the promotion list, by Mr. Smith, solely because they are Protestants, being only of three years and five years in the force; and that Sub-Constable Marks, a man of only three years' service, is the first name entered on said Return solely because he is a Protestant, to the exclusion of many Catholics of over twenty years' service in the district of Moville; is Mr. Sub-Inspector Smith, Head Constable Mordoch, and five other members

of the force, all Protestants, stationed in Moville; that during the months of April, May, and June last, there were no Catholics in the force of a rank higher than an acting constable even to march the Catholics to Divine Service on Sundays; in taking the decennial Census for this year 1881 in Moville, why was three Protestants named for that duty, namely, Sub-Constables Marks, Johnston, and Moffit, to the exclusion of all the Catholics, though many of them in the station were competent and qualified to do so; is Sub-Constable Reilly changed to Malin, a Catholic, to make room for a Protestant, Sub-Constable Dixon; and, why are so many Protestants changed to Moville since Sub-Inspector Smith came to the district?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, there were 20 Roman Catholics serving in the Constabulary district of Moville of over five years' service. There were six Roman Catholics recommended by Sub-Inspector Smith for promotion. There were eight Protestants and three Presbyterians serving in that district. Three Protestants had been recommended for promotion, their service being respectively five years and eleven months, three years and five months, and three years and six months. There was also one Presbyterian so recommended. Sub-Constables Marks, Moffit, and Johnston had been entered on the promotion list not on account of religion, but in consequence of their qualifications for higher rank. Sub-Constable Marks had three years and five months service, and he had been placed first on the list on account of his superior qualifications. There was only one sub-constable in the district of over 20 years' service. Sub-Inspector Smith, a Protestant; Head-Constable Mordoch, ditto; one Presbyterian, and four sub-constables, also members of the Church of Ireland, were stationed in Moville. Since the 20th of April there was no Roman Catholic there of a higher rank than acting constable. Sub-Constables Marks, Johnston, and Moffit were employed in taking the decennial Census because they were qualified to do it. Sub-Constable Reilly, a Roman Catholic, was changed to Malin for good service, and not to make room for a Protestant—Sub-Constable Dixon. Any change that had occurred at Moville had been in the ordinary course of transfers.

Sir Charles W. Dilke

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND
BILL.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR wished to ask the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, At what hour he intended to proceed with the Royal University of Ireland Bill? He (Mr. O'Connor) gave a pledge that morning that he would not put any further Question on the subject; but he had heard something since as to the very bad character of the scheme the Government had put forward, which had very much tempted him to break that pledge if it were possible to do it. He wished to know if the right hon. Gentleman would give an opportunity to have the scheme fully discussed? He suggested that the Bill should be taken at 11 o'clock to-night, or put down as the first Order for to-morrow. He certainly did not think the Prime Minister was treating the Irish Members fairly.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is going beyond the Question.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he should not think of pushing on the Bill at a late hour to-night if there was a strong feeling against that course. As to placing it first on the Orders for to-morrow, the hon. Member must be aware that at this time of Session the paramount feeling of the House was to proceed with Supply. He repeated, that as far as the lateness of the Session would permit he would give every opportunity for the discussion of the Bill; but he did not suppose that Members could be kept together for this Bill; and if it had to be postponed, he would throw the responsibility on those who offered prolonged opposition to the measure.

MR. GLADSTONE wished to say, with regard to a remark which had fallen from the hon. Member for Galway, that he never suggested or intended to suggest that the action of the Irish Members should be limited to to-morrow. But, seeing that they had taken the Land Law (Ireland) Bill at 12 o'clock, it was no disparagement to proceed with the Irish Estimates to-morrow.

MR. MITCHELL HENRY asked whether the right hon. Gentleman had considered the very great importance of the Bill, the immense disappointment, and the injury to education that there

would be if this Bill were not carried through?

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked if the right hon. Gentleman was not aware that the highest and best educational authorities had represented that the scheme passed by the Senate of the Royal University would give large bribes to religious bodies, but would do nothing whatever for the real interests of education?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he was not aware of that. It was a matter which would require a good deal of discussion. They should have to decide who were the highest and best educational authorities to begin with—not by any means an easy matter. He was certainly sensible of the great disappointment and injury which would be caused by a postponement of the measure; and he hoped the responsibility in the matter would be felt by Members from Ireland as well as by the Government.

MR. O'DONNELL intimated that he would withdraw his opposition to the Bill, as he was satisfied that no opportunity for discussing it properly could be obtained this Session. The measure could be discussed next year.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY.—COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

PARLIAMENT—CENTRAL HALL
(PALACE OF WESTMINSTER).

RESOLUTION.

MR. SCHREIBER, in rising to call attention to the unfinished state of the Central Hall of the Houses of Parliament; and to move—

"That, in the opinion of this House, the decoration of the Central Hall, interrupted twelve years since, should now be resumed and completed in mosaics,"

said, the facts were plain, and left no room for dispute. For 12 years the question as to the decoration of the Central Hall had been left in abeyance, and only one of the four panels had been filled in. Although the Hall was unfinished, it was already, as Mr. Bernal Osborne said, under the Mosaic dispen-

sation, one panel having been decorated with a Mosaic picture of St. George. He wished to ask, before they separated for the Recess, whether the Government had a policy with regard to the Central Hall, and, if so, what that policy was? Was it a policy of Mosaic fresco, or was it a policy summed up in the words, "Can't you let it alone?" He did not intend to let it alone. He thought it had been let alone too long, with a result not creditable either to Parliament or the nation. The state of the Central Hall would not be tolerated in any other Assembly. It might be that the Government was inclined to a policy of fresco; but before they committed themselves to that, he wished to remind them that on the 8th of July, 1869, Mr. Layard, speaking on this subject, said—

"The Royal Commission had recommended that the blank spaces in the hall should be filled up by paintings in fresco; but his experience of paintings in fresco had led him to the conclusion that they were not suited for decorations in this country, and much money had already been thrown away upon them within the walls of that House. Not relying on his own judgment, however, he called Dr. Percy and Mr. Barry into council, and with them he examined with the greatest care all the frescoes in the Houses of Parliament. He regretted to say that the result of the examination was that they did not find one which did not show some signs of decay."—[3 *Hansard*, cxvii. 1432.]

That was their deliberate opinion. The question, then, was whether they were to continue this work? The House would not be surprised to hear that a proposal of Mr. Ayrton to vote £500 for another fresco was negatived without a division. It would be difficult to persuade the House to vote 6*d.* for such fugitive decorations. An alternative decoration was Mosaic. He would like to hear some Member of the Government who knew something of the subject state what was the objection to Mosaics. Their advantages were obvious—they were bright and imperishable, and they had been employed with admirable effect upon the Albert Memorial and in the chapel at Windsor. If the Central Hall were somewhat dark, more light might be admitted through the windows. The money question was not worth considering. The Houses of Parliament were visited in the course of the year by tens of thousands of poor people; and if the Central Hall were well decorated it would form a source of intelligent interest and popular instruction. If he

could not produce any impression upon the Treasury Bench, he should appeal to those Members from Ireland who usually sat below him, and call their attention to the exclusion of St. Patrick from the honours due to him in that House. If at the meeting of Parliament in February he found that Mr. Poynter had not been commissioned to prepare a design for St. Patrick, he should ask the Irish Members, and also those Scotch Members who claimed St. Patrick as a Scotchman, to give him their assistance. In that way he should be sure to carry his point. Then St. Andrew and St. David might follow on behalf of Scotland and Wales. Before he sat down he would call attention to what had passed between himself and the late Commissioner of Works. After an absence of 12 years, he was much distressed to find that the decoration of the Central Hall remained where he had left it. He asked Mr. Adam when he intended to complete the mural decoration of the Central Hall, and whether he was in possession of the three designs for the three vacant panels? The answer was that the question of the best mode of filling the panels had given rise to much discussion, and had been fully inquired into in the years 1870-1; but that no definite conclusion had been arrived at. His Notice had been on the Paper for some months, so that his right hon. Friend had had ample time to consider the question. The cost of the panel which had been filled in was about £675, so that the three vacant panels would cost about £2,000. He hoped his right hon. Friend would allow him to repeat the question at a future time. The hon. Member concluded by moving his Resolution.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the decoration of the Central Hall, interrupted twelve years since, should now be resumed and completed in mosaics,"—(*Mr. Schreiber*),

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. CAVENDISH BENTINCK contended that money expended on works of art should only be employed in purchasing some well-established and re-

cognized production, or in encouraging British art and manufactures. Unless these were the conditions on which money was voted, it appeared to him that it had far better remain in the public purse. The frescoes had been utter failures, with two exceptions—one was that by Mr. Watts, of King Alfred, and the other was the group by Gibson in the Princes' Chamber in the House of Lords. Because the frescoes had been failures, his hon. Friend advocated Mosaics. He entirely differed from his hon. Friend on the question of Mosaics; and he should like him to bring some high authority who would say that the Mosaics on the Albert Memorial or those at Windsor were satisfactory works. The Mosaics in St. Paul's, which were the works of two of our greatest artists—Mr. Watts and Mr. Stephens—were absolute failures. He did not believe that it would be possible now to obtain Mosaics of a first-rate quality such as would be a credit to the country, and worth the necessary expenditure. If works of the second order were to be executed, the House ought to insist that they should be executed in this country, so that British art and manufacture might receive encouragement. His hon. Friend, who complained that the decoration of the Houses was in an incomplete condition, should remember that the decorations of great national edifices were never completed at one and the same time. There was no great Italian church, for instance, which was not the result of the labour of ages. He could not refrain, before sitting down, from expressing his regret that so unfortunate a statue as that of the late Lord Russell should have been placed in the Central Hall of the House. This statue, which represented the deceased Earl in modern costume, greatly disfigured the Hall, and its erection in such a place was altogether contrary to the views of the architect, Sir Charles Barry. He would suggest to the First Commissioner of Works the advantage of placing in future the effigies of eminent statesmen on the empty pedestals outside the Lobby. In conclusion, he urged the right hon. Gentleman not to yield to the wishes of the hon. Member who had introduced the subject.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE said, there could be no doubt that the Central Hall was one of the most beautiful features of

the Houses of Parliament, and that it would be most desirable to complete its decorations in a style worthy of it; but he did not think it would be wise, because they had a number of vacant panels, and because they had put Mosaics in one, to make haste to fill the others without being certain that the work proposed to be done would come up to the highest standard of art. The existing Mosaic was inserted by Sir Henry Layard in 1869, but did not give general satisfaction. The artist, he believed, had desired that a portion of it should be taken down, with a view to its improvement. Subsequently, a Committee of Artists was called together by Mr. Ayrton. It consisted of Messrs. Herbert, Pope, Armitage, and Poynter, who recommended that the empty panels should be filled with frescoes. The House, however, refused to vote the money that would have been required to carry out that recommendation, and from that day down to the present time no complaint had been made on the subject of the empty panels. His hon. Friend said that the question had been in abeyance for 11 years, and that, therefore, it was now a question of urgency. He drew a contrary inference from the argument of his hon. Friend, and thought that as the matter had been allowed to rest so long, it could not be one of a very urgent nature, and he was fortified in this opinion by the emptiness of the Benches in every quarter of the House. In fact, he could discover no reason for believing that the House looked favourably on the project of his hon. Friend. There would, moreover, be considerable difficulty in carrying out the hon. Member's plan at the present moment—the School of Mosaic at South Kensington having ceased to exist, and the artist having declined to execute designs for the unfilled panels. He was inclined to think that, in the present unsatisfactory condition of Mosaic art, it would be better to leave the panels unfilled than to complete them. Until the House should express a more unanimous desire than any which had hitherto been evinced that the work advocated by his hon. Friend should be undertaken, he should not consider it his duty to ask for a Vote of money for the purpose of filling the empty panels with frescoes.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

MR. LEONARD EDMUNDS.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. R. N. FOWLER, who had given Notice of the following Motion :—

"That the Petition of Leonard Edmunds, which was presented to the House on the 20th of July 1881, be referred to the Committee of Public Accounts, with instructions to the Committee to effect the statutory and Parliamentary examination and audit of the public accounts of the said Leonard Edmunds, as set forth in the said Petition, and amounting in the aggregate to over a million and a-half of money; and further, to inquire into the matters, circumstances, claims, and allegations also set forth in the said Petition, to take evidence and to report thereon to the House,"

said, he hoped that the noble Lord the Secretary to the Treasury would be able to take Mr. Edmunds's position into consideration before next Session. Mr. Edmunds had been appointed by the late Lord Brougham to the office of Clerk of the Patents in 1833, and he had held that office until 1864, when he was dismissed by Lord Westbury for reasons relating to the state of his accounts. There was some imputation on Mr. Edmunds's character, and Mr. Edmunds, therefore, endeavoured to obtain an audit of the accounts. The Treasury, however, refused to have the accounts audited. Some of the Judges, including the late Lord Chief Justice and Lord Blackburn, took a favourable view of Mr. Edmunds's case; and the late Lord Justice Giffard said, in his Judgment, that Mr. Edmunds had, in his opinion, cleared his character of all imputations. After the opinions of such eminent judicial authorities, he considered the reputation of this unfortunate gentleman had been cleared; but he thought it hard that the question of the amount owing to him should be still undecided. The present Prime Minister, speaking on the question, in connection with the Exchequer and Audit Departments Bill, when it was before the House, on the 8th of February, 1866, declared that the whole system of accounts was unsatisfactory, and introduced an alteration in the system of audit to meet the case. He (Mr. R. N. Fowler) asked that Mr. Edmunds should be allowed to have his accounts audited by the Committee of Public Accounts, on the ground that it was not right that any man who had held a public office should lie under a stigma merely because he could not get his accounts audited.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, that, for many reasons, it was impossible for him to concede the demand of the hon. Member, or for the House to adopt a proposition to that effect if it were made by him. In the first place, it was impossible to ask the Committee of Public Accounts to audit accounts extending over a period from 1833 to 1864, relating to transactions, nearly all the actors in which had retired from public life. Independently, however, of technical objections, there were insuperable difficulties of a practical character which would prevent the case being reconsidered. It had been before the House of Lords three times. That House would be naturally inclined towards Mr. Edmunds; but three Chancellors—Lord Hatherley, Lord Selborne, and Lord Cairns—had decided unanimously against him. One overwhelming reason against acceding to the request of that gentleman was that the whole case, at his own request, had been, in 1869, referred to arbitration—Mr. Edmunds being himself one of the arbitrators. Mr. Justice Denman and Mr. Justice Pollock went most fully into the question, and investigated the subject for 11 days; they heard two counsel on Mr. Edmunds's behalf, and received most voluminous evidence, and finally gave a unanimous award that Mr. Edmunds was to pay a sum of £7,000; not one single farthing of which, or of the enormous costs incurred in the investigation, had he paid. In these circumstances, he could not agree to the request made by the hon. Member on behalf of Mr. Edmunds. He was surprised at the Notice of Motion, and wondered whether there was ever to be an end of the question.

SIR JOHN HAY appealed to the noble Lord to reconsider the case of Mr. Leonard Edmunds, who was an old public servant, now 82 years of age, and had been deprived of his official position in a manner which, if not absolutely unjust, seemed excessively harsh to an old public servant. The case had been so fully stated by the hon. Member for the City of London that he would no longer detain the Speaker in the Chair. He trusted that if the House went into Committee they would have an opportunity of discussing matters with reference to promotion in the Navy, and that his right hon. Friend the late First Lord

of the Admiralty, when the Speaker left the Chair, would make his statement with reference to promotion in the Navy. If his hon. Friend the Secretary to the Admiralty would say that, in Committee, they would be able to discuss the subject of shipbuilding and iron-clads, his right hon. Friend would agree with him that it would be better to make his statement in Committee; but he must have an assurance that the old practice—unwisely departed from within the last two or three Sessions—of allowing the general discussion to be continued on Vote 2, would be sanctioned by the Chairman of Committees.

MR. TREVELYAN said, he had reason to think the Chairman of Committees would make no difficulty with regard to matters being discussed on Vote No. 2.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and agreed to.

SUPPLY—NAVY ESTIMATES.

SUPPLY—considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

(1.) £1,014,481, Victuals and Clothing for Seamen and Marines.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I do not know whether my hon. Friend will make any statement upon this Vote; but I wish to draw attention to the Flag List, not expecting that he will be able to give me any positive answer, but to point out the very serious condition of that list, so far as the interests of the Navy and the country are concerned. At the present moment there is an understanding that there should be, under the Order in Council of August 5, 1875, a promotion of 7 captains to flag rank every year; 12 commanders to captains, or 15 if so many vacancies occur; and 20 lieutenants to commanders, or 25 if so many vacancies occur. In 1875 it was found necessary, for the healthy and vigorous supply of officers—healthy in regard to the flow of promotion—competent for their duties in the different ranks, and with a sufficient amount of expectation and hope before them, that the Flag List should not be increased beyond 68, the captains not beyond 175, and the commanders not beyond 225. Up to the present time that has been steadily going on; but the time has come when we are approaching the limits

then set down, and unless some steps are taken now promotion in the Navy will become stagnant for some years. *The Navy List* to June, 1881, showed the lists to be as follows:—Flag List, 64; captains, 175; commanders, 214. During 1881—that is, during the course of the present year—7 captains have been or will be promoted, bringing the Flag List up to 67; 11 commanders will be promoted, bringing the captains' list up to 176; 20 lieutenants will be promoted, making the commanders' list 222. In 1882 there will be two retirements from the Flag List, and none from the captains' list; 3 captains will be promoted, thus making the Flag List 68; 3 commanders will be promoted, making the captains' list 175, and so filling that list up; 6 lieutenants will be promoted, making the commanders' list 225; so that each of these lists will be filled up to its limits, and promotion will afterwards only be made by actual vacancies. In 1883 there will only be one retirement from the Flag List, and but two from the captains' list, so that 1 captain will be promoted to the Flag List, 3 commanders to the captains' list, and 3 lieutenants to commanders. In 1884 there will be 4 retirements from the Flag List and 6 from the captains' list, so that 4 captains will be promoted to the Flag List, 10 commanders to the captains' list, and 10 lieutenants to the commanders' list. In 1885 there will be 5 retirements from the Flag List, and 5 from the captains' list, so that 5 captains will be promoted to the Flag List, 10 commanders to the captains' list, and 10 lieutenants to the commanders' list. In 1886 there will be 4 retirements from the Flag List, and 7 from the the captains' list, so that 4 captains will be promoted to the Flag List, 11 commanders to the captains' list, and 11 lieutenants to the commanders' list. In 1887 there will be 5 retirements from the Flag List, and 8 from the captains' list, so that 5 captains will be promoted to the Flag List, 13 commanders to the captains' list, and 13 lieutenants to the commanders' list. All considerations of deaths and other than compulsory retirements from the Flag List and captains' list are not taken into account. These figures show that for some years to come there will be absolute stagnation of promotion in the Navy, and this appears to me to be a matter so seriously affecting the

efficiency of the Service that I venture to invite the attention of the Board of Admiralty to the question. I do not anticipate that my hon. Friend will be in a position to give any answer to these observations; but the subject is a very grave and serious one. If it is necessary that we should have young admirals, then it is also necessary that we should have young and efficient captains, and that lieutenants should have some hope of being promoted; but with the present limited system of enforcing retirement we shall not obtain those results. I do not ask the hon. Gentleman to indicate the course which will be taken by the Government; that is a matter which rests entirely with them, but I think the Committee, and I am sure the country, will be of opinion that it would not be desirable that so small a number of officers should be promoted in the next few years as the number I have given indicate, nor that the block which exists should be allowed to continue.

SIR JOHN HAY said, that having expressed the feeling of the Navy in reference to promotion his right hon. Friend (Mr. Smith) had so well stated the actual numbers at present on the lists and the results which were likely to follow at the present rate of promotion that he would not go into any figures, but merely confirm what the right hon. Gentleman had stated. But, having given some considerable attention during the last 20 years to this subject, and having sat on Committees to consider the matter, he wished to make one suggestion which he hoped would be taken into consideration by the Admiralty during the Recess. The question as to the number of officers in the Navy was, of course, ruled by the number of lieutenants. There must be a certain number of lieutenants to officer the ships in commission, and their admission into the Navy was regulated by the waste in the lieutenants' list—that was to say, by promotions from that list, deaths, and the ordinary number of resignations. The list of lieutenants seemed to number at present about 800; that was the number given, but the number was rather higher at this moment. If a man was made a lieutenant at 21 or 22 years of age, it was evident that if he had served 14 years in the lieutenants' list, he ought to be promoted or

retire. If he was not made a commander at 31 or 32, he could not go through the grades of commander and captain and arrive at Flag rank at the necessary time. He would suggest to the Admiralty to see what number of lieutenants must be removed from the list in each year, in order that they might arrive at the rank of commander at a time when they were fitted for that office, and at a time which might still give them some hope of rising higher. The list of commanders ought to be increased, and must be increased, to give that necessary and just promotion which officers who had served their country well on the lieutenants' list ought to expect when they reached the age of 30. He wished to make a suggestion that his hon. Friend (Mr. Trevelyan) should consider whether certain duties now performed by the senior lieutenants could not equally be performed by the same men with the rank of commander. If lieutenants received the rank of commander instead of being retained as senior lieutenants of post ships and as lieutenants in command of small vessels, that arrangement would absorb a certain number of lieutenants and reduce the lieutenants' list by that proportion, which he thought, looking at *The Navy List*, would amount to about 80, and would swell the commanders' list by an equal number. He threw out that suggestion for consideration, and he was sure it would work well and give great satisfaction to the officers. With regard to the list of captains, that would have to be increased upon its own merits, and for the sake of affording promotion to commanders, and looking to the number of officers who could be employed and who might obtain the rank of Flag officers at the time required. He supported earnestly the proposition made by his right hon. Friend (Mr. W. H. Smith), feeling most anxious, as he did, in reference to the stagnation of promotion which, after all the exertions made and the expenditure incurred, was in as deplorable a condition as he ever remembered.

MR. TREVELYAN: I can only say one or two words in answer to the remarks of my right hon. and right hon. and gallant Friends, because on this delicate question of the promotion of officers anyone who speaks from the Treasury Bench must not speak hastily.

I will not go so far as to say I distrust these calculations made in advance, but I think too gloomy a view has been taken of the matter, because I know what are the anticipations of the Naval Lord who superintends the list of lieutenants, and who arranges the promotions to the commanders' list, in regard to the rapidity with which the 225 commanders will be filled up, and those expectations are very different. This is a subject of importance. The efficiency of the Navy is not a question which should be taken up at intervals of 10 years; it is a question which those who are trusted with the care of the Navy ought always to have in their minds, and which those Members of this House who take an interest in the Navy should diligently press upon the Government. The suggestion of the right hon. and gallant Gentleman opposite (Sir John Hay) as to the partial re-distribution of officers between commanders and lieutenants is an extremely admirable one. In a rapidly changing service such as the Navy, and in these days of science, it is impossible to lay down any strict rule as to the officers; but the observations made will be duly weighed by the Admiralty; and I can only say I approach that subject, as I approach all subjects, with a strong desire to find some means of solving any difficulty other than that of increasing the number of officers in any rank very considerably beyond the requirements of the country.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I concur thoroughly in the last observation of my hon. Friend. There is no more important condition than that the number of officers in each rank should not exceed the probable requirements of the Service, because, otherwise, great disappointment will overtake men. Still, there are other ways by which these difficulties may be met; but I do not attempt to indicate them. There is one question upon which I have considerable anxiety. It will be very satisfactory if some progress could be reported with regard to the question of pensions. My hon. Friend mentioned that he had appointed a Committee to deal with that question, and with the re-engagement of seamen, with a view to diminish the charge for pensions without affecting the interests of any man in the Service prejudicially, but with a view to ultimately diminishing

that very heavy charge for pensions. I know the extreme difficulty and intricacy of the question; but it would be very interesting if the hon. Gentleman can give some information as to the progress made by the Committee. I cannot help expressing my opinion of the necessity, in considering this question, of securing not only a sufficient supply of blue-jackets and of gunners, but also of experienced artificers and stokers. If we were called upon suddenly, there would be some difficulty in putting qualified men on board the Fleet to discharge those duties; and my hon. Friend knows that a stoker or artificer is not to be found ready-made, any more than a gunner. It is the impression of the public that a stoker can be picked up all ready for his duties. But that is not so; and I hope attention will be given, in the consideration of the whole question, to the necessity of providing that there shall be as good and fair a number of stokers and artificers as will meet any emergency in time of war.

Vote agreed to.

(2.) £1,446,346, Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad.

MR. TREVELYAN: I hope on this Vote to have the great advantage of the remarks of the late First Lord of the Admiralty. I was waiting to see whether he would prefer to say what he wished to say before I got up. But, fortunately, I have something already to reply to. I should be unwilling to allow the remarks of the right hon. and gallant Gentleman (Sir John Hay) on going into Committee on Saturday to pass without some observation. Whether I am in Order in replying to those remarks now I do not know; but if I am in Order I will make a statement with regard to them. I certainly cannot in any way deprecate the bringing before the House of Commons by distinguished officers, at periodical intervals, of a question which concerns our fighting Navy. The figures which the right hon. and gallant Member managed with such skill on Saturday may present themselves in different lights. We always have the lists of our own iron-clad Navy and of the Navies of our neighbours arranged and re-arranged under every possible head; and, as the result of many days' hard work and long consideration, I have got together some

figures which show that although there is reason for energy and activity there is no reason for shame or despair. Of non-obsolete English iron-clads—that is to say, iron-clads that may be said to represent, on the whole, the more recent ideas of construction, and not to have within themselves the elements of decay and deterioration within any reasonable time—not including the *Lord Warden* and the *Repulse*, the English Government has in commission and in reserve, counting the coast defence vessels, 27. As the French Fleet was mentioned, and as that is the only other Fleet in the world which deserves to be mentioned for a moment in the same day as our own for size, I will give the same figures. Of non-obsolete iron-clads the French Government—giving them, I think, every advantage that could possibly be put in the comparison—have in commission and in reserve, and counting coasting defence vessels, 13. I have included in this list certain vessels that are awaiting repair or are under repair in the Dockyards, such as the *Audacious* and the *Rupert*. We know our own defects, but do not know those of our neighbours; and I have included in the French list, not only ships under repair, but the *Richelieu*, which has lately been raised from the bottom of Toulon Harbour. Of obsolete vessels we have in commission and reserve 20 against 23 in the French list. We have every reason to believe our vessels are quite as good as the French; and if it pleases the right hon. and gallant Member to take off from our obsolete vessels the *Scorpion*, the *Viper*, and the *Vixen*, that will still leave our list of obsolete iron-clads in this position—the 17 obsolete vessels have a tonnage of 120,000 and 270 guns, as against 106,000 tons burden and 170 guns in the 23 French vessels. The result is that the French have afloat 36 iron-clads of all classes, and the English have 47; and the French have of these 36, 10 in commission, while we have 27 of our 47 in commission. I would ask the Committee which nation is most likely to know the weak points of its Navy, and which nation is likely to keep its ships in sufficient repair—the nation which keeps 3 out of every 12 manned and equipped, or the nation which keeps equipped and manned 7 out of every 12? But when I pass to what we expect to have in the future, I

find that the French are building and completing 17 iron-clads, while we are building and completing 10. I do not hesitate to say that in recent years the construction in our Navy has been below the mark.

SIR JOHN HAY: Does my hon. Friend include the *Inflexible* among the ships that are building?

MR. TREVELYAN: Yes, I do include the *Inflexible* among the ships building. I am not, however, inclined to lay down any sort of hard-and-fast line, nor am I in the least inclined to take any estimate as to the amount of tons that ought to be laid down from any private or irresponsible pamphleteer. I am not even disposed to take it from First Lords of the Admiralty in past years, however well they may have known the circumstances of their own time, and however just their calculations may be. I would ask the Committee to consider how improbable it is to take any number of thousands of tons as the proper number to lay down now. In 1870, when 12,000 tons was laid down as the amount of iron-clad shipping to be built yearly, a ton of armour plate cost from £50 to £60 sterling; whereas in a composite steam vessel, such as the *Conqueror* and the *Colossus*, the steel-faced plates on the turret have run up this year to over £100 a ton. It is improbable that we or any other country can build at the same rate as when the work could be performed so much cheaper; but still I cannot think that our exertions have always been up to what the country has a right to demand of the Admiralty. I do not think that the same charge can be brought against the present Board of Admiralty. I do not think that, allowing for his natural and long-established, and I would even say praiseworthy, determination not to spoil Boards of Admiralty by too ready commendation, the right hon. and gallant Member opposite (Sir John Hay) will say that we stand badly as compared with the Boards of the past; and, if I did say so, the Return which is numbered 338 of this year would show something very different. In 1880-1, for the first time for four years, the performance of the Admiralty exceeds its promises—7,948 tons of iron-clad shipping were promised in the Estimate; 9,325 tons were actually completed in the building sheds. This year we hope

Mr. Trevelyan

we are doing better still; but, looking at the experience we have had in past years, we must not boast beforehand. This year we have undertaken to build 10,816 tons of iron-clad shipping—a much larger amount than has been promised, and a very much larger amount than has been performed since the year 1876-7. In saying that I make every allowance for the difficulties of all preceding Governments, and for their praiseworthy exertions in other lines than shipbuilding, which, by the amount of money spent on such departments, have enabled us to devote our attention and expenditure principally to shipbuilding. If the same allowances were made for the present Board, I am not without hope that even the right hon. and gallant Member will admit that we have done something considerable to guarantee the continuance of the supremacy of Great Britain by sea. This large amount of iron-clad shipping is made up by finishing off and fitting for sea the ships that are already in hand. The *Polyphemus*, the *Ajax*, and the *Agamemnon* will be completed this year, the *Conqueror* will be all but completed, and the *Colossus*, *Majestic*, and *Collingwood* largely advanced. As regards new vessels, I have already had the honour, last March, of describing the new iron-clad cruiser, of which two specimens are to be laid down this year; and on that occasion I promised, before the end of the Session, to describe what we intend to adopt as the new first-class iron-clad. On this we have received a great deal of advice from many quarters. The prevailing opinion runs in favour of small ships, and I am bound to say that some hon. Gentlemen, who have not given very close study to the science, are rather unreasonable in their demands. I have come away from one or two private conversations with the idea that we should give great satisfaction if we could produce a ship running 16 knots an hour, carrying a coal supply sufficient to enable the vessel to run 5,000 knots, with guns powerful enough to pierce any armour, with armour thick enough to resist any guns, and which, at the same time, should be a handy small ship, which should cost half what we have been paying for our recent productions. Unfortunately, all these things—heavy guns, thick armour, large coal capacity, and, above all, speed—all

these things demand great cost and involve great size. It has been calculated that such a paragon as I have described, and as has been recommended to us for adoption—a ship surpassing anything yet produced—would weigh over 14,000 tons, and would cost for her hull and machinery very much more than £1,000,000. And it is not only the cost in money which has to be regarded. Though I think the right hon. and gallant Member exaggerates the importance of mere number, still number is a very important thing, and England must have a numerous Fleet; and no nation can afford a numerous fleet of *Duilius* and *Lepantos*. Nor is it a slight consideration that, in these days of torpedoes and steam rams, it is as dangerous militarily as pecuniarily to have all our eggs in one basket. A torpedo, making a hole a yard square under the water-line, would send a ship worth £1,000,000 to the bottom just as readily as if it had cost half the money; and success in the naval battles of the future, as of the past, would fall to the adversary which by the end of the day had most men-of-war afloat. And then it is worth serious consideration whether men could be got fit to fight these gigantic machines; whether a sense of the enormous amount of money and the vast responsibility involved would not deduct something from the dash and go which win battles; and whether a captain, who had so large a portion of our entire Navy beneath his feet, would risk his ship so fearlessly and confidently as if she were one of many instead of being one of few. In short, the Admiralty has determined, instead of going forward in size and in cost, to content themselves with the modest, but, I think, wiser course, of laying down vessels of a type already familiar to the House of Commons. Instead of laying down one vessel of 14,000 tons, they intend to lay down two of 9,000. Instead of one vessel costing £1,000,000, they will have two costing something over £500,000 each. In short, instead of laying down something to cut out the Italian *Duilio*, they propose to lay down two more English *Collingwoods*. The mere fact of building a ship the type of which is already familiar to the Dockyards will conduce both to economy and to efficiency and rapidity of work. It is extraordinary how much more economical the second

ship is than the first, and how much more complete. One such vessel will be laid down at Chatham, and another at Pembroke. The armament will be left to be determined hereafter. The *Collingwood*, as the Committee perhaps knows, is a ship with two turrets, and the armour of the turrets will be left over for consideration. I do not know whether it is necessary that I should enter into the question of what we are doing in the matter of guns; but it is almost certain that one of the turrets will be armed with two 48-ton guns and the other with one gun of the largest type which she can carry, whether that be 80 tons, 70 tons, or—a size to which the experiments in France now point—60 tons. The lighter broadside of six 6-inch guns will continue to be a feature in the vessels. That is the policy of the Admiralty—a policy which, I hope, will recommend itself to economists, who would prefer a ship whose hull and machinery cost £530,000 to a ship like the *Inflexible*, which cost £690,000; and to sailors, who would not be sorry to know that the Admiralty has at last consented to be unsensational enough to build three vessels, each of which would be the counterpart of the other—so that being appointed to a new ship would not, in this case, be equivalent to learning a new profession; but an officer, when he leaves one ship for a new one, would feel that he had a chance of finding himself at home. That is our policy in regard to iron-clad vessels. It is an unsensational policy; but I cannot help thinking that it is a policy which will commend itself to the Committee and to the country.

SIR JOHN HAY begged to thank his hon. Friend the Secretary to the Admiralty for the statement which he had just made. He (Sir John Hay) was much obliged to the hon. Gentleman for admitting that, so far as he was able to ascertain, he (Sir John Hay) had stated what he believed to be the facts without the official knowledge which the hon. Gentleman had communicated to the Committee. First of all, with regard to the building programme, he congratulated the Admiralty upon that programme. He did not, however, quite follow the names of the vessels given by the hon. Member. He had only caught the names of the *Majestic*, the *Collingwood*, the *Ajax*, the *Conqueror*, the *Co-*

lossus, and the *Agamemnon*; and he understood that his hon. Friend had included the *Inflexible*, and a new one, the name of which had not been mentioned. That, however, only made eight. Was he, therefore, to suppose that the 10 would include the two new *Collingwoods* which his hon. Friend had alluded to? Perhaps his hon. Friend would answer that question.

MR. TREVELYAN said, the 10 vessels in question were the *Inflexible*, the old *Collingwood*, the *Majestic*, the *Colossus*, the *Ajax*, the *Agamemnon*, the *Wasp*, and her sister ship, the *Conqueror*, and the *Polyphemus*; making 10 in all.

SIR JOHN HAY said, he was not aware that the *Polyphemus* was included. He presumed that the *Wasp* and her sister ship were the two new ships which the hon. Gentleman had alluded to.

MR. TREVELYAN said, the *Wasp* and her sister ship would be of the *Collingwood* type.

SIR JOHN HAY said, he gathered from the statement of his hon. Friend that there would be two more ships built than were provided in the Estimates, and he congratulated the Committee upon that fact.

MR. W. H. SMITH remarked that one more ship was provided, but that no details were given.

SIR JOHN HAY would take it, then, that one more ship would be built. He congratulated the Admiralty on the efforts they had made. He thought they deserved the thanks of the country for those efforts. With reference to what had fallen from his hon. Friend with regard to the building of small ships instead of large ones, he entirely approved of the decision to which the Admiralty had come. They could not expect the Admiralty to continue to build ships of 14,000 tons; and he was sure his hon. and gallant Friend the Member for East Derbyshire (Admiral Egerton) would agree with him in that view. He was quite sure that these enormous ships were disadvantageous to the country. The description of them given by his hon. Friend the Secretary to the Admiralty that it was unadvisable to have all their eggs in one basket was not, perhaps, the real reason; but the fact was that it was much better to have a sufficient number of ships to attack the large ships of the enemy, if there was

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an enemy, than to go on competing with the enemy in size. Very large ships were of very little use whatever; and instead of building four ships of the Italian type he thought it would be better to build eight ships of a smaller size that would go twice as fast. He entirely approved of the policy of the Admiralty in this respect; but, at the same time, he thought that where another nation possessed very large ships we must always take care that we outnumbered them if we did not come up to them in size. He was somewhat astonished at the statement made by the hon. Gentleman, and he accepted it with some reserve, as to the small number of ships the French Navy possessed. The Returns given on this subject by the United States Bureau, and by the German Admiralty, he presumed had been investigated by the Admiralty, and they were hardly consistent with the statement made by his hon. Friend. The statement that there were 31 wooden iron-clads out of condition and repair certainly astonished him. He was aware also that of the 10 French ships sent to *Sfax* six were wooden ships. He presumed that the French Admiralty would hardly employ wooden ships on such a service unless they considered them to be efficient for the purpose; and, of course, those six vessels were included in the number mentioned by his hon. Friend. A large number of wooden vessels iron-plated were reported to be in Brest Harbour, but unfit for sea-going purposes.

MR. TREVELYAN said, he was not able to say that they were unfit for sea-going purposes, because they included a certain number of Coastguard ships.

SIR JOHN HAY said, that an official statement of this kind was much better than all the investigation a private Member could possibly make; and he had no reason for challenging, in any way, the entire accuracy of the statement made by the Board of Admiralty on so serious a matter. But, be that as it might, looking at the number of ships which they had to maintain on distant stations, he should be glad to hear from his hon. Friend that something was going to be done with regard to increasing the building in the Dockyards, and also in the employment of contract building yards for the purpose of increasing the number of iron-clad vessels as well as

the building of unarmoured ships. The amount of building effected in this way had not been stated by the Government; and he thought that the amount of shipbuilding now going on by no means compared with the amount in previous years of our history, when the cost of ships was by no means so great as at present. In the year 1858, which was the last year of the wooden shipbuilding of the country, the Estimates of the year were £9,878,000. In the first year of iron-clads they rose to £12,779,000; in 1860 they were £12,836,000; and in 1861 they were £12,640,000. He would not trouble the Committee with further details; but it was not until the year 1870 that the Navy Estimates were reduced to below £10,000,000; and in the year 1870, when that reduction was made, there was a Vote of Credit of £550,000 required for the services of the Navy, in consequence of the Franco-German War. In 1874 the Navy Estimates were raised to very nearly £11,000,000; and in 1878 his right hon. Friend (Mr. W. H. Smith) proposed a Vote of £10,762,000; but his right hon. Friend very properly went into the market and bought four iron-clads at a cost of nearly £2,000,000 more—namely, £1,730,000, bringing the total Estimates up to more than £12,400,000. Since then the sums voted for the Navy Estimates had been £10,195,000, £10,322,000, and £10,102,000, showing a slight decrease on the year. The Estimates being so small and low obliged us, whenever there was a scare, to go into the market and buy ships which were not so good as we should have built if we had gone on steadily increasing our building each year. No doubt his right hon. Friend was perfectly right in going into the market in 1878 for the purpose of buying iron-clads. It was impossible at that time for the Navy to go on with the number of ships we had, in the event of our being called upon to take part in any disturbance. His right hon. Friend was, therefore, justified in buying additional iron-clads, and he did, in point of fact, buy as many as he could find; but it was now impossible to get ships on the same terms, and it was better that we should go on building the best character of ships we were able to build, rather than come again two or three years hence for a Vote of Credit, because the country

happened to be in a state of alarm. It was very much better, in his opinion, that we should employ the contract yards on the Clyde, on the Mersey, on the Tyne, and on the Humber, and also on the Thames, to build ships for us rather than be obliged to go to a foreign Power to buy up their less perfect iron-clads. Those Mercantile Dockyards were created in 1860 under a sort of promise given by the right hon. Gentleman the then Secretary of State for War that 4,000 tons of shipping should be built in the contract yards in each year. That was the understanding on which those contract yards were started, and now there was not an iron-clad built in them except the iron-clads of foreign Powers. He believed it would be more for the advantage of the country that they should continue building steadily for Her Majesty's Government each year than that we should be compelled to go into the market and buy iron-clads whenever an emergency arose. He thanked his hon. Friend the Secretary to the Admiralty for having made the lucid statement he had made to the Committee, and which went so far in the direction they were all anxious to travel. He trusted that hon. Members would carry away with them the impression that after all it was better to build steadily in this country each year than to allow things to get behind and then suddenly go into the market, as his right hon. Friend the late First Lord of the Admiralty had been compelled to do, for the purpose of purchasing ships that were very much inferior to those we might have built for ourselves. With these few remarks, he would stand no longer between the Committee and the Vote.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, the statement made by the Secretary to the Admiralty was one which they had a right to expect from a man of his very great ability. Year after year they heard a great deal about the magnificent ships they were building, and this year was no exception; but, he was sorry to say, they heard very little indeed about the equally important subject of the guns with which those ships were armed. They must bear in mind that it was impossible for the ships and crews to do all the work required from our Navy. They would not be of much value without they were ade-

quately provided and armed with guns of an efficient character. He thought it most objectionable that they should have an eloquent description of the ships year after year, and not be told whether they were to be armed with 80-ton guns, or 70-ton guns, or 60-ton guns. He believed that the only reference to the guns of the Navy was a chance mention in the course of this Session that in the last two years about 120 guns had been provided by the War Office for the Navy, of an entirely new type; but not one word was mentioned in regard to cost of those guns—a result which he presumed was due to the fact that they were entirely paid for by the War Office. He protested, as he had many times before protested, against allowing the Admiralty to put its hand into the purse of the War Office. The result was to destroy all responsibility either for the proper appropriation of funds so used, or for the efficiency of the guns and stores obtained. There could be no question whatever that in the course of the last 20 years the Admiralty had been provided with new guns and stores, with all their costly equipments, to such an extent as to be sufficient to arm the ships five times over, simply because they chose to build the ships they deemed necessary, without having regard to the efficiency of the guns which ought to be put on board of them; and when they went to the War Office and said they must have a gun of a certain calibre, to suit the build of a ship only adapted for guns of certain lengths, calibre, and weight, the War Office had not the option of supplying them at their pleasure, but to provide the kind of gun, irrespective of its efficiency, to fit into the vessel as built. He contended that it was an evil without measure for the action both of the War Office and the Admiralty to be hampered in this way. A more satisfactory state of things ought to be introduced. It would seem that the Admiralty were now coming forward, and asking for guns of a proper size and weight. When, 10 years ago, they were demanding new guns, he had objected to the calibre of them as being totally useless, having regard to the calibre of the gun which the Admiralty dictated. At that time, the War Office could have supplied the Navy with 12-inch guns of 28 tons and 35 tons, whereas the requirement was for 12-inch

guns only of 20 tons, merely because the ships were built for ordnance of that weight. The system of requisitioning the War Office for guns to suit the ships ought to have been reformed in 1868, and placed upon a totally different footing. In that year the late Lord Hampton had finally decided to abolish this irresponsible system, and had urged the change on the Admiralty; but, unfortunately, there was a change of Government, and an end was put to the improvement that was being effected in the system. It was true that the War Office had to go to the Admiralty for transports and that the Naval Estimates bore the charge, and it might be that the charge for guns and that for the transports nearly balanced each other; but the system, in both respects, was a thoroughly unsound one, and led to great extravagance. For his own part, he did not see why the War Office should be able to go to the Admiralty, and put its hand into the pocket of the Admiralty and take out whatever it wanted for the transport of men and stores. The question of irresponsibility on the part of the Admiralty for the expenditure on guns and stores needed for the ships, and the like irresponsibility of the War Office for the charges for moving the men and stores of the Army, was one which ought to be fully considered by the House of Commons. He believed that it was the occasion, at present, of much inefficiency, that it rendered both Departments irresponsible, and that it tended to deceive the public as to the actual cost of the respective Services. He hoped the Secretary to the Admiralty would be able to give the Committee some information as to the guns with which the vessels were to be armed.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I can very well understand the feeling with which my hon. and gallant Friend opposite (Sir George Balfour) enters upon the question of guns. I confess that I have, to a certain extent, shared the feeling that he has expressed on the subject. The system which exists is, undoubtedly, a peculiar one; but then very much that exists in connection with the Government of the country is peculiar and anomalous; and I do not say that everything that is anomalous is indefensible, or that everything peculiar works altogether unsatisfactorily ultimately in re-

gard to the public interests. There is another thing which I must say most positively—and that is, that the system does not tend to extravagance in the supply of guns to the Navy. I have had some experience in the matter, as probably the hon. and gallant Gentleman is aware. The system pursued is this—The Board of Admiralty come to a conclusion as to the amount, and character, and description of the guns, or ammunition, or of the war material to be supplied for the service of the Navy during the coming year, and it then becomes a matter of consideration between the two Departments. I venture to say that at no time, either under the present Government or under any preceding Government, has the Board of Admiralty obtained from the War Department precisely the quantity, or the kind, or the nature of the supply demanded from them. There has always been, I will not say an unreasonable difficulty, but there has always been a large amount of consideration given by the War Department to every application, and the question of expense enters into that consideration very largely indeed. It has been the duty of successive Boards to consider how far they could reduce their demands in order to meet the wishes of the War Department in keeping down the Estimates; and the result has been, in my judgment, that instead of being supplied with the newest, and most efficient, and most complete guns, there has been a certain amount of delay. My hon. and gallant Friend says that 12 years ago the War Department could have supplied the Navy with 43-ton guns. [General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR: A 35-ton gun.] With 35-ton guns then. Now, my impression is that the War Department is behind in the manufacture of guns. I make no reflection at all upon the Service, which is conducted by gentlemen of great ability, gentlemen having the very highest sense of their duty to the Public Service, and gentlemen who feel bound to render that Service economical as well as efficient; but the result is, without doubt, that there are foreign guns exceeding in strength, in penetration, in range, and in accuracy, the guns which, up to this time, have been supplied by the War Department to English vessels. The foreign guns I speak of are particularly the Krupp gun and the French gun. Both of them

are superior at the present time to any gun now mounted on board Her Majesty's ships. I have no doubt that Woolwich will supply shortly guns equal to those; but the experiments made in 1878, and which were attended by our officers, showed conclusively that the Krupp gun was superior in penetration, range, and accuracy, to the Service-guns furnished by the War Department to Her Majesty's ships. I do not believe that this would be a convenient or a proper opportunity for entering into a discussion as to the system which exists for the supply of guns to the Navy; nor would it be expedient on the 16th of August to enter into the consideration of the question whether the arrangements under which transports are found for the Army is on the whole the best. We left those arrangements as we found them; and while I was in Office I did all I could to make the best of them. I would, however, urge upon the Admiralty and the War Department the necessity of furnishing the most complete gun, both for size and weight, that can be found, and that the mechanical science of England can produce. I am exceedingly glad to hear my hon. Friend state that the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Board of Admiralty are continually urging the War Department to produce better guns. I believe that to be a most important duty. There can be no question whatever that the gun is the thing for which the ship exists. Unless the gun is efficient, any amount of power that we can put in the ships, and any amount of speed that we can put in them, are altogether useless. The gun is the weapon for which the ship is prepared; and, therefore, it appears to me that the gun ought to be the most perfect gun that the mechanical science of England can furnish. From that point of view, I confess I have felt a little regret that a real gun competition is not introduced in connection with the production of guns for service in England. I believe that such a competition would be healthy and advantageous in all respects, not only to Woolwich, but to the country at large; and I should be glad to hear that there is a disposition on the part of the Department to welcome the production of weapons in competition with the Woolwich weapons. I do not say that we could produce superior weapons; but it would, at any rate,

develop the mechanical resources we possess in this country for turning out machinery of the best possible form. We must always remember that a gun is, after all, a machine put together to accomplish certain work—namely, to burn a certain amount of powder in a given time, and cast a projectile with the greatest force in a given direction. I cannot doubt that our manufacturers are as capable of producing the best articles in the shape of guns as they are of producing any other machinery superior to the machinery to be found in any other part of the world. At the present time, there cannot be a doubt that we have been beaten in regard to providing the best gun up to the production of our last gun. I will say nothing in regard to that. I have no doubt that it is a very good gun; but we have hitherto been content to allow Germany and France to beat us, and that is not a condition of things which I can regard with anything like satisfaction, bearing in mind the mechanical ability and capacity of this country. We have the assurance of the Admiralty that they are giving their attention to this matter. I am quite satisfied to accept that assurance. I know that the First Lord of the Admiralty is as alive to the importance of producing good guns as I confess I was when I was at the Board. It was the one thing which gave me concern, and it was the one to which I directed serious and constant attention. There is now one other point in regard to the guns which I think I must ask my hon. Friend's attention to, and that is the supply of machine guns. I am aware that there have been experiments going on for a long time, in order to ascertain the best machine gun; but there can be no doubt that Foreign Navies have been better supplied with this description of arms than we have been. I am speaking from personal observation, and I know that Foreign Navies were supplied with machine guns long before we were. I make no complaint of it, because I believe that the delay is due, in a great measure, to the desire to secure the best machine gun; but there is a point beyond which even the desire to secure the best article ought not to go. I venture to say there is a time within which you must be supplied with the material you want, and it must be the best you can get. It does not do to wait for the best that can be manu-

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factured 10 years hence, when we may be called upon to use the weapon either to-day or to-morrow. The possession of machine guns in these days is most necessary, not only to the iron-clad in order to keep off the torpedo boats, but also to our corvettes and our smaller ships. Without at all venturing to lay down the proportion to be supplied to each ship—for that must be a matter which the experienced officers of the Admiralty themselves must determine—I would say that there ought to be an ample supply—I do not say an excessive supply, but an ample supply of machine guns. With regard to my hon. Friend's (Mr. Trevelyan's) statement, and the speech of my right hon. and gallant Friend behind me (Sir John Hay) with reference to the supply of iron-clads to the British Service, I am glad that he has been able to give such a re-assuring account of the proportion of British ships above Foreign Navies. I confess that I am always desirous to avoid comparisons. My desire is always to go on in our own way—sometimes called our even way—but it is occasionally a rough way. My desire is that we should go on in our own way, and provide for the country such a Fleet as may be necessary for the discharge of the duties of the Navy in time of peace, and to meet any possible emergency in time of war. At the same time, it is impossible not to have regard to the exertions of our neighbours, and to the kind of ship and the number of ships they may be building at this moment. There can be no doubt that their rate of progress at the present moment is very largely in excess of anything that has been going on here within the last two years. There can also be no doubt that the wants of this country are very much in the proportion which my hon. Friend has stated. Where a Foreign Navy requires to have five or six ships in commission, we require to have 15 or 20 large ships in commission. The interests of this country are so vast and so widely distributed that they need protection in all parts of the world; whereas the interests of any other country are localized within a space of at least 3,000 or 4,000 miles. It is therefore inevitable that we should retain in commission, and require in a time of war, a much larger Fleet than that of any other country. I am glad that my hon. Friend is able to say that we have

a larger Fleet than any other country possesses, and an adequate Fleet. That is, on the whole, a satisfactory condition of affairs. I am glad, also, to find that he was willing to admit that we were now below a fair average of building. He referred to the amount of building which had been done during the last few years, and the tonnage added by the purchase of iron-clads. It will be found that the tonnage built in our own yards during the last two years has not exceeded the proportion of iron-clad tonnage added to the Navy during the preceding three years. I entirely agree with him that a past First Lord of the Admiralty, even although he may have been only 18 months in retirement, is not in a position to state to the House or the country the proportion of building which the country may require. There must be information in the possession of the Government and of the Board of Admiralty which enables the Government and the Admiralty to form a much more accurate judgment than any person outside the Admiralty or the Government can do as to the amount of building which should be undertaken.

MR. TREVELYAN: I did not refer to the right hon. Gentleman personally.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I am quite willing to accept the disclaimer of my hon. Friend; but I quite agree with him that my own information is not sufficient to enable me to lay down grounds for positively stating what the extent of our shipbuilding should be. But I think I am able to say the amount below which it ought not to go, and I am quite willing to say this—that if the Board of Admiralty feel it their duty to recommend a larger amount of shipbuilding, I should be glad to give that recommendation my most cordial support. There may have been reasons which prevented past Boards of Admiralty from rushing recklessly into shipbuilding, or incurring a large expenditure on shipbuilding. Those reasons have been practically explained by my hon. Friend when he referred to the increased cost of armour plates, and to the development of the system of armour under which I think I may say we are now suffering. He referred to the fact that the cost of an iron plate is now nearly double—that is to say, that it has gone up from something like £50 or £60 a-ton to something like £100 a-ton, and the

result is that the cost of a ship has been enormously increased. There can be no doubt that a modern iron-clad, with its composite armour, is capable of resisting shot at close quarters, and is a much more efficient weapon of war than the iron-clad of 10 years ago, which cost so much less. Still, we must face the fact that for the same number of tons we shall have to pay a great deal more money than we paid five years ago, and that if we have to face an increase in the shipbuilding we shall have to face also an increase in the Votes, and I am not myself unprepared to meet that contingency. I believe that my successors at the Board of Admiralty have found that every economy is practised in the several Departments of the Service; and I also believe that any addition that may be made to the shipbuilding programme must be followed by a corresponding addition to the charges for the whole Service. If the Admiralty will build good and useful ships, such as those described by my hon. Friend, I believe the country will gladly incur the expense of providing for them. My hon. Friend has described the ships which it is now proposed to build. I will not go so far as to say that at no time should we have a vessel large enough and powerful enough to cope with the greatest and most powerful vessel a foreign country might possess; but I think that my hon. Friend and the Board of Admiralty have shown a wise discretion in not committing themselves to the building of vessels of that kind, which would cost, at the present moment, such an enormous sum of money. I believe that it is wiser, in the first instance, to see the way in which the guns can be handled on board such vessels, and various other circumstances and conditions of warfare, before we venture upon spending £1,250,000 in building one large ship. The ships which it is proposed to lay down will be most powerful additions to the British Navy. I confess I feel that the present Board have paid me a compliment in adopting the *Collingwood* type of ship. That was a ship to which I gave very serious consideration; indeed, as my hon. Friend will be aware, from the records now existing in the Admiralty, it was the type of ship arrived at after very great discussion, and after balancing the advantages and disadvantages, but without attempting to combine every possible advantage.

Mr. W. H. Smith

The *Collingwood* is a barbitted ship, and, in designing her, all the difficulties that were likely to be encountered in shipbuilding were fully considered. If we were to attempt to construct a ship that would be able to resist any other ship, and the most powerful guns that could be manufactured, and should possess the greatest possible speed, the expense would be so enormously large that it would be almost wicked to build such a ship and to incur the risks which might be encountered by sending such a ship to cope with the dangers of war. I entirely concur, therefore, in the course which has been taken by the Board of Admiralty. But I confess that I am anxious about one little matter. My hon. Friend has laid great stress upon shipbuilding, and I believe it to be of the greatest importance; but there is another side of the question, and another duty which the Admiralty have to discharge, and that is to retain any existing ships which they believe to be efficient war ships, and which they intend to use again as war ships, and to maintain them in a proper condition of repair. I find in the Returns which were laid on the Table by my hon. Friend's Predecessor the present First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Shaw Lefevre) on the 2nd of August, 1880—the Return numbered 323—that certain ships are there mentioned, the repairs of which were to be completed within a given time. The *Bellerophon* was to be completed by July, 1881; the *Sultan* is, I believe, actually completed—it was to have been completed by December, 1880; the *Repulse* was to have been completed in September, 1880. The Return then gives a list of unarmoured ships, among which is the *Shah*, which was to be completed in 1881; the *Active*, which was to be advanced ~~to~~ in 1880-1; the *Rover*, which was to be completed on the 31st of March, 1881; and the *Vulgar*, which was to have been completed before the 31st of March, 1881; and so on. I want to ask what progress has actually been made with the repairs of those ships, and what provision has been made with regard to the *Resistance*, the *Rupert*, the *Thunderer*, the *Shannon*, the *Audacious*, and the *Black Prince*? I am aware there was a question as to what should be done with the *Black Prince* and other vessels; but it is one which must be decided and considered by the Board of Admiralty. There are two

sister ships of hers, which will come in for repairs shortly, and the course which is adopted with regard to the *Black Prince*—which is sound in all respects as regard hull—will be the course which will be adopted with regard to these two other ships. Then, as to the *Resistance* and the *Rupert*, I am not aware whether any provision has been made for the repair of those ships this year. The *Thunderer* is to complete her term of commission, and, according to general report, she will be replaced by the *Inflexible*. I should like to know, in her case, if any repairs are provided by the Board of Admiralty in the Estimates for the present year. Then there are the vessels which are not mentioned in this Paper at all, such as the *Raleigh* at Devonport. I think I heard a rumour that she was to be taken in hand, and that something was to be done with her; but I cannot help pressing very strongly on my hon. Friend this fact—that if vessels coming to hand for repair are allowed to remain un-repaired for even one year, there will come next year another batch of vessels which will also require repair, and the consequence of not dealing with those vessels which are coming in for repair as they come in will be that at last there will be a large accumulation of un-repaired vessels. Of course, my remarks apply principally to the boilers, because the boilers are the life of the ship, and there is a difficulty in supplying reliefs for ships on foreign stations. The consequence would be that all shipbuilding would be practically stopped, and you would be obliged to take up and spend all your money in repairs. I venture to think that no policy could be more unwise than that. I do not ask the Board of Admiralty to repair a single ship about which a doubt exists as to whether it should be employed again; but if a ship is to be employed again, then, as soon as she comes into the hands of the Dockyard authorities, she ought to be taken and repaired at once. A vessel deteriorates very much indeed after being sent up the Hamoaze and left exposed to the weather, instead of being taken in hand and repaired. That has been the case with one or two ships. There is also this to be borne in mind, that an average of at least a year must elapse from the date at which a ship is taken in hand before she can be made efficient for sea again, and to all intents and pur-

poses she might, for the time being, be struck off the list of the British Navy. If a war were to spring up suddenly, it would be over before such a ship could be rendered fit for sea. I would, therefore, insist strongly on the necessity for carrying out the repairs of vessels systematically, just in the same way as you undertake your shipbuilding. By no means neglect your shipbuilding; but on no account whatever omit to carry on the repairs which are required; and the greater the cost of the ship, and the greater the speed of the ship, the greater is the necessity for taking these repairs in hand at once and making them complete. There is also a little information I think the hon. Gentleman can give us as to the progress which has been made in cruisers of the *Leander* class, which were ordered some time ago. Is the programme likely to be carried out so far as those ships are concerned? I should also like to know whether the present Board of Admiralty contemplate the provision of a second torpedo dépôt ship. The *Hecla* has, I believe, been found to be exceedingly useful; but, after all, there is only one *Hecla*, and if we were to find ourselves involved in war, one *Hecla* would not be sufficient for the wants of the Service. Possibly the subject may not have attracted the attention of my hon. Friend; but I hope he will draw the attention of the Board to it in the course of the next three or four months, before the next Estimates are framed, and that the House may hear something upon the subject. I should also be glad to learn something with regard to the supply of torpedo boats for the Service. I have been looking about for them in the different Dockyards; but I have failed to find quite so many of them as I thought were provided for the Service. I do not know whether all of them have been delivered, or whether the speed provided for them in the contract under which they were built has been attained. I am afraid that I have occupied a great deal of the time of the Committee; but I can assure the Committee that my observations have been directed, as far as possible, to the good of the Service, and have not been dictated by any desire to criticize disagreeably or offensively the work of those who have succeeded me at the Admiralty. As long as I have the honour of a seat in this House, I shall endeavour to do

my best for the Service, without, in the slightest degree, desiring to make it a political weapon or instrument. When I was First Lord of the Admiralty, I always deprecated the introduction of political questions into the discussion of naval affairs; and as long as I sit here I shall continue to deprecate the introduction of such questions, and to do my best to assist my successors in providing an efficient Navy at the smallest possible cost, but at a cost which I am sure the country will willingly pay.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, that the failure of the War Office to supply the number of guns of the exact description, according to the expressed views of the Admiralty, required for the Navy was the result of two independent Departments working in the same direction, but on contrary conditions, the Admiralty demanding guns to suit the vessel as built, and the War Office trying to supply guns of an efficient description as to weight and length to suit the calibre. In his opinion, the Secretary of State for War and the Secretary to the Admiralty, working in this way, would never be able to secure that efficiency which the sole head of one Department would bring about. It was not to be wondered at that the War Office had failed to supply the guns required, having regard to the enormous quantity demanded of them, for in one year the number of new guns requisitioned was equal to the whole number needed for all the vessels of war. It was quite impossible that the number so required could have been supplied by the Department in the time, nor, indeed, could any nation have met the reiterated demands made by the Admiralty for guns of new types, but of unsuitable lengths and weights in reference to the calibres. Before the change from wooden to iron ships in 1859, at least 17,000 guns were maintained in a state of high efficiency, so far as that type of gun allowed of; but from that time they had never been able to keep up with the wants of the Admiralty as respects either the calibre or the number of the guns, nor had the joint action of the War Office and the Admiralty been equal to the production of a thoroughly effective weapon. He trusted that the system would be changed under which the Navy was dependent upon the War Office for its guns, and that the Admiralty would

assume the whole responsibility not only for the expenditure on guns and stores, but for providing the type of gun best suited for the Navy, as well as for the custody of these guns and stores.

MR. DUFF remarked, that there were three small vessels building at the different Dockyards, as well as three others which were being built by contract in private yards. He thought these vessels were much wanted, and should be very glad to hear what progress was being made with them. He should also be obliged to his hon. Friend if he would let the Committee know what progress was being made with the ship now in course of construction at Pembroke. He had failed to gather from the remarks of his hon. Friend what was the speed and draft of water of the vessel, which had been described as of the *Collingwood* class, and perhaps his hon. Friend would supplement the statement he had made with regard to her. He entirely approved the programme of the Admiralty with respect to the building of two ironclads of moderate size instead of one large vessel of that class; but he thought it very desirable that the Committee should be made acquainted with the progress that was being made in carrying that programme into effect.

MR. JENKINS pointed out that a large sum of money was being spent upon repairs. He trusted that these repairs would be completed within a reasonable time, and that when the ships were repaired they would not be found unserviceable. It was evident that numbers were no test as applied to the efficiency of the Navy; and he only hoped these 20 vessels that were undergoing repair would not prove a source of weakness rather than of strength. He wished also to remark upon the importance of a large coal supply, which, in the case of cruising ships, was, he thought, a matter entitled to more consideration than the question of giving them an inch or two more or less of armour. In time of war it must be remembered that the coaling stations might be closed against our ships, and then the want of large coal space would be felt. He agreed that it was desirable to utilize private yards for the purpose of shipbuilding more than they had been lately. He had no doubt that cruising ships could be built in private yards much more quickly and cheaply than in the Dock-

yards. With regard to the two new ships, the Secretary to the Admiralty had not stated what power they were to have, and what speed they would attain. He would like to know what their coal space would be, and over what distance they would be able to travel at full speed, and how many days' coal they would carry at full speed and half speed? It was also desirable that the Committee should be informed whether any improvement had taken place in the working of the boilers of our ships, which, in a former discussion which took place upon this important subject, was shown to be unsatisfactory.

SIR JOHN HAY agreed with the hon. and gallant Gentleman opposite (General Sir George Balfour) that the process by which the Admiralty obtained guns from the War Department was not satisfactory. He had frequently urged this point in the House, and in Committee; but he had always said the Admiralty would also be an unsuitable Department for the production of guns, inasmuch as this would cast upon that Department an amount of labour and responsibility which it would be unable to bear. That, in his opinion, showed that the office of Master General of the Ordnance ought to be re-established; and, moreover, he was sure that the Secretary of State for War found himself with quite sufficient to do for the Army itself, without having to attend to the manufacturing departments of the Navy. It was true that, during the Crimean War, it was thought better to create the Office of Secretary of State for War in place of the Ordnance Department; but since 1860 the work of the Ordnance Department, as controlled by the Secretary of State for War, had been increased by an enormous amount, and he believed that the old system under which orders were sent for guns for the Army and Navy to an independent Department was a better arrangement, inasmuch as it relieved the War Office of a plethora of business, and, at the same time, gave an efficient armament to both Services. With regard to another subject, he would point out to the Committee that the building of that large ship which had been contemplated involved an additional draught of water, and that meant the deprivation of her services on each side of the Suez Canal; and, therefore, he regarded it as necessary that the draught of our ships should be

limited so that they might be capable of making use of the quickest route to India, China, or the Colonies. That was an additional reason why the draught of water, which the hon. Members for Penryn and Banff (Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Duff) had inquired about, became an essential element in the construction of iron-clads; and it strengthened him in the belief of the desirability of building a smaller class of vessels, instead of vessels of a large size that would be of no use for the purposes he had referred to. With regard to the repairing of our ships, different processes had prevailed at different times. At one time great energy had been thrown into building, and at another into repairing. But, as his right hon. Friend (Mr. W. H. Smith) had pointed out, the repairing process must be carried out. In the five years, 1870-4, a large amount of repairs was necessary; but, doubts existing as to whether some of the vessels were worth repairing, the arrears of vessels requiring repair was very large. It resulted in only six iron-clads being repaired in those years. In the five years, 1875-9, 21 iron-clads had to be repaired at a tremendous outlay, the result of the repairs not having been attended to in the previous five years. On looking at the Navy Estimates he found that the numbers of the men employed in building and repairing were nearly balanced. If that were so, he should like to hear from the Secretary to the Admiralty, either that those ships which the late First Lord had alluded to by name were in a forward state of preparation, or that arrangements were in progress for making them efficient and ready for sea.

MR. PULESTON reminded the Committee that there were two sorts of economy—the false and the true—and that whenever the Navy Estimates, and particularly the Shipbuilding Vote, were cut down below a certain amount, the country had to spend three or four times the amount of the reduction in cases of emergency. But he rose for the purpose of deprecating the idea which might arise from this discussion that they ought to cultivate shipbuilding in private yards to the exclusion of their Dockyards. That practice had at one time been carried to excess with results disastrous to the interests of the country. If it were a fact that in private yards the work was done cheaper and faster than in the Royal

Dockyards, it arose from the fact that the latter were not kept up to their full complement of work. There was no reason in the world why the work should not be done as rapidly and efficiently, and with as great advantage to the Service, in the Royal Dockyards, as it was in the yards of private persons; and although he did not dispute the desirability of availing ourselves in case of need of all the shipbuilding resources of the country, he contended that they should at all times see that the Royal Dockyards were fully occupied in all their departments.

MR. TREVELYAN: It is impossible to exaggerate the interest of this discussion both to myself and to everyone who has listened to it, and it will be a great satisfaction to me to reply to the questions proposed by hon. Gentlemen who have addressed the Committee. The hon. Member for Banffshire (Mr. Duff) observed that I did not particularly describe the new ship. That is perfectly true; I did not do so because a description of the vessel was given by my right hon. Friend opposite two years ago. The mean draught of the vessel is 25 feet 9 inches, and the extreme draught aft is 26 feet 3 inches, which will enable her to be used on both sides of the Suez Canal. The speed is 15 knots. The vessel on its trial trip would carry 950 tons of coal, and it might be fairly said that when her bunkers were full she would have on board 1,200 tons of coal, or sufficient at 15 knots for a run of 2,020 knots, at 14 knots 2,800, and at 10 knots an hour the almost ideal number of 5,000 knots. The three cruisers laid down by the late First Lord of the Admiralty are approaching completion, although not quite so rapidly as we could have wished; and in addition to them the present Board has laid down another cruiser, which will be proceeded with side by side with the iron-clads. In addition to that there are two other swift iron-clad cruisers, the *Antagonist* and the *Warspite*, and these six vessels will provide good work for two years. With regard to repairs, I consider that in this respect we stand in a satisfactory position. The *Shah* and one other iron-clad which are under repairs will be completed this year. The rest are nearly completed, and it is the wish of the Admiralty that when next year they go to sea they should carry guns of the new

type mentioned at the commencement of the debate. These vessels are in the programme to be completed, and the intention is to complete them this year. But we have done a little more than that, because, finding that there was money to spare, owing to the slow progress made with the cruisers in private yards, we have thought it right to apply that money to the repairs of the *Raleigh*, which are not included in the Estimates of this year, and an order has been given for supplying her with new engines and boilers. The number of men employed are—in shipbuilding, 4,230; on repairs, 5,469; and in ordinary service, about 5,000. With respect to the *Repulse*, referred to by my right hon. Friend opposite, that vessel was completed some time ago. The *Bellerophon* will be finished in 1882, and we intend that her armament shall consist of the new new 8-inch guns. The *Black Prince* and her consort are engaging the attention of the Admiralty, who are considering the best use that can be made of these vessels, and whether it is not desirable to convert them into very powerful and swift cruisers, by fitting them with new engines. The *Thunderer*, so far as I know, is not at present under repair; it appears in the list as being in an efficient state. With regard to the *Shannon* and the *Minotaur*, these vessels will soon require repair, and will be dealt with in the programme of next year. Of first-class torpedo boats, 19 have been built; of the smaller class, 18 are complete and 30 are in course of construction. One or two hon. Members have complained that the Admiralty did not obtain all the guns they wanted from the War Office; but I am bound to say that that Department has not shown a disposition to refuse anything which the Admiralty, keeping in view efficiency and economy, had thought it right to ask. I am anxious that it should not go forth to the country that our ships are deficient in gun-power as compared with the ships of other nations. It is undoubtedly important that uneasiness should exist when there is any real deficiency; but it is extremely undesirable that a panic should be created with reference to matters in which we are sufficiently strong; and if we look to what is actually our position with regard to guns, we shall find that we are better off than any other nation. I do

Mr. Puleston

not say that the Germans have not on board their heavy ships some Krupp guns of new type, or that the Chilians and the Japanese have not got some Armstrong guns; but the 27-ton gun of the French Navy is inferior in power to the guns of the *Thunderer* and *Dreadnought*. I read a few days ago a list of the guns carried by our ships; and I am bound to say that at the present time we may be said to be superior to all other Navies in respect of the character of our guns. But in speaking of the guns that are actually mounted in the Navy we do not touch the real point of the present situation. It is not enough that in 1881, as in 1874, we should be ahead of other nations in the guns that are actually mounted in our sea-going ships. Within the last few years a revolution has taken place in the construction of guns which is in itself as great and as important as the change from the musket to the rifle. Without going into scientific detail, it has been discovered that long guns, with large charges of slow-burning powder, impelling the shot with ever-increasing velocity along the great length of the tube, produce results of the most extraordinary character, as compared with those of former times. But it is of no use, in matters of this kind, to throw the blame for any deficiency that might be supposed to exist upon any one Department of the State. There is only one body responsible for putting good guns on board the ships of our Navy, and that body is the Government for the time being; and I am bound to say that, as far as my experience has gone, the Admiralty and the War Office have worked together in the best way to secure the object they have at heart. When the present Government acceded to power we found a 43-ton gun in course of manufacture at Woolwich; but we did not find any of that competition to which my right hon. Friend opposite refers, but which, had he remained at the Admiralty, would, no doubt, have been set on foot in a short time. The very first act of the present Government was to set this all-essential enterprise on foot, and on the 24th of May the War Office wrote to Sir William Armstrong, inviting him to send a 43-ton gun to Woolwich for experiment. He accepted this proposal, but asked for 10 months to complete the task, so heavy

and complicated is even the preliminary business in connection with the adoption of a great gun. This gun was tried at Elswick on Tuesday last, the time actually occupied in its construction having extended from June last year to August this year. When the preliminary trials are finished, it will be brought to Woolwich, where its work in comparison with that of the 43-ton gun made there will be watched by the Admiralty with close interest and without a vestige of prejudice or partiality. The Woolwich gun has been ready for about three months, and has been tried recently at Shoeburyness. It will be enlarged so as to carry a charge of about 400 lbs. of powder; and the charge of the Elswick gun having been run up to 385 lbs., there would be an admirable opportunity of judging the respective merits of these important weapons. But in this matter of heavy guns the Admiralty is impressed with the fact that it is important to unite caution with activity. Hurry in a matter of this kind means an enormous expense to the country and the risk of great danger on board ship. There is no occasion to be in a desperate hurry for the arming of our ships. The right hon. Gentleman opposite came to the conclusion, after long and careful consideration, that the *Ajax* and the *Agamemnon* should be armed with the old 38-ton gun; and on inquiry the Government were told by the Controller that it would be impossible now to reverse that decision. The ships which will get to sea this year will, therefore, be armed with the 38-ton gun, but with that gun so improved as to carry 50 to 64 lbs. more powder and to pierce a couple more inches of armour. We shall, however, take care that the new gun shall be selected, tested, and completed in time to arm the *Majestic*, the *Colossus*, and the *Conqueror*. The next in size is the 8-inch 12-ton gun which was introduced to the Admiralty by Sir William Armstrong in 1879. This is the gun which performed the feat, in the Chilian War, of sinking an iron-clad at a distance of five miles, and the trials of which—set on foot originally at the desire of the right hon. Gentleman opposite—have fully confirmed its high reputation. The last of the armour-piercing guns is the 6-inch gun, of which 14 were ordered from Elswick by the late Government.

The moral of the story is that, with regard to the larger guns, on the success of which our supremacy at sea depends, and from the possible failure of which great disasters might ensue, the Government are proceeding with diligent caution; but as regards the guns of more moderate size, the type is already resolved upon, and they will, without delay, be put in hand. Provision has been made for placing 103 6-inch guns on board a number of our corvettes and gunboats, and the *Shah* and the *Raleigh*, frigates, will be furnished with a full broadside of these beautiful weapons. I will now beg the Committee to remark that I have avoided, in speaking of any description of gun, any attempt to apportion the credit which may be due either to public or private establishments. The Admiralty appreciates the readiness which Sir William Armstrong and his partners have always displayed in placing their talents and energies at the service of the country. And we rejoice that Woolwich and Elswick are working cordially together; and I can assure the Committee that the Admiralty places in the first rank the object at which it aims of maintaining the efficiency of the British Navy.

Vote agreed to.

(3.) £1,172,700, Naval Stores for Building and Repairing Fleet, &c.

SIR JOHN HAY asked whether attention was being paid to the supply of smokeless coal for the Navy?

MR. TREVELYAN said, this question had received the careful attention of the Admiralty, and smokeless coal had been supplied to a portion of the Fleet.

Vote agreed to.

(4.) £683,239, Machinery and Ships built by Contract, &c.

MR. WILSON said, the Committee had heard statements that evening upon the ships and guns of the Navy, but nothing upon the important subject of machinery. He was confirmed in his opinion that the attention of the Admiralty ought to be carefully directed to this matter, because the Committee had been told that the newest ships of the *Collingwood* type, with a speed of 15 knots, would be able to carry coal sufficient for a run of 2,000 miles only. It was well known that ships of large size were constructed in private yards

which were capable of steaming from 16 to 18 knots, while, instead of their only carrying a coal supply sufficient for 2,000 miles, they were able to carry sufficient for a distance of 3,000 or 4,000 miles. Now, if vessels built in this way could attain the speed he had mentioned, and keep the sea for so long a time, it certainly appeared to him that the point required to be narrowly watched by those responsible for the efficiency of the Navy with the view of providing engines of the newest type. It was probable that the engines which they were now getting were not of the most modern and economical description. He regarded this subject, which had not been mentioned at all by the Secretary to the Admiralty, as of more importance even than that of the guns themselves. Then with regard to the boilers. Although he was not aware whether the Government were using iron or steel boilers, he wished to point out that steel was coming into general use in the manufacture of boilers for the Merchant Service. Boilers of this kind were expected to last from 9 to 12 years—a very much longer period than that in which iron boilers were worn out. He felt that these two points were of such vital importance that they deserved more attention than they now appeared to be receiving from Her Majesty's Government.

SIR JOHN HAY agreed with the hon. Member who had just sat down that the subject of machinery was one of the greatest importance, as relating to the efficiency of the Navy. There was one point, with reference to the application of electricity as a motive power for torpedo boats, upon which he would observe that motive power had been obtained by means of electricity in France; and that, if it were possible to apply this power to the purpose he had indicated, two serious difficulties would be got rid of—namely, the consumption of fuel and liability to boiler explosions.

MR. TREVELYAN said, with reference to the observations of his hon. Friend (Mr. Wilson), that it was absolutely impossible to make any useful comparison between ships that carried armour and those that did not in the matter of speed. Indeed, there was no comparison between them. The fair thing would be to compare the unar-

Mr. Trevelyan

moured ships referred to by his hon. Friend with vessels of the *Mercury* class. With regard to the shape of the engines, it must be borne in mind that in a man-of-war the whole of the engines was practically below the water line. The Admiralty had instituted an independent inspection of boilers, officers being appointed for the sole purpose of keeping a register of the boilers in use, and orders had been issued on the subject, which he would not describe, but which he would have no objection to show to his hon. Friend. It must be remembered that the boilers of vessels engaged in commerce had this advantage over ships of war—that while the boilers of the latter were frequently unused, those of merchant ships, as a rule, were in use continually.

MR. WILSON admitted that there was a difference between the engines of a man-of-war and those of a merchant ship; but there was not the slightest loss of power as between engines horizontally and vertically constructed. As far as boilers were concerned, he believed that men-of-war had obtained a longer life for their boilers on account of their not being so often used as those in the Merchant Service. This subject was one which deserved the most careful attention, because in connection with it there had been a great waste of public money. Speaking as a practical man, and with the advice of other practical men, he hoped this matter would receive a little more attention from those who were responsible, and that the Department would make itself thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject, so that the boilers supplied might be properly taken care of. With regard to merchant ships built in private yards, not only did these run two or three times the distance run by ships of the Navy, but they also carried large cargoes in addition to their coal supply. We were certainly far behind the age when we talked of building ships that could only steam 15 knots an hour. Her Majesty's ships ought certainly to be able to steam as fast as the ships of the Merchant Service; and, in the present state of naval architecture, he did not see why that should not be the case.

MR. TREVELYAN stated that experiments had also been made with a view of testing the motive power employed for the propulsion of vessels.

MR. PULESTON remarked, that experiments had also been made in France in connection with the propulsion of vessels.

MR. TREVELYAN said, that was so. Merchant ships, he believed, were able to secure speed in accordance with the length of the vessel; but in the Royal Navy it was impossible to obtain more than a certain length in heavily armed vessels. The Admiralty were building unarmoured vessels which would run 16 knots an hour. Very great care was being paid to the condition of the boilers by officers who thoroughly understood the question, and great improvements were being effected. As he had already said, an officer had been appointed by the Admiralty for the sole purpose of keeping a register of the boilers in the different ships. The new system which had been adopted was always to keep the boilers full of water.

MR. BIGGAR wished to put a question in regard to the iron-clads. So far, they had heard very little about iron-clads, and he wished to know to what extent the Admiralty had obtained any experience as to the value of iron-clads; whether they could be used in the event of war, and to what extent they would be effective against artillery casting very powerful projectiles from unarmoured vessels at sea? It seemed to him that it was very likely a vessel wholly unarmoured, with very good guns, and a quick sailer, would be quite a match for a comparatively slow iron-clad.

MR. TREVELYAN said, he would refer the hon. Member to a Paper prepared by the German Government, which put the case better than he had ever seen it put before. It gave a curious analysis of all the sea fights which had ever taken place since the invention of iron-clads. It appeared that it was impossible for unarmoured ships to compete in action with iron-clads. The superiority of the iron-clad was manifest from the *Huascar* affair alone. Two of the finest unarmoured vessels in the English Navy were entirely repulsed by the miserable little Peruvian iron-clad; but that iron-clad in its turn fell an easy victim to another iron-clad belonging to the Chilians.

Vote agreed to.

(5.) £550,141, New Works, Buildings, Yard Machinery, and Repairs.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I should like to ask my hon. Friend if he can give the Committee any information as to the progress of the works at Chatham. I believe they are now approaching completion, and it appears to me that they have been conducted in a manner creditable to all persons concerned, and that when finished they will be of great value to the country. Time will, of course, be required to enable the Admiralty to ascertain whether workshops or sheds are required; but it will be necessary that all the mechanical appliances requisite for moving the ships in and out of the basin should be provided in ample time. I would also wish to direct the attention of the Admiralty to the advisability of constructing a new dock at Malta. I asked a question about Malta last year, and I cannot help thinking that with an important Fleet in the Mediterranean it may be worth consideration whether an additional dock is not required at Malta. There is at present only one dock there capable of taking an iron-clad; and if by any unfortunate circumstance we should find ourselves engaged in naval warfare it would certainly be necessary to have more than one naval dock for the purpose of dealing with iron-clads coming in for repair. There is a site in Malta exceedingly well suited for the construction of a dock, and I think that one might be constructed that would be of great service to the country in a case of emergency. I cannot expect my hon. Friend to answer the question now; but I hope it will receive the consideration of the Board during the winter. There is no more important question than the provision of further dockyard accommodation at Malta, not even excepting the Dockyards at home. In the event of a war breaking out, Malta would be the place where the repairs of iron-clads should be carried out. The dock already existing has been proved to be most serviceable to ships even on the East India Station, which are brought through the Suez Canal to Malta.

SIR JOHN HAY said, he was glad to be able to confirm what had fallen from his right hon. Friend as to the necessity of providing additional dock accommodation in the Mediterranean. If it was to be at Malta, let it by all means at once be commenced at Malta;

but, in his opinion, the right place was Famagousta. He should very much like to see a Dockyard constructed there, seeing that it was by far the best place for protecting the Suez Canal and our Indian Possessions. In regard to Chatham Dockyard, he thought the works recently constructed there of the greatest possible value to the country, and they had been completed in the most creditable manner. He thought it was unfair to press the Admiralty to build more workshops than were necessary in the neighbourhood of the new docks, until the arrangements were more fully developed; but when the docks were in use he thought there should be sheds to protect the men who were working on board the ships in the docks, and he hoped that an assurance would be given that there would be an appropriation for that purpose, notwithstanding the fact that no such appropriation at present appeared in the Vote. It would not require a large sum of money; but he thought that some accommodation of the kind was imperatively required for the use of those employed in the docks. He congratulated the Committee and the country on the fact that the great expenditure in Chatham and Portsmouth Dockyards was now at an end, and would no longer continue to swell the Navy Estimates. He, therefore, hoped that the Government would see their way to the expenditure of a larger sum for the building of new ships, which, on all sides, was held to be necessary for completing the strength of the Navy.

MR. W. H. SMITH: I must apologize for not having completed what I intended to say. I want to obtain some information from my hon. Friend as to the barracks at Portsmouth and Keyham. I understand that the barracks at Portsmouth have been stopped altogether, and I want to know if those at Keyham are being proceeded with. I believe that the provision of barracks will prove to be most necessary for seamen at home, and that there is no more extravagant, and no more inefficient system than that of berthing the seamen, in waiting for employment, on board a receiving ship. The cost is undoubtedly much larger than it would be in barracks, and the interest of the money expended in barracks would be infinitely less than the ordinary repairs; would come to on board ship. There is this

further difficulty which the Admiralty will have to face, that in the course of a year or two we shall have no ships which can take the place of the old line-of-battle ships, which now act as guard-ships or dépôt ships. The *Duke of Wellington* was reported to be in a very bad state a few years ago, and quite unfitted for employment as a flag ship. It will turn out some of these days that the *Duke of Wellington* will again be reported unfit, and then the Admiralty may experience some difficulty in replacing her. If they take an old wooden ship out of ordinary and fit her up as a flag ship, it will be necessary to expend £40,000 or £50,000 in order to do so.

MR. PULESTON said, that, before the Vote was taken, he would like to ask what time was given for the completion of the barracks at Keyham; and whether, in view of the fact that the work had been discontinued at Portsmouth in the erection of seamen's barracks at Keyham, it would not be wise so to erect them as to make them at least capable by extension to accommodate a much larger number of men. It would be much easier to take that matter into consideration when they were about to put up this sort of building than to find it necessary to pull the barracks down and rebuild them afterwards. He understood that the barracks now being erected were only capable of containing 1,000 men; and having regard to the possible contingency that it might be necessary to provide accommodation for three times that number, the necessary provision might be made now at a much less expense, and with a better regard to the comfort and convenience of the seamen than hereafter. He found that £30,000 was the amount appropriated this year; and he should like to know if it was to be understood that that was a maximum sum per annum upon which the work of constructing barrack accommodation was to be carried out? He understood, from the engineer's clerk, that no further expenditure or outlay was contemplated in this direction during the present year.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he wished, before the hon. Gentleman the Secretary to the Admiralty answered the question, to draw attention to the fact that the amount voted this year for Haulbowline was even less than it was last year. He by no means objected to any reasonable

amount of expenditure upon naval works in Great Britain or abroad; but, in conjunction with a considerable number of Irish Members, he shared a certain amount of jealousy and impatience at seeing the enormous sums of money expended on military and naval works in Great Britain and abroad, and the small amount of money permitted to be expended in Ireland for the same purpose. The present First Commissioner of Works (Mr. Shaw Lefevre), when Secretary to the Admiralty last year, admitted the reasonableness of this complaint, and gave the Irish Members to understand that the disparity between the amounts expended in England and Ireland would be very much diminished this year. But, as he had pointed out, the amount voted for Haulbowline last year had been diminished this year to £30,000. When, however, he turned to the Estimates, he found that in such places as Bermuda, Halifax, Jamaica, Hong Kong, Sydney, and Malta, thousands and tens of thousands of pounds were spent, it did appear somewhat unreasonable that the Government should fail to push on, as they might do, the works at Haulbowline, especially as they undertook last year to proceed with them as quickly as possible. In connection with Haulbowline he would remind the Government that it was stated the Convict Prison there was to be done away with. He did not know whether any steps were being taken to carry out that determination; but he was reminded that the Prison Commissioners had represented that in consequence of the works at Chatham, and in other places in England, being near completion there would be a large number of convicts for whom it would be necessary to obtain labour. He hoped, therefore, that the hon. Member the Secretary to the Admiralty would say what the Government proposed to do in the way of naval works, and whether they intended to continue the employment of convicts not only in England but in Ireland. He wished further to know if it was intended to remove the convict labour from Haulbowline to Galway [to be employed on naval works there, and if it was intended to commence immediately or approximately any new naval works?

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY said, that in regard to the question which had been asked by his right hon. Friend opposite (Mr. W. H. Smith) with reference to

Chatham, he had to say that the works which were expected to be completed within the present financial year would not be finished until next summer, in consequence of the reduced number of convicts now employed at Chatham. A Vote of £8,000 would be required next year for the completion of the works. He was glad to find that hon. Members who had spoken had taken occasion to pay a just tribute of praise to those who were responsible for the design and execution of these splendid works. The docks at Chatham reflected the greatest credit upon Colonel Clarke, who designed them, and Mr. Bernays, who had for many years been engaged in the execution of the works. With regard to the necessary fittings for working the docks, a provision for the necessary hydraulic machinery would be made in the Estimates to be submitted to Parliament next year. His right hon. Friend (Mr. W. H. Smith) had put a question with reference to the progress which was being made with the barracks at Keyham; and his hon. Friend the Member for Devonport (Mr. Puleston) had put other questions upon the same subject. In reply he might say that the site which had been selected for the barracks at Keyham commended itself entirely to the Board of Admiralty. They were less satisfied with the choice of sites at present submitted to them at Portsmouth; but no doubt a local investigation might suggest some ideas which had not yet been put before the Admiralty. In his own researches at Portsmouth he seemed to be surrounded by objects which were not in any way the most desirable for contemplation. These were the Gas Works and the Convict Establishment; and if they went to the Island, now used as the practice ground for the *Excellent*, they found that it was made ground, and not at all satisfactory in a sanitary point of view. They were taking a distinct step in the direction recommended by his right hon. Friend in commencing the construction of a barracks at Keyham; and although, as his right hon. Friend said, the supply of ships for the reception of seamen would in course of time cease, owing to the disappearance of such vessels from *The Navy List*, yet for some time to come there would be no difficulty in providing receiving ships of a suitable character for seamen at Portsmouth. The general question of barracks, as compared with ships for the

reception of seamen in the home ports, was one upon which he thought the right hon. Gentleman would admit there was a great diversity of opinion. He (Sir Thomas Brassey) lost no opportunity of consulting naval officers on the subject, and he certainly encountered a considerable divergence of opinion. When he looked to the practice of a neighbouring Power he found that in France there was a dual system, and the authorities there had not yet made up their minds as to the relative value of barracks *versus* ships. At present there were barracks at Brest and Cherbourg and ships at Toulon; and, therefore, he thought it would be difficult for the right hon. Gentleman to establish, with absolute certainty, that barracks were superior to receiving ships. The progress at Keyham in the present year had not been quite as satisfactory as the Board of Admiralty could have desired; but the director of the works informed him that the delay had arisen from the necessity of settling numerous points. The lodging of seamen on shore was altogether a new thing in the British Navy, and the naval officers, before making up their minds on the point, had taken time to consider. Hence there had been a certain amount of delay in the progress of the works; but diligent progress would be made, and a much larger figure must necessarily appear in the Estimates next year for the execution of the works. In answer to the question of his hon. Friend (Mr. Puleston), he might add that it would take about two years to complete the present proposals in regard to barracks. His hon. Friend had suggested that it would be necessary to keep in view the growing demands for barrack accommodation. That was already done in the plan which had been adopted. The barracks consisted of blocks. Each block was capable of providing accommodation for 500 men. The present proposal was to erect two of these blocks, and when the whole scheme was carried out there would be room for eight blocks upon the entire site.

Mr. PULESTON said, he believed the scheme only made provision for four blocks.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY said, the barracks would consist either of four or of eight blocks. At any rate, ample accommodation would be provided for 4,000 men on this site, and that was

recognized to be fully adequate to meet any demand that might hereafter be made. In reference to the interesting and not unanticipated question which came from his hon. Friend opposite (Mr. Arthur O'Connor), he would wish to make a very short explanation. No doubt, there had been a delay in carrying out the works at Haulbowline. It had arisen, in part, from the increasing difficulties which had been encountered. Another and an important cause of the delay had been the circumstance that there had been a combination of convict and free labour in the execution of the works. In the year 1868-9, when 460 convicts were available, the free labourers numbered only 150. In 1880-1, the number of convicts fell to 180, while the paid men rose to over 400. That, of course, had been an important change, and a change which he thought had been beneficial locally. The work was now being carried out in very much larger proportions than was first contemplated by local labour which had been obtained from the district. In reference to the total cost of the work, he had also some information to give his hon. Friend. The total actual cost of the works, up to the 31st of March, 1880, amounted to £309,000, and the expenditure this year would probably be £33,000, making the total, up to the 31st of March, 1881, £343,000. The total sum included in the Votes up to that date was £314,000. His hon. Friend asked why the Admiralty did not expedite the completion of the works? As he had already said, the question was complicated by the fact that it had been found necessary to combine free labour with convict labour. They would expedite the work very much by doing away with the present system and by employing a contractor; but the question was whether the change would be of advantage locally. The execution of the works by a contractor would be a quicker mode of carrying them out; but the probability was that if they put up the work to open tender the contractor selected to undertake the execution of the work might not be a local contractor, but a person coming from this side of the Channel; and, if that were so, it would be almost certain that the labour would be introduced from a distance, to the exclusion of the local workpeople. He questioned whether such a change would

be altogether advantageous to those who were personally interested in the matter. His hon. Friend would be aware that last year great distress was experienced in the locality, and efforts were made to relieve that distress by giving a certain amount of employment at Haulbowline. No less than 120 workmen were taken on, making the total employed at that time about 500; and arrangements were made to increase the appropriation of money for the work. It was intended that the number should be reduced to the normal number of 400 on the 31st of March; but the distress in the locality continuing, the reduction was postponed, by the desire of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and, at the present time, the number of labourers employed was 450. It was intended, however, to bring down the number ultimately to 400. He hoped that this explanation would be satisfactory to his hon. Friend. In conclusion, he might add that sensible progress was being made with the works. With regard to the question of his hon. Friend as to the employment of convict labour at Galway, he really was not able to answer that question. It rested more particularly with the Home Office, and he believed that an inquiry was about to be made with reference to the more advantageous employment of convict labour. A Committee would be appointed, and the experience of the Admiralty would be represented on it in the person of the Superintendent of Works. He hoped that a solution of the question would be arrived at in a short time, and that such solution might be advantageous to the interests of the Irish people.

DR. LYONS said, he thought that the explanation given by the hon. Gentleman was, as far as it went, very satisfactory; but still these important works at Haulbowline had been so long before the public, and such great interest was felt in them in Ireland, that he should like to ask the hon. Gentleman if he could give any idea as to when the works might be expected to approach something like completion. When was it at all reasonable or probable to expect that the docks might be in operation for the use of the ships? If any reasonable statement could be given on this subject, the Irish people would be content to wait. He was glad to see

that there was so much proper feeling on the subject, and the remarks of the hon. Gentleman on the part of the Admiralty would be received with great satisfaction in Ireland and in the locality, especially if there were any reasonable notion conveyed as to when the docks would be completed.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY said, he had already stated that it would take about two years to complete the works.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked if the Board of Admiralty had received any information as to the date beyond which convict labour was not likely to be available at Haulbowline? He was glad to hear, from the observations of his hon. Friend (Sir Thomas Brassey), that the subject had received so much attention at his hands.

MR. PASSMORE EDWARDS said, the right hon. Gentleman the late First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. W. H. Smith) had asked the Government if there was any probability of there being a new dock constructed at Malta; and the right hon. and gallant Officer behind him (Sir John Hay) suggested that it would be more desirable to erect one at Cyprus. Considering that the imagination of the public was aroused to a high pitch a few years ago upon this very question, and upon the superiority of Cyprus as a place of arms to stand between Europe and Asia, he thought the question of the right hon. and gallant Gentleman might receive one word by way of answer.

SIR THOMAS BRASSEY remarked, that, with reference to the convict question, it did not rest with the Admiralty, but with the Home Office. The Admiralty were in no way responsible for it; and, no doubt, a solution would be arrived at by the Committee which was about to be appointed. With reference to the question of constructing a dock at Cyprus nothing of the kind was before the Admiralty. As to the dock accommodation at Malta, he was sensible of the great importance of Malta as a Dockyard station; and he was glad to know that they had, at least, one very fine dock at Malta. The Government were, he thought, showing that they took an interest in Malta by the expenditure which was taking place there, and he might properly refer to the very large item of £8,000 for torpedo boats in connection with that Establishment.

Dr. Lyons

MAJOR NOLAN said, that before the Vote was put from the Chair he wished to express his regret at the answer made by the hon. Gentleman (Sir Thomas Brassey) to the question of the hon. Member for Queen's County (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) in reference to the works at Galway, and the employment of convict labour there. It was a subject on which they had had a very definite promise from the late Government; and he thought that in a question of this kind, when one Party succeeded another in Office, they ought to keep up these Administrative promises. He would not say that on some great question of policy the two Parties might not have a difference of opinion; but upon a question of mere Administrative policy, such as the policy of opening a harbour or building a pier, such as were contemplated at Galway, one Government ought to be bound by the promises of its Predecessor. He thought the First Lord of the Admiralty would allow that if the late Government had added a sum of £10,000,000 to the National Debt he would not consider it his duty to object, although he might not like it, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer would pay the interest on it. He really did think that on a question of this kind of providing increased harbour accommodation, by transferring convict labour from one place to another, there should be no difficulty placed in the way by Her Majesty's Government. The work at Galway could only be well done by convict labour. It would hardly pay to do it under other circumstances, but it was admirably suited for the employment of convict labour; and he therefore thought that, under the circumstances, the Government were bound to pay some attention to the promises of their Predecessors.

MR. BIGGAR said, he thought the question adverted to by his hon. and gallant Friend (Major Nolan) was entitled to some reply from the Government. The policy of the Government, so far as he could see, was to continue any undertaking commenced by the late Government provided that it suited their own purposes. In that case they argued that all the undertakings entered into by a former Government ought to be respected. But if it did not suit their purpose then they said that the undertakings of former Governments were not binding upon them. He thought the re-

quest which had been made by his hon. and gallant Friend was entitled to consideration. As an illustration of the truth of the statement he (Mr. Biggar) had just made, he would remind the Committee that when an application was made last year on the part of the landlords for loans, on the ground of the distress which prevailed, the late Government brought in a Bill for acceding to such application, and the present Government had followed up the policy of the late Administration by continuing to grant loans. The present Government had carried out in that respect the policy of the former Government. In regard to the case of Galway Harbour, he understood from his hon. and gallant Friend that the late Government actually undertook to supply convict labour by transferring it from a place where it was not wanted to a place where it could be beneficially employed. He thought that the present Government should be bound by the undertakings of former Governments, and if they did not consider themselves bound by the promise made in this instance they might at least take the trouble to reply to the request which had been made to them by an hon. and gallant Member of the House. The hon. Gentleman opposite (Sir Thomas Brassey) had not given a very definite reply to the question put to him in reference to the construction of a dock at Famagousta. He therefore felt disposed to ask that some pledge should be given on the part of the Government that they would not throw away any more of the public money upon Cyprus. The idea of making it a place of arms was quite absurd.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must remind the hon. Member that the question of Famagousta and Cyprus has nothing to do with the Vote now before the Committee, and the discussion upon that question cannot be allowed to continue.

MR. BIGGAR said, he would only express his opinion that some Member of the Government ought to reply to the questions which had been put to them; and if they continued to refrain from doing so, he would certainly move to report Progress.

MR. TREVELYAN wished to point out that the Committee were now discussing Vote 11, and that it contained no allusion to Famagousta. In regard

to the construction of a harbour at Galway, he must remind his hon. and gallant Friend that it was proposed to construct a harbour for commercial purposes, and certainly not for the use of the National Navy.

MAJOR NOLAN trusted that he might be excused; but the question was one which very naturally affected the national interests.

MR. TREVELYAN said, he did not think it was necessary to spend the Admiralty Votes on the construction of a harbour at Galway. He had no wish to treat lightly any question that affected the interests of the Irish Members, but he certainly did deprecate the discussion of extraneous questions on the present occasion. He thought hon. Members would agree that very full attention had been paid by the Admiralty to the wishes and interests of Ireland in these matters. It was very seldom indeed that the Admiralty exceeded any Vote included in the Estimates; but in the case of Haulbowline, for reasons not connected with the immediate pressing needs of the Navy, that had exceeded the total sum voted by several thousand pounds.

Vote agreed to.

(6.) £398,450, Extra Estimate for Services not Naval.—Freight, &c. on Account of the Army Department, including Supplementary sum, £170,000, Transport Services (Transvaal).

SIR JOHN HAY said, he did not want to detain the Committee, but he wished to ask a question concerning Her Majesty's Indian troopships. There were five special Indian troopships, all of which he believed had done good service.

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; Committee counted, and 40 Members being found present,

SIR JOHN HAY said, he should like some information as to the condition of repair of these troopships, and also as to whether Her Majesty's Government intended to supplement the Indian troopship service, especially in regard to the transport work to be done in connection with South Africa?

MR. TREVELYAN: The *Euphrates* troopship has been paid off, and is to undergo a thorough overhauling; there-

fore she will not be sent out until next year. The other four ships are now at Portsmouth undergoing repairs. Two of them are undergoing considerable repairs, and the other two—the *Serapis* and the *Crocodile*—are having some slight alterations done to them. In all, I think, £120,000 will be spent on the vessels. As far as we know, the only Imperial service which is likely soon to be performed by any of them is that which will be performed by the *Serapis*. She will go back to Bombay.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, he wished to call attention to this charge for transports in the Accounts of the Navy on account of the movement of the men and stores of the Army, and to point out that it was impossible for economy to be practised so long as the Army could go to the Admiralty chest and take money therefrom. He had already pointed out that the like practice of the Admiralty in demanding guns and stores from the War Office and making the charge fall on the Army Estimates, was calculated to lead to extravagance and inefficiency. To his own knowledge, that did occur; and he therefore thought it would be much wiser to allow the War Office to look entirely after its own expenditure for the movement of the men and stores of the Army. There was not a single item here of the work to be performed by the Admiralty for which that Department was not obliged to go outside their own Department to hire transports, and this duty could as easily and as efficiently be done by the War Department, aided as necessary by fit officers either of the Navy or Mercantile Marine—especially the latter—and many of whom might be found with matured experience fitted for the work of taking up transports. He knew very well he should not be able to effect the object he had in view, which was to make each Department bear its own expenditure—the one for its guns and stores, and the other for its transports; yet it was his hope that when he had passed away this duty would be taken up by someone else, and that the principle he wished to see adopted would be eventually established.

Vote agreed to.

(7.) £152,523, Greenwich Hospital and School.

Mr. Trevelyan

CIVIL SERVICES.

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(8.) £13,273, to complete the sum for the National Gallery.

MR. D. GRANT said, he wished to ask whether it would not be practicable to light the National Gallery so that it could be kept open every night until 10 o'clock for 12 months? The matter was one of considerable importance; still he should not have brought it on but for the fact that the Trustees would not meet again until next year, and because they had the pleasure of the presence of one of that body amongst them to-night. The Gentleman to whom he referred would be able to answer his question and give him the information he desired. What he wished to know was whether the Trustees were taking any steps towards lighting up the National Gallery? Last evening he (Mr. Grant) drew up a form of requisition to the Trustees, and within a few hours—that was to say, before he left the House—he obtained 190 signatures of Members of Parliament in favour of obtaining from the Trustees some expression of opinion as to the course they would be willing to adopt for the purpose of carrying out the suggestion for throwing the Gallery open to the artisan and labouring classes. Unless it was open at night these classes would never be able to avail themselves of it, as they were always at work during the day. It seemed to him that providing the pictures were capable of being protected from the injurious influence of the light, and, at the same time, were so placed that they could be seen, it would be a great benefit to the people of the country, and to the people of London in particular, if the Gallery were allowed to remain open until 10 o'clock. The hon. Member for East Cumberland (Mr. E. S. Howard), who was one of the Trustees, no doubt, would answer him.

MR. E. S. HOWARD said, he very much wished that there was in the House some other Trustee who had had greater experience of the working of the National Gallery than he (Mr. E. S. Howard) had had; but as he was the only representative of the National Gallery in the House, he had great pleasure in replying to the hon. Member to

the best of his ability. However, he could give no kind of official answer, as he had had no opportunity of consulting the other Trustees of the National Gallery; but he was certain of this—that it would not require the signatures of 190 Members of Parliament to persuade the Trustees to take a proposal of this kind into their consideration. It was to their interest—and he was sure they felt it to be so—that they should, as far as possible, make the Gallery which they had the charge of valuable to the public. But, though he felt they would take this proposition into their consideration without the slightest prejudice, and with every desire to do all that was in their power to accommodate the public, he still must say that he saw many difficulties in the way. In the first place, there was the question as to the kind of lighting that should be used. Gas was quite out of the question. There was the electric light; but he did not know that its advantages had been so demonstrated that it could be safely used in the National Gallery. They could not talk of it in any sense with absolute certainty. Experiments with this kind of lighting had been tried at the South Kensington Museum, and, as far as they had gone, they had succeeded pretty well. It was only this morning that they had had the Report of the Science and Art Department, in which the result of the experiments was recorded; the result was not yet satisfactory, and they should be permitted to go a little further before the Trustees had sufficient data before them on which to act. At present, they did not know whether the electric light affected pictures chemically. For himself, he did not express an opinion on the matter; but the fact must be thoroughly well known before they introduced the electric light amongst their great National Collection of pictures. There other difficulties to be considered—for instance, the difficulty of expense. At present, the staff of the Gallery was completely occupied, and it would be impossible to keep the pictures on view for any additional hours a-day without a large increase to the staff. The proposal was to keep the Gallery open after dark; and, looking at the number and the class of persons that would be likely to come after dark, the staff would, necessarily, have to be very largely increased. The staff could not be increased without great

cost, and that cost would have to be carefully measured. Then there was the difficulty that would arise from the accumulated bad air in the crowded rooms. If anyone would go into the National Gallery at 6 o'clock—at the end of a public day—he would find the dust flying about in a manner which could hardly be described, and the air in a wretchedly bad state; and he would, without doubt, come to the conclusion that it would be necessary to very largely improve the ventilation of the Gallery before any prolonging of the hours was possible. This would be necessary, not only for the sake of the visitors, but also for the sake of the pictures. No doubt, any evil which existed in the matter of ventilation would be remedied by the Government. The Government had shown every willingness to meet the requests of the Trustees for the alteration of the system of ventilation; but it was not altered yet—and they knew very well that these things always took some time to do. Then, besides the question of ventilation, there was the question—really an important one, though it might seem trifling—of the cleaning of the pictures. He did not allude to that elaborate cleaning necessary sometimes with old pictures, but the ordinary dusting and cleaning with silk handkerchiefs and brushes. Until quite lately, the National Gallery was, practically, shut to the public on students' days—two days a-week—and also for a whole month in October; but now it was open every day of the week all the year round, and, therefore, there was no time for this ordinary cleaning, except that which took place after the Gallery was shut in the evening, or before it was open in the morning. This was a practical difficulty, and, although he did not say it was an insuperable one, it was one which would have to be considered. In considering this requisition, which had been so influentially signed, the Trustees would have to consider whether the proposed additional cost of staff and of lighting the Gallery would be best spent on keeping open the Gallery until 10 o'clock at night, or in giving increased accommodation, which was very much wanted at present; in fact, which was absolutely essential. He did not think it was necessary for him to say any more than this. He did not wish to enter into a long-

justification of the course taken by the Trustees, because he was sure they would give this and every other question that came before them their fullest and most careful consideration.

MR. WARTON said, that seeing a Trustee of the National Gallery in the House, he would venture to draw his attention to a certain point, although it was a point of some delicacy. There was no provision made there for the wants and conveniences of human nature, and the result was that the visitors were put to very great inconvenience. He should have put a Motion on the subject on the Paper if he could have done so.

MR. E. S. HOWARD said, this was a matter for the President of the Board of Works, and not for the Trustees, who had no power to alter buildings.

Vote agreed to.

(9.) £1,279, to complete the sum for the National Portrait Gallery.

(10.) £8,600, to complete the sum for Learned Societies and Scientific Investigation.

(11.) £7,101, to complete the sum for the London University.

(12.) £2,500, to complete the sum for the Deep Sea Exploring Expedition (Report).

(13.) £937, to complete the sum for the Sydney and Melbourne International Exhibitions.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he should like to know what necessity there was for continuing this Charge? Originally, £10,000 was voted for this service; but the money was not expended, a considerable portion of it being returned to the Treasury. Last year the complement of the money was voted; but again it was not expended. Now they had another Vote which brought up the total again to the original amount, and, under the circumstances, he would like to ask the noble Lord whether there was any reasonable ground for supposing that the money would be required, and, if so, how it was proposed to spend it? He (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) was afraid the fact was that the Vote was really unnecessary; and, if that were the case, they should require some explanation from the Secretary to the Treasury.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, that £10,000 was promised to these

two Exhibitions. The Melbourne Exhibition only closed last year, and the grant in respect of it would come in course of payment during the present financial year. The money could not be paid before the present financial year.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: Then, may we take it from the noble Lord that, although the whole of this money may not be expended during the present financial year, there will be nothing asked for in addition in a future year?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: I think, in all probability, there will be nothing more asked for.

Vote agreed to.

(14.) £13,992, to complete the sum for the Universities, &c. in Scotland.

(15.) £2,100, National Gallery, &c. Scotland.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: I believe it was understood that the Irish Votes would not be taken to-night. I am in the hands of the Committee, however; and if hon. Members wish to take these Votes, I shall be happy to go on with them.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: It was arranged that they should be taken to-morrow; therefore, we cannot consider them now.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

(16.) £2,849,525, to complete the sum for the Post Office.

MR. SCHREIBER said, he was aware he was unable to propose the increase of this Vote; but, so far as it related to the London letter-carriers, he thought he could show that it ought to be increased, and he looked with confidence to the sense of justice of the Postmaster General and Parliament to increase it on some early day. The Members of this Committee were the last people who needed to be informed of the importance of the work of the letter-carriers, and the un-failing regularity with which they performed their duty. Perhaps there were some hon. Members who would love the letter-carrier more if he were less regular in the delivery of letters, especially in delivering documents composed of printed matter. His (Mr. Schreiber's) present object, however, was to call the attention of the Committee to the conditions under which these labours were performed, and the rate at which they

Mr. E. S. Howard

were remunerated, and to the complaints which arose under both heads. In summer and winter alike, the London letter-carrier was at his office at 5 o'clock in the morning, and that meant that, if he was a married man, driven by the dearth of house-rent into the suburbs, he left his bed, winter and summer, at between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, just as Members of Parliament were going to theirs. In sorting letters at the office, and delivering them on the walk, he was engaged between 5 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening, making a day of some 15 hours. That was, a day of 15 hours, out of which he was employed, or ought to be employed, eight hours, but was generally engaged nine hours, or more. Under this head, therefore, the letter-carrier complained that he worked overtime, for which he either was not paid at all, or was paid at a rate lower than that he received for his ordinary work. His duties were so arranged that, if he lived a distance from the office, he was unable to return home during the time he was not on duty, and in that way he incurred a heavier expenditure than he would have to incur if he were able to rejoin his family. Well, how did the State pay this man whose hours were such as he (Mr. Schreiber) had described, and from whom it required the skilled labour of reading addresses, and sorting letters, and discharging the most responsible duty of delivering them? Why, starting with 23*s.* a-week, his wages rose, at intervals of three years, 2*s.* a-week, so that in nine years he received 29*s.* a-week. After another interval of three years—or after 12 years in all—the maximum of 30*s.* was reached. In addition to this, there were three good-conduct stripes, each carrying 1*s.*, which the men could earn, and which would raise their wages to 33*s.* a-week; and, lastly, the State supplied them with uniforms worth 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week—making, in all, 34*s.* 6*d.* a-week. That amount the State plainly admitted to be inadequate, because it allowed the men to ask for, and receive, Christmas-boxes, and these were worth, according to a Circular Memorandum he held in his hand, 5*s.* a-week. But, even so, the letter-carrier found the dearth of house-rent, the cost of shoe-leather, and the cost of living away from home such that his wages were hardly sufficient to supply him with the necessaries of life. They,

therefore, prayed that, commencing as heretofore at 23*s.* a-week, their salaries might rise, through a period of 12 years, to 35*s.* by increments of 1*s.* a-year; and, furthermore, that the good-conduct stripes might be increased, so that letter-carriers eligible to receive them might not be kept waiting, as now, for two years or more before they obtained them. Lastly, they prayed that in their pensions might be reckoned what were known as their emoluments—that was to say, their Christmas boxes and their uniforms, making together 6*s.* 6*d.* a-week, the former of which the State, with inconceivable meanness, permitted the letter-carriers to receive as part of their wages, but refused to recognize as part of their pensions; so that it took 20 years of such service as he had described to earn a pension of 11*s.* a-week. He really would ask were not these reasonable requests, regard being had to the increased labours of the letter-carriers, as measured by the increased receipts of the Post Office since 1874, when the present wages were settled? Were these requests not reasonable, when they remembered that the letter-carrier now did sorter's work, and that the sorter was more highly paid than the letter-carrier, and that through the substitution of the letter-carrier the number of sorters had been largely reduced, with a corresponding economy and saving to the State? Were these not reasonable requests, when they remembered the hours which the letter-carrier worked, the cost at which he lived, and the responsible nature of the duties he performed? Lastly, was it unreasonable that after 20 years' service the letter-carrier should be able to look forward to a more generous pension than a pension of 11*s.* a-week? There was another question not immediately connected with the amount of this Vote, but which he thought could be formally raised upon it, and that was, why was the letter-carrier, as such, to be debarred for competing for any vacancy which might occur in his Department? What was the reason of the rule—"Once a letter-carrier always a letter-carrier?" Why was not the letter-carrier to carry Hope at the bottom of his letter-bag? Why should he not be allowed to look forward to the day when he might find some walk in life less wearying than that of a postman? He would ask the

attention of the right hon. Gentleman to this matter. Let him do an act of justice—it would cost the Department nothing. As to this money question, he hoped the Postmaster General would not dream that it could be settled by empty generalities about economy and justice to the taxpayer, which began by begging the whole question. There was no economy in ill-paid labour and discontented service, and the question of justice to the taxpayer had no place until justice had been first done to those whom he employed. He was obliged to the Committee for the indulgence with which they had listened to this statement, and he confidently left the case of these poor men to the justice and generosity of Parliament.

MR. MACLIVER said, it seemed to him that the statements which had been made by the hon. Member for Poole could not have been in the possession of the Postmaster General before he made his Annual Report, which had been published that morning, otherwise a less glowing statement would have been issued. In all that had been said about the London letter-carriers he (Mr. Mac-liver) cordially agreed; but he wished to say a few words on behalf of those employed in a similar capacity in the Provinces and rural districts. Whilst it seemed to him, from the statement they had just heard, that the London letter-carrier was very much overworked, he ventured to say that they were still more so in the Provinces. Petitions had been presented to the Postmaster General from many districts throughout the country setting forth their claims; and he had no doubt that that right hon. Gentleman, when he came to inquire into the statements made in the Petitions and the statements that had just been made, would be able either to give the House some reasons for declining the claims of the letter-carriers, or to do something to ameliorate their condition. The letter-carrier had no Sunday's rest and no holidays. He commenced his rounds at half-past 5 in the morning, and finished at half-past 9. Men of the first class received 25s. a-week after 10 years' service, and beyond that there was no promotion. The men of the second class had still more to complain of, inasmuch as since the present Government came into Office the wages

of the second-class men had been reduced by a sum of 2s. a-week, receiving only 15s. a-week. Then, their work had also been increased; and he might go a stage further and state that the rural postman who had 15s. a-week, and travelled 18 miles a-day on week-days and nine on Sundays, had, besides having no holidays, no definite prospect of a pension being given to him. This question of pensions for letter-carriers had not been very much debated out-of-doors. After all, it turned out to be a very small affair, because the number of postmen who served out the whole of the necessary service to entitle them to the pension was exceedingly few. Fully two-thirds of them, unable to stand the strain of the exposure and exhaustion, succumbed under it, and were compelled to quit it under 20 years, and they could not receive a pension unless they had been in the Service 30 years. He therefore seriously commended these facts to the Postmaster General, and hoped he would be able to say that something should be done for the poor letter-carriers in the rural districts.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT said, he took this, the first opportunity he had had, of thanking the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General for all the reforms he had instituted in the Post Office. The right hon. Gentleman had endeavoured to carry out that which he believed to be a great public duty to the best of his ability, and he (Sir Walter B. Barttelot) would venture to say that the case hon. Members had brought before him would not escape his attention. If there was anything in that case which deserved correction or amendment, the right hon. Gentleman would turn his attention to it, as he had done to the grievances of the telegraph clerks and others. Since he had been in Office he had had a very difficult task to perform; but he had performed it with tact and temper, and for so doing deserved the best thanks of the Committee and of Parliament, and, he must also say, of the public. The Postmaster General had been generous enough to say that he had taken up and followed out the scheme for the establishment of the Penny Postage Savings Banks from his noble Predecessor in Office (Lord John Manners), which scheme, as he believed, would prove an inestimable boon to the country. This

scheme would encourage habits of thrift amongst the working classes, and would inculcate those ideas, at any rate amongst the rising generation, which should be developed as early as possible, if they were to be prosperous as a nation. In this matter the right hon. Gentleman had done most valuable service, and he could only hope that his career as Postmaster General would be long enough to carry out all those reforms so much needed in the public interest.

MR. MONK desired to join the hon. and gallant Baronet (Sir Walter B. Barttelot) in thanking the Postmaster General for the useful reforms he had carried out, and the great consideration he had shown to the *employés*—both in the Post Office and in the Telegraph Service. He (Mr. Monk) had heard with great regret the somewhat bitter attacks which had been made upon the right hon. Gentleman, which attacks had been entirely undeserved. The right hon. Gentleman had spared neither time nor labour in endeavouring to alleviate the conditions of the *employés* in his Department. He had investigated with untiring industry all the complaints which had been made; and there could be no doubt that if the right hon. Gentleman was spared for a few years longer to fill the post he now so worthily held, he would have done great service to the country, and to those who were employed in his Department.

MR. DAWSON said, that, no doubt, if the question before the Committee was the merits of the Postmaster General, they would all subscribe to what had been said by the hon. Member who had just sat down; but he (Mr. Dawson) had gathered that the question was the remuneration of the letter-carriers, and he felt inclined—though labouring under some difficulty as to speaking—to bring the case of the Irish letter-carriers under the notice of the Committee. Bad as was the condition of the letter-carriers referred to by the hon. Member opposite (Mr. MacIver), infinitely worse was the condition and infinitely worse was the pay given to the Irish postman. In Limerick, and towns of that nature in Ireland, the letter-carriers, he understood, although overworked, were paid from 16s. to 20s. a-week, whilst in England, in such places as Manchester and Liverpool, they earned from 25s. to 30s. a-week. The pay was, therefore, in-

adequate, much more so than in England. As to the rural letter-carriers, they received simply starvation wages. To his own knowledge, their districts were enormous and their pay was ridiculously small, far below what the wishes of the right hon. Gentleman would at all sustain when he carefully considered the facts. The wages, he believed, ran as low as 3s. or 4s. a-week, a miserable pittance that it was surprising such a Government as ours could think of offering for the labour of human beings. He (Mr. Dawson) had been struck by an observation of the Prime Minister in his Budget Speech, to the effect that great stress was being laid, as a sign of the increasing prosperity of the country, upon the rise which was taking place in wages. The right hon. Gentleman had drawn attention to this rise as a sign of the prosperity of the country. Now, for the past 25 years in Limerick the wages of the letter-carriers had not advanced in anything like the ratio that wages in other trades had advanced. Why was this? Was it because they were obliged to be better educated than the average of working men, or because more responsibility was cast upon them, and more trust was reposed in them? Was it because they had to be up early and late? Was it because they were under a great and rich Government that their pay was so bad? At any rate, whatever the reason was, he trusted their case would be taken under the consideration—the kind consideration, which he acknowledged it to be—of the right hon. Gentleman, and he trusted the right hon. Gentleman would not leave out in the cold the poor Irish letter-carrier. He asked for the Irish letter-carrier no preference, and nothing at all beyond that which was given to similar servants in England—letter-carriers doing the same duty, working the same number of hours, and going over the same distances. But if, in his particular position, the Irish letter-carrier gave the same number of hours to the public, walked the same distances, and did his work as honestly and assiduously, he was sure the right hon. Gentleman, in drawing up a new scheme, would make no distinction between this unfortunate man and his brethren in other parts of the United Kingdom.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD wished the right hon. Gentleman to inform the

Committee whether, and when, he intended to make postage stamps available for telegrams, and whether, and when, indicators would be attached to letter boxes showing when the mail would be closed?

MR. FAWCETT: It will be as well to answer the hon. Member for Salford (Mr. Arthur Arnold) first. The subject of making postage stamps available for telegraph messages is now under consideration, and I trust I shall soon be able to arrive at a conclusion with regard to it. I fully appreciate the importance of the matter, and I perfectly see that if postage stamps could be used for telegraph purposes, the public would be saved a great deal of inconvenience, inasmuch as late at night, if a person wanted to send off a telegraph message, all he would have to do would be to put the required number of ordinary stamps on the necessary form, or on a postcard addressed to the Telegraph Department. This would arrive at the Office at 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and would be sure to be sent off as soon as the telegraph office in the country or in the town was opened. Then, with regard to indicators, we have not obtained a Vote for this purpose yet; but I hope we shall do so this evening. We have had several different indicators presented to us for approval, and immediately the money is voted, and we have decided as to the best description of indicators, they will be attached to every pillar-box and wall-box in the United Kingdom. Now, as to the question raised by the hon. Member for Poole (Mr. Schreiber), I cannot enter upon the discussion without expressing my sincere acknowledgments to the hon. and gallant Baronet the Member for West Sussex (Sir Walter B. Barttelot) and the hon. Member for Gloucester (Mr. Monk) for the extremely kind manner in which they have spoken of my efforts at the Post Office. My hon. Friend the Member for Poole has brought forward the case of the Metropolitan letter-carriers, and he has been supported by other hon. Members. The hon. Member for Poole said he hoped I would not shelter myself under generalities about economy or the interests of the taxpayers of the country. I recognize as fully as anyone that there can be a false as well as a wise economy. But when the hon. Member for Poole talks about the general taxpayers, and appeals

to me to be liberal, he surely ought to remember that the money we spend is not the money of the Government. I have not a shilling to spend. Every additional shilling that we spend is obtained from the money subscribed by the taxpayers, many of whom are very much poorer than that class which hon. Members are now seeking to benefit. I cannot, therefore, conceive that a Minister could incur a more grave responsibility than to recommend an additional expenditure of public money without having assured himself that that additional expenditure was rendered necessary by the justice of the case. What does additional expenditure mean? The State has not a great fund of money or of wealth which is perennially supplied by the bounty of nature. Every shilling that the State pays represents money taken from the taxpayer; and, far from the State having any money of its own to spend, it is in this unfortunate position—that, at a very moderate estimate, every shilling which is spent, when you take into account the cost of collection, and the impediments which taxation causes, and when you also consider the inequalities—the necessary inequalities—of taxation, every shilling the State spends represents, at a moderate estimate, at least 1s. 3d. taken from the taxpayer's pocket. Therefore, when a Minister is pressed to spend public money, what is he to do? Is he to put his hands forcibly into the pocket of A in order to take money out to give to B, A very likely being much poorer than B? I, for one, must say I can never be a party to putting a hand into one person's pocket and taking money therefrom for the benefit of another individual, unless it is clearly and distinctly proved to me that the action can be defended on strict grounds of justice. With regard to the letter-carriers, I shall very carefully consider all that has been said by the hon. Member for Poole (Mr. Schreiber) and the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. MacIver), as well as other hon. Members who may have taken part in the debate. But the Committee will, perhaps, allow me to remind them that I have again and again received Memorials from letter-carriers in almost every town in England, Ireland, and Scotland on this subject. These Memorials contain similar statements to those which have been made in this House

to-night, and perhaps I may state what I did with them long before the subject was mentioned in this Committee. I went through the bulk of them most carefully, and took notice of every statement which they contained. I analyzed them with the greatest care—I analyzed every case, and directly I had done so I caused inquiry to be made upon the allegations contained in them. I will give the Committee an indication of the sort of inquiry I considered it necessary to make in order to arrive at a just conclusion on this subject. In the first place, I have endeavoured to compare the remuneration of letter-carriers with the remuneration which is received by similar classes of persons in other trades—for instance, by railway porters, railway guards, and men in the employ of large manufacturers. I have caused inquiries to be addressed to many of the large municipalities, Railway Companies, and large employers of labour in order to enable me to arrive at a just conclusion as to the wages paid in other trades compared with those paid to the letter-carriers. My object has been to ascertain whether or not we pay the men the market rate of wages. I also desired those persons to whom I applied for information to tell me whether there has been any rise in the wages which they have paid during the last few years. I have also caused a most careful inquiry to be made to find out whether the length of the letter-carrier's day's work has increased since the time when he first took employment under the State. I have endeavoured to ascertain whether letter-carriers do more work than men in other trades, and whether the conditions of their employment are in any respects less satisfactory. I have not neglected the question of their chances of promotion, and I have made inquiries to find out whether they have less chances of promotion now than they had formerly; and whether, in the interests of the Public Service, the chances of promotion of letter-carriers should be improved. I undertook this inquiry on the very day that I came to a conclusion with regard to the demand that was made by the postal clerks and telegraphists. Not an hour has been lost in carrying it on, and I have not yet obtained all the information that I need in order to arrive at a just conclusion on the subject. This being the case, I feel that

I should be doing wrong to the letter-carriers, to the Public Service, and to this House, if I were to allow myself to be forced into a premature discussion before I have at hand the requisite materials to enable me to arrive at a just decision. I can only give this promise to the Committee. I will do my very best to arrive, on the one hand, at a conclusion which will be just to the letter-carriers; and, on the other hand, at a decision which will be just to the taxpayers of this country. If I find that the letter-carriers are underpaid, I will recommend that their pay shall be increased; if I find that in any respect their position can be improved so as to promote the increased efficiency of the Public Service, I shall recommend that such improvement shall take place; but if, on the other hand, I find that the wages which they are receiving are as high or higher than are paid by other employers for a similar kind of labour—then, it appears to me, that if I were to yield to pressure and give them more money, I should be wrongfully spending money which, as a trustee, I am bound to protect, and, under these circumstances, I should resist the pressure. I trust, after this representation, that neither the hon. Gentleman who brought forward this matter nor the Committee will think that I am wanting in courtesy if I do not now enter further into the subject. I will simply conclude by giving a promise that, as far as my own exertions are concerned, there will not be one hour's unnecessary delay in arriving at a decision, and my sole desire will be to arrive at a conclusion alike just to the letter-carriers and the taxpayers of the country.

MR. DALY said, the right hon. Gentleman had alluded to the fact that in estimating the proper value of the services of the letter-carriers he had had regard to the wages paid to railway porters and others. He (Mr. Daly) wished to point out—and he did it in no fault-finding way, but because he thought the matter worthy of consideration—that there was this great difference between the persons employed by a Municipality or a Railway Company and a person in the employment of the Post Office—namely, that a very small offence committed by a person in the Post Office, such as a letter-carrier getting drunk on duty, or committing a

minor act of dishonesty, was, in the eyes of a Court of Justice, always regarded as a great deal more heinous than a similar offence committed by a person in any other trade. It seemed, therefore, that when the nature of the man's employment entailed on him greater punishment for a fault, he had a right, under the doctrine of selection, to be paid better for the services he rendered. The position the right hon. Gentleman took, and the foundation upon which he based his decision, was a little unfair to the letter-carriers. He (Mr. Daly) merely threw out this suggestion, and he was sure that by a person like the right hon. Gentleman, who had devoted himself to his work with such conscientious care, and who looked upon those employed under him with such great sympathy, the suggestion would not be lost sight of. It was hardly fair to draw a contrast between persons in the position of letter-carriers and those engaged in the ordinary avocations of life, such as the work of a railway porter. He had himself been on duty on the Bench when minor offences were proved against letter-carriers, and he had seen the magistrates give far greater punishment to these men, from motives of public policy, than they would have inflicted upon workmen who had committed the same offences while in the employ of private individuals. However, he merely threw out this suggestion for the consideration of the Postmaster General.

MAJOR NOLAN said, he wished to draw the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to a small matter which would not involve a very great call upon the Treasury, and he mentioned it because the right hon. Gentleman had shown himself, very properly, extremely sensitive in the matter of taking money from the pockets of the taxpayers. The point he wished to draw attention to was the desirability of having telegraphed to country post offices the weather forecasts of the Meteorological Department. He did not believe that any considerable cost would be inflicted on the Post Office by adopting this suggestion. They got the weather forecasts for nothing, and the telegraphing would not be a very serious item. The cost of posting up the news after the telegrams were received at the country stations would be very little during the year, and

against this small cost he believed the benefit which would be derived by the country farmers from the use of these telegrams would be considerable. The system would be generally advantageous, as they would get, and be able to use all over the country, the opinions of the farmers in the various districts on the question of the weather. The Postmaster General said that the Post Office could not compete in the supply of news with private enterprise; but he (Major Nolan) had been at some pains to ascertain whether this objection would apply in the part of the country he was best acquainted with—that was to say, Ireland. He had been informed on really very fair authority—he did not say by the proprietor of any daily paper, but on very good authority—that it was extremely improbable that the proprietor of any daily paper in Ireland would in any way object or consider himself injured by the Postmaster General telegraphing these weather forecasts. Supposing the Department adopted this suggestion in Ireland, it would only, perhaps, necessitate the telegraphing of five or six words to each country district a-day. There were many reasons why the experiment should first be tried in Ireland. In the first place, it was more difficult for the Irish to get weather forecasts than it was for the English people to obtain them. The forecasts were given by the London papers, and these papers, owing to the admirable railway facilities of England, were circulated in the country districts very soon after they were published. In Ireland the forecasts were very seldom given to the newspapers, and railway communication was not as good there as in England; consequently, the probable state of the weather was not generally known throughout the country as it ought to be. It seemed to him that the objection urged by the Postmaster General did not exist in Ireland, and therefore he thought the Government would be acting wisely in telegraphing these forecasts. He did not suppose that much could be done this year, yet it would be well if the right hon. Gentleman would take the matter into consideration.

MR. CAINE mentioned that many English firms were in the habit of sending their samples to Belgium to be there re-transmitted to England, in order to save the postage in this country; and

Mr. Daly

asked whether the Postmaster General would consider the propriety of establishing a sample post at moderate rates?

Mr. EARP supported the suggestion of the hon. and gallant Member for Galway (Major Nolan) in regard to weather forecasts, and stated that he knew of one farmer who, through receiving forecasts, had been much more successful with his crops than his neighbours who did not have the forecasts.

Mr. BARRY drew attention to the insufficient remuneration paid to postmasters and sub-postmasters in Ireland, and urged a consideration of their case.

Mr. SCHREIBER wished to know whether letter-carriers would be allowed to compete for higher positions in the Post Office; and, also, whether, in considering the question of emoluments and remuneration, the Postmaster General would also consider the increased labour that letter-carriers had to perform?

Mr. BIGGAR complained that Irish sub-postmasters were very badly paid, and urged their claim to increased pay.

Mr. FAWCETT said, one of the inquiries which he was making with regard to letter-carriers was whether their work had in any material degree changed since they first received their appointments. That consideration would, of course, involve the question of increased remuneration. With regard to promotion, that was a difficult question; but, without making any promise, he would consider whether appointments now closed to letter-carriers could be made open to them. With respect to sub-postmasters and receivers, their salaries were small; but the competition for these appointments was often so great that he had difficulty in making a selection. The reason was that these shopkeepers found that if they had the receiving offices, extra custom came to them in consequence. His attention had been directed to the practice of sending samples to Belgium, because of the cheaper postage, and that was an anomaly which ought not to be allowed to continue. That, however, was connected with a larger and more important subject—namely, the establishment of a parcels post. He looked forward with confidence to the establishment of a parcels post at no distant date, by which parcels of one, two, three, or four pounds could be delivered at a uniform rate in any town or village in England, Ireland,

or Scotland where letters were delivered. He should regard that as one of the greatest postal improvements since the establishment of the penny post, and no effort should be wanting on his part to establish such a system. With respect to weather forecasts, having spent a good deal of his life in the country, he knew the value of the forecasts; and when he was first asked to supply them he was inclined to accede to the request; but, on looking into the matter, he found that under the Telegraphs Act the Post Office was only to act as a transmitter, and not a vendor, of news. He hoped, however, to be able to get over that difficulty.

Mr. DALY drew attention to the inadequate salaries of letter-carriers in Ireland.

Mr. FAWCETT replied, that the rate of pay was regulated by the rate of the labour market.

Mr. O'DONNELL observed, that that was, no doubt, the case; but sometimes the pay was below the labour market. The Post Office was characterized by a spirit of general stinginess, and he thought it would be better if there were a little more humanitarian, and a little less of the economical, principle adopted in the Department, and that the highest aim and object of the Department should not be to get the extreme amount of work for the smallest remuneration.

Mr. WARTON complained of the present arrangements for registering letters. Formerly the charge for registration was 4d., but it had been reduced to 2d.; but there was an extra charge of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for the envelope, and that was not only a disadvantage to the public, but post offices frequently could not give the $\frac{1}{2}$ d. change. He thought it would be much better, and would certainly be a boon to the public, if the 2d. included both the envelope and the registration.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR inquired whether the Postmaster General could give the public an assurance that the practice of opening letters had been discontinued? Such an assurance would be a great relief to the public. It had been stated that the present Government had never resorted to that practice; but several Gentlemen had assured him that letters of theirs had been opened. He hoped the Postmaster General would not find it necessary to consult the Home Secre-

tary upon the point, but would be able to give the assurance himself.

MR. FAWCETT stated that the power of opening letters was never exercised except upon a Warrant issued by a Secretary of State; and he had no power to act in the matter himself. He would bear in mind the question as to registration.

LORD FRÉDERICK CAVENDISH, observing that the Committee had been for the last hour or two spurring a willing horse, pointed out that while the proposal to increase the Vote by £120,000 would necessitate a Supplemental Estimate, the similar increase of other Votes would involve a total increase of £2,000,000.

MR. O'SHAUGHNESSY wished to call attention to a class of men in London whose case had not been mentioned. He referred to the counter-men, of whom there were 40 or 50 in London. Their duties had lately been greatly increased, and he thought that what advantages were given to other Post Office *employés* should be extended to them also.

MR. O'DONNELL remarked, that Post Office expenditure brought in a good return. He was sorry the Postmaster General had not been able to give a more definite answer with regard to prying into letters. No doubt, the responsibility fell upon the Home Secretary, and, knowing the Home Secretary's advanced Liberalism out of Office, he was sure that now the right hon. Gentleman was in Office it would be no pleasure to give his countenance to such operation. In fact, he did not believe that all the letters that were opened were opened under the Home Secretary's Warrant. The clumsy manner in which some of his own letters had been opened and again fastened, led him to the conclusion that he had been the victim of the impertinent curiosity of some minor official. He trusted that in future they might either be opened more carefully or might be afterwards enclosed in a new envelope.

Vote agreed to.

(17.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £834,081, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries and Working Expenses of the Post Office Telegraph Service."

Mr. T. P. O'Connor

MR. MACLIVER: I approach this subject with some diffidence, because hon. Members will, no doubt, recollect how extremely sensitive we have found the Postmaster General whenever we have had any occasion to mention it; how he has lectured us at one time, scolded us at another, and indulged in the art of circumlocution when unwilling to give a direct answer to questions put to him. One feels regret that it should be so—that a Member who has shown so much zeal for the people of distant India should snarl at hon. Members who venture to remind him of grievances at home, and in the Department he administers, calling for prompt relief at his hands. Still, I am not going to follow his example by unnecessary complaints. His scheme for dealing with the telegraphists is before us in two editions, and my object in rising is to ask the Committee to consider how far that scheme is adequate and satisfactory. The fact of a large amount being conceded to the clerks—the fact of three months' retrospective pay being allowed to them—may be considered an ample justification of the demands which they have made. What is now required is to adjust the scheme in certain parts, so as to make it really acceptable to those for whom it is intended. This, I am persuaded, the Postmaster General will not refuse after his attention has been drawn to the points which I will now mention. First of all, the amount in wages to be expended upon the telegraph clerks by the new scheme is £29,524—no great affair amongst 6,000 clerks, out of a net profit of £500,000, which the Department boasts it has made. It is not, however, the money, but the disposal of it, which is at fault. There is an unjustifiable distinction drawn between the clerks in the Central Office and those in the districts of London; whereas their training and their duties are alike, and objection is taken to the scheme by the latter, because, in the language of their Memorial, 17 years must elapse before a clerk entering the Service at 12s. a week can obtain a salary of 38s. a week, beyond which he can never expect to rise; although if classification were abolished, and his salary allowed to progress after that point, 24 years would elapse before, according to the Postmaster General's scheme, he could reach the maximum

of £130 per annum. Then, Sunday duty of eight hours in four weeks is still demanded, without remuneration, and can be claimed to the extent of two hours on every Sunday in the year, thus virtually depriving the staff of double that time, owing to the time occupied in going to and returning from work; whilst this duty was always paid for by the Telegraph Companies at an advanced rate, because the payment for overtime was calculated at the rate of seven days or 50 hours per week, instead of six days or 48 hours per week; and in any other field of labour the payment for such duty is far in excess of that given for ordinary work. I will not, however, trouble the Committee with details. It is probably a mistake of the authors of the scheme—for I suppose the surveyors made it—to compel second-class female clerks to commence at 8 and work until 9, according to each alternate duty, and also a mistake to omit senior clerks, who are distinctly provided for in the Vote, from the list of district clerks in London, whilst they are retained in the Central Office. I would rather deal with the scheme in its relation to the Public Service, which is, after all, the real question to which the attention of Parliament should be directed. First, as to the desirability in the public interest of having a thoroughly trained telegraph staff. Since the transfer to the Post Office, the work is not nearly so well done, when taken as a whole. There are messages, evidently done by old hands, which leave nothing to be desired; there are others which would be a discredit to a low form in an elementary school. The blunders of sense show complete ignorance. For instance, within the last fortnight a Parliamentary Report was issued to the Press, in which Lord Beaconsfield was one of the speakers in the House of Lords. An hon. Member despatched a telegram that his wife had been delivered of a "dear boy;" but the message sent was that she had been safely delivered of a "deal box." Another stated that the Pope had been buried at Salt Petre. Another message, with respect to Consols, was that "Billy went a quarter higher." In another case a ship was ordered from Queens-town to Dundalk, instead of to Dunkirk. Telegraphing has, in fact, deteriorated in accuracy since the transfer. It is to the public interest to have a thoroughly

trained staff, and this can only be obtained by adequate payment. The best of telegraphists find a difficulty with certain classes of news. In the hands of those who are badly trained these difficulties are immensely increased, and difficult words and passages become mere guess-work. Secondly, is it desirable to combine telegraph and sorting clerks, and teach both branches indifferently? The duties are so entirely different that it would be just as reasonable that every doctor should be a lawyer as well. But even supposing such a heterogeneous combination desirable, is the Postmaster General justified in classing as sorters, telegraphists who are recognized as Civil Service clerks in an Act of Parliament? The telegraphists object to be classed as sorters or sorting clerks, and there is no reason why the existing telegraph staff should not be exempted from that classification. They did not join the Service as sorters. If the principle of combining the telegraphists and sorters be deemed expedient, the principle should apply to those who join the Service after the new arrangement is made. The pre-transfer clerks have a special claim to exemption. The maximum salary is too low if an efficient telegraph staff is to be maintained. The object should be to retain in the Service the most efficient men. If £2 10s. is to be the maximum, the best men will leave, and the Service will be impoverished, as it is at the present time. The Provincial telegraphists think £200 a-year is not too high for the class of work they have to do. It should be remembered that many messages of a strictly private character have to pass through the hands of the telegraphists. I will read a sentence or two from the Playfair Report on the Civil Service on this point—

"We do not, it will be observed, propose to give a large salary to newly appointed clerks, even in the higher offices, for we are of opinion that the salary should be low in the earlier years of the service, and should rise more rapidly as the clerk gets older, when his responsibilities in life increase, and the value of his experience becomes greater to the State. The example of the open Professions, and the practice of private firms and establishments strongly confirm the view that good service will be better secured by good prospects in later life than by a high initial salary."

I think also there are too many classes in the new scheme. Are five classes necessary in the Telegraph Service? Why should there not be one class, with

a preliminary class? When a clerk joins he should pass through a probationary year. If at the end of that year his chief thinks he is not suitable for the work, he should be transferred to another class or dismissed. But when he is once on the staff he should be able to rise to the maximum without his way being blocked by impassable barriers. But the point I wish to put before the Committee is this—the fact that so large an addition is to be made to the Public Expenditure without satisfying the class to whom the money is to be given is a proof that it has not been judiciously distributed. There is, probably, no need to spend more money; but to satisfy the telegraphists, the existing staff, or at least the pre-transfer clerks, should not be classed as sorting clerks. Classification should be abolished, and the maximum salary should be increased, and pay given for Sunday duty and all overtime. Just one word in reference to something else in connection with the scheme. Unfortunately, the noble Lord the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, in his Circular, has made use of what may be fairly called threats to the telegraph clerks. I am sorry to say that I find these threats have been carried out with the London staff. Offers have been made to the second-class to rise to £110 if they will give up agitation; and members of the Provisional Committee who are entitled to rise from £65 to £70 will have their promotion cancelled unless they give up all association with the agitation. I can give the names of the gentlemen who communicated this information. Another point is that the promise made by the noble Lord as to the retrospective action of the scheme has been broken. The noble Lord said the scheme would take effect from the 1st of April; but it is now said that that part of the scheme having reference to Sunday labour and overtime shall take effect from June 20. It is clear that this part of the Service is thoroughly disorganized, and I would put it to the right hon. Gentleman, is it prudent to keep the Department in this disturbed state, simply from want of re-adjustment? I do not complain of the money amount of the scheme; but I do of the adjustment. It does require revision and re-consideration, and I hope such it will receive from the right hon. Gentleman.

Mr. MacIver

MR. DILLWYN said, he thought the Postmaster General ought not to put his hand into the public pocket in order to pay higher wages than were absolutely necessary; but he did consider that, in the present case, the right hon. Gentleman got proper and efficient service for his money. At Swansea some telegraphists, who had been in the Service for five years, only got 15s. a-week. That was very inadequate pay, and he hoped the Postmaster General would consider the whole question.

MR. R. N. FOWLER desired to support the appeal made by the hon. Members for Plymouth (Mr. MacIver) and Swansea (Mr. Dillwyn). Considering the responsible duties which the telegraphists had to discharge, £130 was, in his opinion, much below the maximum remuneration which they deserved. They could not expect them to remain in the Service unless they were ultimately remunerated by a sufficient sum, and it appeared to him that £200 a-year was not too large a salary for them ultimately to look forward to. He had great confidence in his right hon. Friend (Mr. Fawcett), and, whatever difference of opinion there might be with regard to some points, he believed the Committee would agree that the administration of the Post Office could not be in more able hands than his. He would ask the right hon. Gentleman to consider whether he could not place this branch of the Service in a position more satisfactory to the persons employed. The country was deeply indebted to them, and he thought they deserved liberal treatment at the hands of every Member of the House.

DR. LYONS said, he hoped the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General would have some consideration for the class of female clerks, whose position would be rendered worse rather than better by the new scheme. It appeared that while the wages of the first-class female clerks reached a maximum of 35s. a-week, they would now only receive 32s. a-week. At the same time, he remarked that the rate of promotion was very slow, something like 20 years' service being required before the first class of female clerks was reached. There were only two females in the City of Dublin who were in the first class. Then, again, a very large deduction was made from their wages in time of illness; and they complained

that they were compelled to work overtime without compensation. He was quite aware of the difficulties involved in so vast an administration as the Post Office, and he believed it was generally recognized throughout the country that no one could possibly give more attention, or look to the position of the Service with more anxiety, with a desire to promote the interest of the Public Service, than the right hon. Gentleman now Postmaster General. He especially drew the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the case of the female clerks, in the hope that he might find some means of improving their position.

MR. LEAMY understood that a serious grievance existed amongst the telegraph clerks on account of their being frequently called upon to work overtime, for which no payment was made unless they were occupied for one hour. He was also informed that the practice was to put the clerks on to extra work for periods of 50 and 55 minutes, so that they should get no remuneration for it. In that way they got through a great deal of work in the course of the year of a very useful kind, and without receiving any payment. He trusted the Postmaster General would see his way to improve this state of things by allowing compensation for the work done. With regard to the position of female clerks, he regarded it as almost a shame to the civilization of the time that so few opportunities were offered to girls for rising to respectable positions with fair remuneration attached to them.

MR. DALY said, it was impossible to retain in the Service skilled telegraphists at the wages that were now paid to them; and he considered that if ever there was a system of false economy in the payment of men who discharged important and invaluable duties, it was that of which complaint was now made. It must be borne in mind that there were many messages transmitted by telegraph which contained matters of the highest importance to commercial firms, and which would, no doubt, be paid largely for by rival houses. Under the present system a person was put upon small wages, and, at the same time, intrusted with these confidential communications, which, perhaps, gave him an opportunity of obtaining, as a bonus for information, more money than he would receive as a half-year's salary.

Therefore, he said, if the Department placed men in a position of trust and responsibility, it was their duty to raise them above such temptation. The telegraph clerks also complained that, although they were led to expect by the Report of the Civil Service Commission, to which the name of the right hon. Gentleman the Chairman of Committees (Mr. Lyon Playfair) was attached, they were to be treated as officers of the Civil Service, yet they were now relegated to an inferior position. Moreover, it was said that in consequence of their having made known their grievances in a Constitutional manner, heavy penalties would be imposed upon them, and that they were to be dismissed from their position, while persons below them were to be educated to perform their duties. They were, unhappily, used to coercion in Ireland, but this was coercion of a different kind; and, although he would be the last person to approve any effort to disorganize the Department, he did claim, on the grounds of general and individual liberty, that it was legitimate for the clerks in question to put forward their grievances, in a Constitutional manner, before the tribunal of Parliament. He would not go into further details at that hour of the evening, because, whether he was mistaken or not, he was sure it was not in the disposition of the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General to allow any system to continue in the Department which was detrimental to the Public Service. Moreover, he believed, from a short acquaintance with him in public life, that he was not the man to be deterred from any course which he believed to be right by the mere fact of the Financial Secretary to the Treasury stating to the Committee that £120,000 additional was to be expended on the Post Office Department, and another sum of £70,000 upon the Telegraph Branch. Therefore, he relied on the sympathy which he was sure dwelt in the mind of the right hon. Gentleman for all persons beneath him to place this matter on a right footing, and he felt he should estimate him wrongly in believing otherwise than that his first desire was to do justice between man and man, or that he would allow any of his subordinates to remain subject to temptation to betray their trusts by an unreasonable remuneration being awarded to them. He regarded this

matter as one which deserved the serious attention of the right hon. Gentleman.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he thought there was a good deal of truth in what was said by the telegraph clerks as to their being underpaid and obliged to do extra work without remuneration. But he must express surprise in the way in which the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. MacIver) had advocated the cause of these clerks, because he had said that the first remedy to be applied was to turn them all out and get a superior class of men.

MR. MACLIVER said, his complaint was that the Service was deteriorating by the infusion of an inferior class of men.

MR. LABOUCHERE: Exactly. The Committee were told that the greater number of these clerks were of an inferior class, and that the remedy of the hon. Gentleman was to substitute others for them. He hardly thought they would like that. He believed there was scarcely any fair ground of complaint as to the way in which telegrams in this country were sent, and anyone who compared them with those sent from one part to another abroad, would see that the foreign system was far inferior to their own. The hon. Member for Plymouth had held in his hand a number of telegrams, and had shown that there were mistakes in them; but the Committee would remember that of the millions of telegrams sent a certain number of mistakes was inevitable. These would probably be the fault of the clerks; but they were often the result of indistinct writing on the part of the senders. He thought it was hard upon these men to say they did not efficiently do their duty, because he believed that their duties were most efficiently performed; and he ventured to think that if the right hon. Gentlemen were to increase their pay it would meet with the general approval of the House.

MR. FAWCETT assured the hon. Member for Plymouth, who had said he was unduly sensitive on this subject, that he was not sensitive on his own account, nor was he annoyed at questions being addressed to him upon any matter connected with the Department over which he presided. The telegraph clerks had been encouraged for months past to take a course which might entail upon them serious evils that no one would regret more than himself. The hon. Member

for Plymouth was an employer of labour, and there were many other employers of labour in that House, and he would suppose a case in which an employer of labour received from his *employés* a memorial asking that certain grievances should be redressed, and that their position should be improved. Suppose that the employer, the very moment he received the memorial, sent back this answer—"I will inquire into every one of your alleged grievances; I will spare no effort to arrive at a fair conclusion upon them; and if, in the course of that investigation, I find it necessary to have a personal interview with you, I will seek that interview, and I will ask you to speak with the utmost frankness." Suppose that assurance given, and that the very moment it was given, someone began to encourage agitation, and to advise the *employés* to accuse their employer of evasion. Suppose, again, that the employer, in the fulfilment of his promise, had that personal interview with his *employés*, which lasted many hours, and that, after they had spoken with the utmost frankness, the employer said to them—"Now, long as this interview has been, it is quite possible that you may have omitted to state something which you may have wished to state, and, therefore, put anything that you wish to communicate into writing, and it shall be carefully considered;" that before two days had elapsed, and before it was possible to receive any written communications, outside influence was again brought to bear, and hundreds of telegrams were received from various parts of the country to the effect that the *employés* were entirely dissatisfied with the result of that interview, although not the slightest indication had been given of any such impression when the interview took place; that, week after week, the employer was pressed to come to a decision, although he had given the assurance that no effort should be spared on his part to this end; and that, before he could do so, outside influence was again brought to bear, and went so far as to recommend the *employés* to resort to the last extremity of a strike. Under these circumstances, what would the employer do? Undoubtedly, if he had an interest in those whom he employed, he would be sensitive with regard to an outside influence, which was misleading and injuring them. That

was his (Mr. Fawcett's) position. He was the employer, and he would tell the hon. Member for Plymouth that he was sensitive, not because he was personally annoyed, but because he felt that those whom he was anxious to serve might be hurried into a course on which there would be no retreat, and which would entail suffering upon themselves, their wives, and their children. It was impossible to over-estimate the serious responsibility incurred by those who advised public servants to strike. Who, he asked, would support them when they did strike? Was it the person who gave the advice? It was all very well to create a meretricious popularity; but, when that had passed away, who would find the displaced man with food for himself and his family? Undoubtedly, he did feel sensitive when he saw that a deserving class of public servants were being hurried on to a course which might possibly have brought poverty and ruin upon them. Now, the hon. Member for Plymouth said that the telegraphists who had been recently appointed were inefficient, and did their work badly. But this he absolutely denied, and he wondered that anyone who appeared as the friend of the class should have brought against them so unfounded and so unsupported a statement. Amongst the hundreds of communications which he received there was one that had produced a greater effect upon his mind than any other in connection with this subject. The writer was the proprietor of an important newspaper, who said that the work of telegraphists, owing to the improvements which had taken place in the instruments, had become more difficult, and that greater skill was required in consequence. At the same time, he said that the work was done with such remarkable accuracy that the rate of wages should be increased. It was that consideration more than anything else which had induced him to recommend a considerable increase of wages. The mistakes pointed to by the hon. Member for Plymouth were no reply to a statement of the kind he had alluded to. There was this newspaper receiving from three to six columns of telegraphic news in a single evening; and the manager had said that one of Mr. Gladstone's speeches, full of figures, had been telegraphed some hundreds of

miles away from the place where it was delivered, and he added that there was no report in any London newspaper more accurate than this report which had been sent by telegraph. He believed this would show the extraordinary development of telegraphy in the country, and the extraordinary skill and accuracy with which the telegraphists, so traduced by the hon. Member for Plymouth, now did their work. The Committee would also remember the important speech delivered in the Candahar debate by the Secretary of State for India. He believed that, notwithstanding the fact that the speech in question was not commenced before half-past 1 o'clock in the morning, four columns of it were telegraphed to the Provincial newspapers, and he knew that no more accurate report than that appeared in the London newspapers. It was no answer to such evidence as this for the hon. Member for Plymouth to produce a certain number of telegrams and say that they contained mistakes. Why, the wonder was that there were not 10 times as many errors than there were, considering the villainous handwriting in which some of the messages were written. The telegraphic business of the country was increasing in the most marked manner. Last year the number of messages increased from 26,500,000 to 30,000,000, and that increase was still going on. At the bottom of the weekly Return, which was laid before him, there was a statement of the number of public complaints, which he watched very carefully; and he could say that, while the number of messages was increasing, the number of complaints was proportionately decreasing. The hon. Member for Plymouth said that the amount of extra wages was very small—only £29,000. But it would be more than this during the present year, and in a short time the extra wages for telegraphists would not be less than £90,000 a-year. That represented a very considerable increase in their wages. The hon. Member for Plymouth objected to the telegraphists being classed as sorters. But those most acquainted with the Post Office administration had come to the conclusion that it was well, as far as possible, to combine the two branches of work, and the experiment had already been tried in Glasgow with the best results. All

those who entered the Service would be trained as far as possible in sorting and telegraphic work, so that if at any time there was an extra amount of work to do the strain now put upon the telegraphists would be removed. His hon. Friend who spoke last asked about the employment of women in the Telegraph Service now, and he (Mr. Fawcett) was glad to be able to answer the question, because it threw an important light upon employment in the country. He had lately decided that positions in the Telegraph Service should be competed for by open competition in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Forty female clerks were now wanted; and such was the anxiety to enter the Service which was so much abused that no less than 420 eligible, and some of them extremely intelligent, candidates had presented themselves for the situations. Therefore, the supply at present was far in excess of the demand. But, before leaving the subject of female telegraphists, he could assure his hon. Friend the Member for Dublin (Dr. Lyons) that the position of each female telegraphist under the new scheme would not be worse than it was before; at any rate, when once the scheme was completed, there would hardly be a single female telegraphist whose position would not be improved. He had taken care that in every quarter the pay of the female telegraphists should be raised in exact proportion to the advance in the wages of the men. Now, he did not want to complain; but the remark he would like to make in reply to many observations which had been made was that the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. Macliver) and others had judged of the scheme before it was possible to judge of it properly. That had been the case particularly with regard to the Metropolitan District telegraphists. The hon. Member for Plymouth had laid great stress upon their case, referring to a Memorial which had been circulated amongst Members of the House, and subsequently published in the newspapers. Unfortunately, those who circulated the Memorial did not take the trouble to communicate with him (Mr. Fawcett). If they had done so, before sending it to Members of the House, he could have shown them at once, as he had subsequently done, that almost all their apprehensions were un-

founded, and that the point on which they laid so much stress—namely, that there was to be a class of senior telegraphists rising to £160 in the Central Office, while there was to be no such class in a Metropolitan District Office—was an entire mistake. On the very day that Memorial appeared in the public journals he (Mr. Fawcett) was sanctioning a new scheme for senior telegraphists in the Metropolitan District Offices exactly analogous to that applying to the Central Office. It was said that the position of the telegraphists in the Metropolitan District Offices ought to be made exactly the same as the position of the *employés* in the Central Office; but he would like to point out to the Committee a most important difference between the conditions of employment in the District and in the Central Offices. There were only two or three District Offices in London open all night; many of them closed at 8 o'clock, and only a few remained open until 11 o'clock; while, on the other hand, a great part of the work at the Central Office had to be done at the dead of night, after 11 o'clock. The greatest pressure began at 11 o'clock, and continued until 3 o'clock in the morning, when long Press telegrams were being sent to Provincial papers. Therefore, it not unfrequently happened that two-thirds of the staff of the Central Office were on night duty, whilst scarcely any night duty was done in the District Offices. Then, again, all the more difficult and complicated instruments were worked in the Central Office, and there were very few of them used at the District Offices. What he wished to impress upon the Committee was this—that the scheme for the improvement of the position of the telegraphists was not yet known to the telegraphists themselves, because it would be necessary to revise every office in the country. What had taken place was this—the third class had been done away with; the third and second classes had been merged; the first class had been considerably enlarged; and the other superior positions had been increased to a proportionate extent. Take one large office—the scheme had not yet been submitted to him in a final form, but he knew its general drift. The office he was referring to was one of the most important in the Provinces, and the telegraphists had there com-

Mr. Fawcett

plained that they would not get any promotion. He could tell them what the promotion would be. There were in that office 10 senior telegraphists. That number would be raised to 22, or would be more than doubled, and the pay of those 22 would be considerably increased. In that office, moreover, there were at present only 32 first class telegraphists, and that number would be raised to 61 or 62, or, in other words, the number would again be doubled and the wages would be increased. Therefore, until these schemes were promulgated, it was impossible for any telegraphist in any office to know to what extent his position had been improved as to pay and promotion. With regard to the remarks of the hon. Member for Swansea (Mr. Dillwyn) he could only say he agreed with every word he had said. He (Mr. Fawcett) knew it was the worst of all economy to have inefficient service, and if there were clerks, as the hon. Member pointed out—and no doubt he was perfectly correct—who had been in Swansea during the time mentioned and were only receiving 15s. a-week, he could assure the Committee that in the course of a very few weeks, when the revised scheme for Swansea was published, the position, both as to pay and promotion, of every one of the clerks, would be improved, and the men would be put in a position that would be satisfactory to the hon. Member. In considering this subject he (Mr. Fawcett) had felt that it was a most difficult problem that had to be solved for the whole Service. He knew of no question that was more difficult to solve than that of fixing what was the proper remuneration for certain work to be done. Of course, as had been well pointed out by the hon. Member for Swansea, the question of wages must ultimately be determined by demand and supply; but he had not been content to settle the question by any theoretical consideration, and in order to arrive at a just conclusion he had caused Circulars to be issued to leading employers of labour, such as bankers, Railway Companies, manufacturers, and others, and he had asked what they paid their clerks, what holidays they gave them, what were their duties, what were their prospects as to pensions, and what was done in the matter of promotion. In almost every case he had received an answer. These answers were carefully

examined, and he had done his best to arrive at a just conclusion in the interests both of the taxpayer and the telegraphists. It was idle to say that nothing had been done when the proposals which had been sanctioned by the Treasury for improving the position of the telegraphists and Post Office clerks would, in a few years, cost £150,000 a-year, which represented a capital sum of not less than £5,000,000 sterling. The inquiry, he admitted, was a long one, and his excuse for that was that it was a difficult and important inquiry; and the Committee would feel that he could have adopted no course that would be less justifiable than to have arrived at a hasty conclusion on the subject. Almost as soon as he commenced the inquiry he foresaw that probably its result would be that it would be necessary for him to ask the Treasury for a considerable grant of money; and he could not go to the Treasury and ask them to give him public money, amounting to at least £150,000 a-year, until he could give the most positive assurance that he considered that additional expenditure was necessary and just. He could not arrive at a conclusion as to its necessity and justice without a careful and elaborate and prolonged investigation. That investigation he had endeavoured to conduct to the best of his ability, and he could assure the Committee that he had had no other object in view than to do what was just to the telegraphists, while, at the same time, making no unjust demand on the taxpayers of the country.

MR. O'DONNELL said, that no doubt those who had listened to the admirably clear and fair statement of the Postmaster General would agree that the right hon. Gentleman had approached the question in a most painstaking spirit, and with a desire to do justice to all concerned. At the same time, it did not at all follow that there was so much blame to be attached to the telegraphists who had agitated, nor to the Members of Parliament who had sympathized with the telegraphists in their agitation. In the first place, it would occur to a good many Members that it was to be regretted that an earlier opportunity could not have been found for assuring the telegraphists at large that an increase of remuneration was to be given them—an increase so much greater than

appeared to be intended for them in the scheme.

MR. FAWCETT: It is stated explicitly in the scheme. The figures I have quoted are taken from the scheme.

MR. O'DONNELL said, that at any rate an unfavourable impression was allowed to go forth without any contradiction from the Post Office. He (Mr. O'Donnell) could not help thinking that the unfavourable impression—which, as it had turned out, was most unfair to the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General—was due to a very large extent, or, at least, heightened, by that most unfortunate paragraph in the most unfortunate Minute issued by the Financial Secretary, which was interpreted as threatening pains and penalties. He was also satisfied that the Financial Secretary, whose attention to his Department, and whose desire to meet the wishes of those who applied to him was recognized by all, no doubt meant nothing in the Minute but a kindly warning. At the same time he did not think it could be denied that the wording of the paragraph was calculated to convey the idea that any use by the telegraphists of their influence as Parliamentary electors on Members of the House would expose them to severe pains and penalties. He was convinced that that was not the meaning the Financial Secretary intended to put on his words; but that was the meaning that was promulgated, and that was the meaning which he confessed he (Mr. O'Donnell) had put upon the words. It was satisfactory to know from the Postmaster General that so much real benefit was about to be conferred upon the telegraphists; and he could only add an individual testimony to the general testimony to the immense importance of the work of the telegraphists in everyday life, and especially in the commercial life of a great country like this. With regard to the temptation that telegraphists were open to he would give an instance that had come under his own observation. In 1873 there came under his notice—but in such a manner that he could not make any definite use of the information—the fact that two or three telegraphists at one of the Central Stations in this City were exposed to very great pecuniary temptation by London merchants. Bribes were offered to them to disclose to these people the

mercantile secrets of their rivals in trade, and he was afraid that at least one of the telegraphists fell a victim to the temptation. On that point, however, he could say nothing certain; but there could be no doubt that heavy bribes were offered to these under-paid men to do this dishonest thing. He thought the Postmaster General had somewhat exaggerated the inference on his side to be drawn from the fact that 400 well-educated girls had entered into competition for 40 poorly-paid clerkships. Instead of that circumstance necessarily proving that these clerkships were valuable, it proved that the condition of multitudes of well-educated, tenderly nurtured, and most deserving women and girls of this country was miserable indeed. He would urge the Postmaster General not to permit himself to be turned aside from any intention he might entertain of doing all in his power to improve the condition of the female telegraphists by the fact that he might get 10 or 20—aye, or 50 applications for the poorest paid telegraph post in all the Service. He thought, nay, he was sure, that the Postmaster General had borne in mind the fact that though, since he came into Office, he had acted with all possible speed in dealing with the grievances of the telegraphists, a large number of them had been agitating in vain, year after year, till their very hearts had grown sick within them, and they had become only too liable to be influenced by rash counsels from outside. He (Mr. O'Donnell) believed the agitation had gone on in one shape or another for nine or 10 years. There were two or three points on which he wished to insist; and he would much rather have risen, if he could have done so, before the right hon. Gentleman made his admirable statement, so that the Committee might have had the advantage of having all these questions answered at once. He hoped they might look with confidence to the near future, to the time when overground telegraph wires would be altogether replaced by wires carried underground. He trusted they might receive an assurance from the Department that it was doing all in its power to get lines laid underground. From every point of view, from the point of view of danger to life, and the liability to get out of order, overground wires were condemned by every

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experienced telegraphist in other countries. As almost a universal rule, the telegraphists of the country deserved all the credit that was given to them for the general expedition and extreme accuracy with which they did their work; but he was authorized to say a few words on this subject with regard to the Irish side of the Irish Sea. Complaints were only too frequent—and he must apologize for venturing to interrupt the conversation of two or three hon. Gentlemen opposite—as to the most imperfect working of the telegraph wires, especially when there happened to be any important item of intelligence, such as a very important debate in the House of Commons, to be transmitted to Ireland. Even in regard to last night, when there was such important Business transacted in this House, he knew that a leading Irish newspaper was embarrassed in a most extraordinary manner by the way in which the news reached it. Three columns were sent into the London office at 12 or a quarter past 12 o'clock at night; but they only reached the Dublin office at about half-past 2. He desired to do no more than just to quote that striking instance of the way in which news was transmitted to Ireland. He could take up more time on the matter, if necessary, especially with regard to the transmission of Parliamentary debates to the Irish newspapers. During the Recess, again, the speeches of Cabinet Ministers were not received satisfactorily, the leading Irish papers being by no means adequately served. He was sure these complaints would receive the attention of the Post Office. He had been asked to express a hope that the condition of the telegraph clerks who were loaned out to Railway Companies to act as railway telegraph clerks should be looked after by the Government. He did not profess to be well informed upon the point, and it was quite possible that the case of these clerks was within the purview of the proposed reform; but as, on some of the lines in Ireland, there were 70 or 80 of these clerks, all of them being extremely under-paid, and having a great deal of hard work to do, though perhaps not having that refined and highly cultured work to perform that was given to the clerks in the Central Offices in London, he had been urged to lay their case before the Department. On the

whole, he had to express his great satisfaction at the manner in which the right hon. Gentleman had dealt with the subject, and he hoped that on the points that remained to be considered he would be actuated by a sense of fairness, having in view both the interests of the individual and the interests of the public.

MR. MACLIVER said, he wished to say a word with regard to the imputation contained in the statement of the right hon. Gentleman, that he (Mr. MacIiver) had exercised outside influence upon the telegraphists. In common with other Members of that House, he had heard the complaints of the telegraphists, and had thought it his duty to bring those complaints before the House and the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General, so that, if he had erred, he had erred in common with many others. There was one point in which, notwithstanding the statement of the right hon. Gentleman, his scheme had proved, in the opinion of the telegraphists, an entire failure. The skilled telegraphists were daily leaving the Service. Since the scheme had been made known, at least 50 of them had given notice to leave. He would give an instance to show how disappointing the right hon. Gentleman's scheme had been to the telegraphists. In one of the largest towns of Yorkshire—namely, Leeds, an agent of one of the Cable Companies went to get 40 clerks, and offered employment to so many of the telegraphists in Leeds. None of them, however, would engage; but the day after the scheme was published 40 telegraphists were ready to engage with the Cable Company, showing how unsatisfactory that scheme was considered to be. He (Mr. MacIiver) was glad to hear now, from the right hon. Gentleman, that the scheme was so much better than the telegraphists supposed. These people would be delighted to hear that the scheme was so much better than they had ever known before; and, when they looked at the newspapers to-morrow morning, and read the right hon. Gentleman's statement, they would be simply ecstatic with joy. He hoped it might be as the right hon. Gentleman had said.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he only wished to make one remark upon the statement of the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General. His opinion

had been asked by some gentleman as to the dispute between the Postmaster General and the telegraphists, and he had felt bound to say that he should have regarded a strike of the telegraph clerks as a public, and almost a national, calamity that everyone should endeavour, as far as it lay in their power, to avert; and he had felt bound to say that it was a perilous thing to interfere with the discipline of a Public Department. He had, therefore, viewed with a certain amount of suspicion political and Parliamentary agitation; for the purpose of arranging the details of a Public Department; but he had felt bound to say this—that the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General himself and the noble Lord the Secretary to the Treasury could not be entirely acquitted of blame in the matter. The very fact of the large addition which was to be made to the salaries of the telegraphists, and the improvements which were to be brought about, was a proof of the long-neglected grievances of these people. The condition of the telegraphists had been such that no one could be surprised at their having been ready to resort to extremes, and, to his mind, to rather questionable means for getting their grievances redressed. One or two points with regard to the Irish clerks which he wished to draw attention to were these. First of all, the right hon. Gentleman had paid a very high, and, so far as he knew, a very greatly-deserved, eulogium to the accuracy and efficiency of the work performed by the telegraph clerks of the country. As to the eulogium, he would ask the Committee to put side by side with it the salaries of these officials. He would put a case that was familiar to several hon. Gentlemen in that House. There was a newspaper published in Dublin that received from this House sometimes as many as eight or ten columns of news of an evening. He (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) himself had some experience of writing a column of newspaper matter; and he, therefore, knew what eight columns meant. He knew one of these clerks, and he was prepared to say that sometimes he had actually supplied to the newspaper eight columns of telegraphic news—that was to say, with his own hand he had to write eight columns of newspaper matter in one night. Well, he (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) had once or twice, in the

course of his life, written eight columns in a single day; and he could assure hon. Members that, at the end of 10 or 12 or 14 hours, he was not very fit for any more work either that day or the day after. Of course, the clerk did not evolve the matter from his own brain; but he had to write those eight columns with his own hand, and his ear and his brain were working. Would it be believed that the salary of the gentleman who had to write that quantity of matter was only 31s. per week? He complained on behalf of the *employés* of the fact, as stated by the hon. Member for Plymouth (Mr. MacIver), that while the maximum payment of telegraph clerks in the service of private Companies was £200 a-year, a clerk in the Government service, employed in a Provincial post-office, was £130 a-year. He wished to know why there should be a difference of £70 a-year between the payment made to men performing precisely similar duties? These clerks had also, he thought, just ground for complaint that they had not afforded to them equal opportunities for obtaining preferment to those which were enjoyed in other branches of the Postal Service of the country. If the noble Lord wished to increase the salaries of these hard-worked telegraphists, let him advise his Government to reduce the expenses of the War Office, and of those Ambassadors who employed their time in plunging us into difficulties with foreign countries.

MR. HEALY said, the Post Office no doubt suffered, because it was a new one in regard to telegraphs; and although the telegraphists had no lineage of blood and plunder, they were, at any rate, entitled to fair treatment. Referring to the telegraph office at Cork, he described the arrangements for reaching the office at night as unworthy of the Department and of the city, and as a nuisance to the public having to use the office at night. He was satisfied that private telegrams of Members of Parliament were made use of by the Government, for on one occasion, when he had arranged to attend a meeting in Ireland, but did not know until the last moment where it was to be, a Government reporter—one of Mr. Gurney's men—had been sent to the meeting from London, although it was only on the previous night that he had sent the telegram

saying he would address that particular meeting.

MR. PARNELL asked whether the Postmaster General was aware that the postmaster at Cork had refused to give any work for which there was extra pay to telegraph clerks who had joined the agitation for increased pay; and, if so, whether he approved of such conduct?

MR. FAWCETT said, he had inquired into this matter, and had found that there was no truth in the statement.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, that, whereas the first Vote taken for the Telegraphs Department was £360,000, it had now increased to £1,294,000—four-fold of the original Estimate. No other Department had shown the same development. With respect to the telegraph clerks, since they had received the franchise, they had used it to apply pressure to Members of Parliament for the furtherance of their own objects, although it was given to them to be exercised for the benefit of the community at large. If, instead of the Executive being responsible, Members of the House were to conduct the administration of Departments, there would be an end of all responsibility whatever. In the same way, if the Treasury was not to have control over expenditure, and Members of the House were to become promoters of it, the system which had worked so admirably in the past would be at an end. The telegraphists had been told that an Act of Parliament had given them a claim to be put in exactly the same position as the lower division clerks of the Civil Service; but on what ground that supposition rested had always been beyond his power of imagination to conceive. It was impossible to see why these men were to be assimilated to one particular section of the Civil Service more than another. They were admitted at ages varying from 14 to 18, whereas the lower division clerks were admitted at from 18 to 20 years of age. On the whole, the supposition that they had any legal claim to be in the same position as the lower division clerks appeared to him to be utterly baseless. With regard to the position of the telegraphists in the Government Service as compared with their former position under private Companies, what had taken place would be a warning to the Government to be careful against unduly extending the sphere

of their operations by entering every day upon some new field, and placing themselves at a disadvantage by undertaking the work of private persons. He pointed out that the Government Service was always more highly paid than that of Companies and private persons, and in the particular case of the telegraph clerks, the men themselves received higher pay than they had before.

MR. FAWCETT said, in reply to a question addressed to him by the hon. Member for Dungarvan (Mr. O'Donnell), he fully recognized the importance of underground wires. They were being rapidly increased, and he believed he was correct in saying that 10,000 miles of them had been laid down.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

(18.) 2,100, Monument to the Earl of Beaconsfield.

(19.) £5,000, Supplementary sum for Public Buildings.

(20.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £10,000, be granted to Her Majesty, in aid of the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for executing the necessary repairs of the Caledonian Canal, and for meeting the outstanding liabilities of the Commissioners of the Canal appointed under 11 and 12 Vic. c. 64."

MR. HEALY said, he thought the payment of £10,000 in connection with the Caledonian Canal was an expense to the country that ought to be got rid of, and reminded the noble Lord the Secretary to the Treasury of the opinion he had just expressed against the expenditure of public money upon private enterprise.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, that in ordinary years the receipts just about covered the expenditure on the Canal; but when, as in the present year, extraordinary repairs were necessary, the only source from which they could be met was a Parliamentary Vote, and the Commissioners therefore applied to Parliament in accordance with the Act. He adhered to the opinion he had expressed in the discussion upon the last Vote as to the undesirability of Government undertaking private enterprises.

Mr. HEALY suggested that the noble Lord should bring in a Bill to relieve the country of this liability. They were now asked for £10,000; but he believed the country would probably spend £2,000,000 on it in course of time, unless something were done to get rid of the liability.

Mr. BIGGAR said, this Vote was an exemplification of the system which prevailed in connection with a great many canals. The practice of supporting them by Parliamentary grants was altogether objectionable, and he held that the Committee were not justified in voting public money upon works of this kind for the purpose of putting profit into the pockets of private individuals, because it was quite clear that when any profit was made it went to the proprietors; whereas, if the undertaking did not succeed, the loss fell upon the nation. If the Caledonian Canal was not able to pay its own expenses, it was direct evidence that the Canal was not required, and therefore it would be no more than judicious to throw it up. At one time canals were legitimate enterprizes enough; but canal carriage, owing to extended railway communication, was now going out of use, although, of course, it was still required in some parts of the country, and where it was still used, and the shareholders were willing to have the responsibility, of course there could be no interference. But with regard to those canals which would not pay their working expenses, and came upon the nation to make up their deficiencies, as he had said before, it was clear they were not required, and the public liability in connection with them ought to be put an end to at once. He, therefore, concurred with his hon. Friend the Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) in saying that the Acts under which such liability now accrued should be repealed.

Mr. CALLAN asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether there was any intention of keeping open in Ireland water communication of similar character to that of the Caledonian Canal? He reminded the Committee that the Ballinamore Canal, which connected the Ulster Canal with the Shannon, was in such a state of ruin as to be wholly unworkable. These canals had been allowed to get into this state, notwithstanding that they were originally constructed

by, and still belonged to, the Government.

THE CHAIRMAN reminded the hon. Member that the question he was discussing did not arise upon this Vote, which only related to the Caledonian Canal.

Mr. CALLAN said, he would not pursue the question of the Irish canal system; but he had a right to refer to the utter uselessness of spending money on this Scotch monstrosity. He suggested that the poll tax once imposed in Scotland should be levied on the tourists who made use of the Caledonian Canal in summer, for the purpose of relieving the poor taxpayers in Ireland from this incubus of liability.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, as an Irish Representative, he objected to any portion of the taxes paid by the Irish people being expended in what he conceived to be an improper manner on Scotch works, while works of a similar character in Ireland were allowed to go into a state of disrepair. The Government did not ask for any money for the Irish canals; and he should, therefore, move the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £1,000, which represented the proportion of Irish money included in the sum now asked for.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £9,000, be granted to Her Majesty, in aid of the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for executing the necessary repairs of the Caledonian Canal, and for meeting the outstanding liabilities of the Commissioners of the Canal appointed under 11 and 12 Vic. c. 54."—(Mr. Arthur O'Connor.)

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH was understood to point out that the Caledonian Canal was different in its character to the interior canal system in Ireland. He trusted the hon. Member would not press his Motion to a division.

Mr. BIGGAR regretted that his hon. Friend the Member for Queen's County had moved the reduction of the Vote. He thought the right course would have been to divide against the whole Vote, inasmuch as no Member of the Government had shown that the Caledonian Canal was in any way required. For his own part, he regarded the expenditure upon this Canal as wholly unreasonable and uncalled for. But the truth

of the matter was that the subsidizing of these canals involved a certain amount of patronage in the appointment of secretaries, managers, engineers, and others. It was really plundering the ratepayers of the Three Kingdoms to continue to uphold these unnecessary and unprofitable works. He certainly protested against similar experiments being made in Ireland with regard to canals, and as long as he had a seat in the House of Commons he should protest against the expenditure of public money for such purposes. For these reasons, he trusted his hon. Friend would withdraw his Motion, and thereby give the Committee an opportunity of dividing against the entire Vote.

MR. O'DONNELL remarked, that it was a curious circumstance in connection with an independent sort of people like the Scotch that nearly all the expenses of their trade, from herring-branding to canals, fell upon the taxpayers at large. He would not ask his hon. Friend to persist in his Motion; but he hoped that the voice of conscience would be heard in reference to these demands.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked leave to withdraw the Motion before the Committee.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

(21.) £25,000, Supplementary sum for Mint and Coinage.

MR. O'DONNELL remarked, that some years ago the sovereign, upon the reverse side, used to bear a design emblematic of the Three Kingdoms; but that now the reverse side was monopolized by a representation of St. George and the Dragon. It would seem as if the Government had a difficulty in acknowledging that Ireland was part of the United Kingdom.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, it was settled some years ago that the design of St. George and the Dragon should appear on the sovereign whenever the new coinage took place.

MR. HEALY said, the noble Lord the Financial Secretary to the Treasury had promised to give the Committee some information with regard to the Easter offering of the vicar of St. Botolph's.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, this was only a Supplementary

Vote, and he could not give any information as to the general question.

MR. HEALY said, that if he was in the House next year he should vote against the grant.

Vote agreed to.

(22.) £3,000, Supplementary sum for British Museum.

(23.) £4,500, Supplementary sum for Diplomatic Services.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he noticed an item of £2,000 for Mr. Goschen's expenses as Special Ambassador at Constantinople. Would the noble Lord inform him whether it was right that this should be made a public charge, and what was the object of the Embassy?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE said, that the understanding which had been arrived at on a former occasion as to Mr. Goschen's Mission was that the expenses were to be paid by the public, but that the right hon. Gentleman was to receive no salary whatever. The expenses were £2,000—that was to say, the expenses charged to the Exchequer were £2,000, and which was much less than the amount which would have been paid to an ordinary Ambassador. MR. Goschen had not drawn the whole of his expenditure. He had not drawn anything on account of the almost necessary payments which he had made at Constantinople for charitable purposes—for instance, to the fund raised to assist the destitute portion of the subjects of the Sultan. Altogether, Mr. Goschen spent £2,000 in this way; but he refused to charge anything that he did not think it was fair to call upon the public to pay. The sum was £500 less than had been voted on the previous occasion, and the only amount included in the Vote in the nature of a salary was a sum of £100 or £200 to be paid to Mr. Goschen's brother for acting as secretary.

MR. O'DONNELL said, no doubt it was perfectly correct that the money was less than the Mission had cost Mr. Goschen, and he had no fault to find with the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but was it not rather a strange thing that this country should be placed under an obligation to a private individual, however respectable that individual might be? If Mr. Goschen's

Mission to Constantinople was a matter of Imperial necessity, surely it was a disgrace to the country and to the Executive to allow him to be one penny out of pocket, or to do anything else than recompense him to the full. If, however, the Mission was merely a showy promenade for the purpose of removing a prominent Liberal from the near purview of home politics, he did not think it ought to be tolerated. The Vote was either a great deal too little or a great deal too much. They were now laying down a most dangerous precedent, and were perpetrating a public scandal of no slight description. If Mr. Goschen had been the Ambassador of this country, he ought to be paid as an Ambassador. What would be the invariable result of accepting this class of service gratuitously? Why, the private individual who, in this magnificent way, made the country his debtor, would expect a recompense of some other kind. If he did not get his Ambassadorial salary, he would think, perhaps, that he had a claim for a coronet. That might not be so in Mr. Goschen's case—in the case of a man of singular public virtue—but it was evident that if they sent public men all over the world on the business of the country at their own expense, they would have to recompense them in some other way. To his mind, it would be much better to pay in the sterling coin of the realm for the work Mr. Goschen had done—if it had been worth anything—and he had an opinion of his own upon that matter—than to be put to the necessity of having to recompense gentlemen executing similar labours by conferring upon them titles, stars, ribbons, gold sticks-in-waiting, and all the other paraphernalia supposed to be the due of those who performed distinguished services.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE said, this subject was very fully discussed last year—at any rate, it had been discussed for a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes, which was a long time for the consideration of a matter which really lay in a nutshell. It was stated last year, if Mr. Goschen was not paid all the money he was out of pocket on account of his Mission, it was simply because he would not take it. There were plenty of precedents for an arrangement of the kind that was come to. Special Missions had taken place almost every year for a

great many years past, in which the gentlemen who had performed them had received the money, and no more than the money, they had actually expended. In some cases these gentlemen had published the whole of their accounts; but in other cases only part of their accounts had been submitted to the Treasury.

MR. LABOUCHERE trusted the hon. Member opposite would not divide on this Vote, as there did not seem to be any reason for such a course. Mr. Goschen had done very good work, and did not in the least complain of the way in which he had been treated. The hon. Baronet (Sir Charles W. Dilke) had stated that the money Mr. Goschen was not paid, and which he had refused to accept, was certain charitable contributions made by him in Constantinople. It would be an open question whether the noble Lord the Secretary to the Treasury could legally assent to the principle that when a gentleman was sent on a special Mission he should charge the Treasury with charitable donations made by him whilst on that Mission. There was another reason why they should not push this matter, and it was this—that during a considerable portion of the time Mr. Goschen was at Constantinople Sir Henry Layard was permanent Ambassador there, and was in receipt of a large salary. He did not think the Committee really had anything to complain of in this Vote. If Mr. Goschen had intended to receive any payment beyond his actual expenses—that was to say, if he had accepted what he had given for charitable purposes—it would have been necessary for him to have vacated his seat, and that was what they knew Mr. Goschen had not done.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he would not put the Committee to the trouble of a division; but he should require the Vote to be affirmed. If Mr. Goschen had a claim upon the State for recompense, his seat should be declared to be vacated, for unless that were done his constituents would be deprived of an opportunity of expressing their opinion on an important crisis, and at a time when it was necessary that the views of the constituency should be taken. He was afraid that this arrangement would be a precedent under which dangerous jobs might be perpetrated. He would oppose the Vote for the sake of the principle which ap-

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peared to him to be clearly involved, although he would not put the Committee to the trouble of dividing.

Vote agreed to.

(24.) £5,730, Supplementary sum for Colonies, Grants in Aid.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN said, the hon. Member for Cambridge (Mr. W. Fowler) had given Notice of his intention to move the reduction of this Vote by £2,721 for the ex-King Cetewayo. The hon. Member, however, was not in his place; and, under these circumstances he (Sir David Wedderburn) would have taken on himself to move the reduction of the Vote and to take the decision of the Committee upon it. However, since the Notice had been placed on the Paper, a Memorial had been presented on behalf of the ex-King, signed by a number of Members of Parliament, and an answer had been given to it. He believed that all the hon. Members who signed that Memorial were satisfied with the sympathetic reply given by the Prime Minister, and under the circumstances he would offer no opposition to the Vote. He would point out, however, that there was evidence forthcoming from a number of people in various positions, and all independent witnesses, as to the expediency and wisdom of restoring Cetewayo to his own country. He (Sir David Wedderburn) knew that the Colonial Office was not much in the habit of paying attention to, or being guided by, unofficial information; they maintained their own Agents, and were always guided by the information they received from them. But it was nevertheless a fact that there was a strong opinion among a great number of people in Natal that it would have the effect of preserving peace and rendering things much quieter in that part of South Africa if Cetewayo were allowed to return to his people. The settlement that had been arrived at had failed to give satisfaction, and even now civil war was taking place. The time, he knew, was not proper for entering into a debate upon this subject; but still he felt himself obliged to express an opinion on it.

MR. R. N. FOWLER said, he hoped that the Memorial which had been presented to the Prime Minister would receive the attention of the Government. It seemed to him that it was the legitimate sequence of the course pursued by

the Government that this unfortunate man should be released. They had considered it desirable to give up the Sovereignty of the Transvaal. That course he, for one, very much regretted; but, in giving up that Sovereignty, hon. Gentlemen opposite seemed to have washed their hands entirely of the affairs of the country, and it appeared to him to be out of keeping with the rest of their policy to retain in prison a man whom they took charge of for the sake of a State that was at the time under British administration, but the independence of which had been since acknowledged. He knew the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies (Mr. Courtney) was a great friend of the Transvaal Republic; and he would ask him whether, representing the Colony in that House, he was prepared any longer to act as gaoler to an unfortunate Prince, to whom he (Mr. Fowler), differing from the opinion of many of his Friends on that (the Conservative) side of the House, believed this country had done great injustice. He trusted that Her Majesty's Government would take the matter into their consideration, and would not, for the sake of a State the control of which they had given up, detain this unfortunate Prince in custody.

MR. HEALY said, he would like to ask the noble Lord the Secretary to the Treasury whether this was likely to be a permanent charge upon the Treasury until Cetewayo was released, or whether the Cape Government was to pay part of it? Everyone who had read Cetewayo's letter must have felt that it carried on every part of it the stamp of truth. The man had dictated it to an interpreter, and there was no devious or doubtful statement in it. It was clear from this document that the British at home had been imposed upon; that Cetewayo had had no desire to make war upon our troops; and that it was merely in consequence of the action of Sir Bartle Frere, or whoever it was that had led the Government into the war, that he had taken up arms against us.

MR. COURTNEY said, an hon. Member had described him as the friend of the Transvaal Republic—

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: The quondam friend of the Transvaal Republic.

MR. COURTNEY said, hon. Members could describe him as the friend of the

Transvaal Republic if they chose, for he had never shrunk from declaring his opinion on the annexation of the Transvaal; but he was equally open to the accusation of being a friend of Cetewayo. They could not look upon the condition of affairs in Zululand as satisfactory; but still there were many difficulties in the way of adopting the course pointed out by hon. Members. Hon. Members must be aware that Zululand had been parcelled out amongst 18 Chiefs, and if Cetewayo were released we should have to make terms with all of them. Even if we thought it right to restore the King it would not be easy to do so. As to the question put by the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy), he would find that it had been suggested by the Colonial Secretary that the cost of maintaining Cetewayo should be borne partly by Natal and partly by the Transvaal. It was not fair to suggest that a portion of this cost should be borne by the Cape Colony, which had had nothing at all to do with the operations against the Prince. The matter was not yet settled.

MR. HEALY said, what he wished to know was whether the English Government had any Representative at the Cape in charge of Cetewayo, or whether he was simply in charge of a Colonial officer?

MR. COURTNEY said, that Cape Colony had passed an Act rendering Cetewayo's imprisonment in that Colony legal. The prisoner was under the charge of the Cape Government.

MR. HEALY: The English Government, then, have no influence in the matter?

MR. COURTNEY: The English Government has as much influence in this matter as it has in all other matters affecting the Colonies.

MR. CALLAN said, it had been stated that there was a certain difficulty in this matter of restoring Cetewayo on account of the ultimate fate of the 18 Chiefs amongst whom Zululand had been parcelled out. If the difficulty really existed, he would suggest that, following the lines of their action in another matter, and to meet the justice of the case, they should leave these 18 Chiefs to be dealt with by Cetewayo, just as they had left Abdurrahman to the tender mercies of Ayoub Khan.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he understood that Cetewayo was under the Cape Par-

liament, and we had no authority to break an Act of the Colonial Legislature, so that, in reality, the Prince was entirely at the disposal of the Cape Government; and, if the Cape authorities thought proper, they could interfere with any arrangement of ours as to his destination. For instance, it might suit us—and he (Mr. O'Donnell) sincerely hoped it would—to restore Cetewayo to his Kingdom, in which event the Cape Colony might exercise a veto, and say—“You shall not restore this man.” Even though there might be this legal difficulty, he trusted the Government had satisfied itself that there would be no opposition to the restoration of Cetewayo on the part of the Colonial Government. For his own part, he thought Cetewayo ought to be restored, as he believed there would be no peace in Zululand until that Monarch was once more among his people. To his mind, the 18 Chiefs were the 13 plagues of the country.

MR. DALY said, that if they were to keep Cetewayo in prison, as he had five wives, it was a serious thing for us to consider what would have to be done with his successors.

Vote agreed to.

(25.) £2,900, Supplementary sum for Houses of Parliament.

MR. H. H. FOWLER said, that before the Vote was put he wished to bring two questions before the Government for consideration during the Recess—two questions relating to the comfort of hon. Members. This Session, it had been computed by an ingenious statistician that nine or ten days had been spent in the Division Lobbies. He would suggest to the authorities that as the Lobbies were so much used it would be desirable to have them ventilated. At present they were in an unhealthy condition. Then, again, as a new Tea Room was to be provided, he would suggest that there should be an adequate supply of newspapers. At the present time there was always a rush for the papers; and looking at the fact that Members were kept in the House so late at night, and for so many hours, he did not think it was too much to ask that there should be some improvement in these arrangements.

MR. MONK: I rise to Order.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: I rise to a point of Order. I wish to know

Mr. Courtney

whether there is any special reason for departing from the ordinary method of putting these Votes? You, Sir, seem to have departed from the proper order.

THE CHAIRMAN: I have departed from the order in which the Votes appear on the Estimates; but my reason for doing so was to consult the convenience of the Committee. The two next Votes are of a similar nature—namely, for Cyprus and the Transvaal, and it appeared to me more convenient to take them together.

MR. CALLAN said, that, with regard to the arrangements of the House, perhaps the First Commissioner of Works would inform them what newspapers were likely to be supplied to hon. Members? He made inquiries the other day as to what newspapers were supplied at present, and he found that there was only one London *Times* for the use of 650 Members of Parliament. But to make up for this there was an additional supply of the penny papers. There were three copies of *The Daily News* to one copy of *The Times*. Then, as to the local papers, he was informed that there was no subscription paid for them; but that such as were received were presented to the House. He would suggest to the First Commissioner of Works that he should publish an advertisement to the effect that the House of Commons would thankfully receive donations from liberal-minded country newspaper proprietors. *The Belfast News Letter*, and other papers, he was informed, were already supplied gratuitously; and he would suggest that the proprietors of *The Manchester Guardian*, *The Manchester Courier*, and such like journals should be requested to supply copies in the same way; but he would also suggest that they should be requested to send them at as early an hour as possible, and not keep them, as they did at present, until the news in them was stale. It was most disgraceful that the News Room of the House of Commons should be supplied gratuitously with the few local papers it received. With regard to the ventilation of the Division Lobbies, if hon. Members went into the Map Room of the House, they would find maps of almost every country in the world, and plans of many of the principal buildings in the world; but there was one building of which they would find no plan, and that was the British House of Commons. He would

suggest that it would be desirable to have a plan prepared and placed in the Library, showing the amount of space and the number of rooms in the House of Commons, and the amount of space and the number of rooms devoted to the use of Members. There were many rooms that would be most valuable to Members, and rooms which had been pointed out to the authorities as easily convertible into comfortable apartments for the use of those whose business brought them to that House; but whenever these rooms were spoken of, it was always said—"Oh, they are for officials." There was a great want of space complained of in the House; but if they went into the courtyards of the building they would find numerous doors leading to rooms occupied by officials. These apartments seemed to be allocated for the luxury of officials, while the comfort of Members of Parliament seemed to be lost sight of altogether. No doubt, it was an unpleasant subject to moot, and, no doubt, officials did not wish to have their perquisites interfered with; but these matters should be gone into when the convenience of those who were sent to the House of Commons by the country was in question. At the proper time he would make a Motion for a plan of the Houses of Parliament, showing each floor and the number of rooms, how each was allocated, and by whose authority they were occupied. Like all other institutions under the Government, although these were new Houses of Parliament, they were venerable in abuses. Surely an explanation in this matter could be given by the First Commissioner of Works. If it had not been for the illness of Colonel Forrester, the reporters would have continued to be cooped up as though they were in the Black Hole of Calcutta. Now, owing to Colonel Forrester's departure, these gentlemen occupied decent rooms, and not the disgraceful holes they had formerly been obliged to use.

Vote agreed to.

Resolutions to be reported.

MR. BIGGAR moved that Progress be reported.

Motion made, and Question put, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr. Biggar.*)

The Committee divided :—Ayes 18 ;
Noes 43 : Majority 30. — (Div. List,
No. 394.)

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH
moved, "That the Chairman do report
Progress, and ask leave to sit again."

Motion agreed to.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow* ;

Committee to sit again *Tomorrow*.

ROYAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND
BILL.—[Lords.]

(*Mr. William Edward Forster.*)

[BILL 247.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed,
"That Mr. Speaker do now leave the
Chair."—(*Mr. William Edward Forster.*)

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, the Bill
was totally inadequate to the wants of
the Irish people ; but the Bishops had
accepted it, and he supposed it must be
accepted as an instalment of that justice
which the people of Ireland had a right
to expect.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, as it ap-
peared to be the wish of the House, he
trusted that they might be allowed to go
into Committee on this Bill, which was
simply for the purpose of carrying out
the Act passed in 1879. He might add
that the scheme, to which he could quite
understand that some hon. Members ob-
jected to pledge themselves, would have
to be submitted by the Senate for the
approval of the Government.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, this
Bill must not be supposed to contain the
provisions which the people of Ireland
looked upon as at all adequate to the
situation. There was in Ireland a Uni-
versity system established by Govern-
ment, which was entirely repugnant to
the character and instincts of the people.
That system had been protested against
for now nearly a generation, and the
Irish people would be glad if the Com-
mittee abolished it to-morrow. The late
Government, he admitted, had done
something in the matter of prizes, which,
although it was not in accord with the
wishes of Irish Catholics, was, at any
rate, free from some of the objections
which attended the old system in the
Queen's Colleges. But the Queen's Col-
leges were retained, and to this day re-

ceived £21,000 a-year from the Con-
solidated Fund, as well as other sums
voted annually by Parliament. There
was, in fact, nearly £40,000 a-year ex-
pended for purposes which were repug-
nant to the wishes of the Irish people.
The Government had now introduced an
Examining Board, which they called a
University, and it was about to be en-
dowed with £20,000 a-year, or one-half
of the amount expended upon the already
condemned system. That was the prin-
cipal reason why Irish Members and the
great bulk of the people of Ireland were
dissatisfied with the present scheme ;
they felt convinced that had the Con-
servative Government been allowed to
carry out their intentions when they were
in Office, they would have allowed a
charge upon the Church Fund very much
larger than the present Government had
assented to. It was well known that the
present Government was committed to a
system of secular education, and that
they viewed everything that was not
purely of that character with mistrust
and antagonism. They would, if they
could, eliminate anything like religion
from education. The Conservatives, how-
ever, were more in accord with the popu-
lation of Ireland, so far as this matter
was concerned ; and the feeling was that,
had the scheme been repugnant to the
Irish people, it would have received at
the hands of the Liberal Government a
larger endowment. They were not al-
lowed to propose an increase in the
amount to be charged on the Church
Fund, although the Senate of the Uni-
versity had proposed a scheme to carry
out which it would have been necessary
that a sum at least twice as large as that
now proposed should be given to the
University. The present Government
had forced the Senate to curtail their
programme, thereby diminishing the
prizes and other advantages which the
University would otherwise have been
able to hold out to its *alumni*, and the
people had, in consequence, an institu-
tion which would probably end in con-
spicuous failure, not because there were
not ample materials for the establish-
ment in Ireland of a flourishing Uni-
versity, but because what was necessary to
its development was withheld by those
who had the government of the country
in their hands.

Motion agreed to.

Bill *considered* in Committee, and *reported*, without Amendment; read the third time, and *passed*, without Amendment.

SOLENT NAVIGATION BILL.

Select Committee on the Solent Navigation Bill, *nominated* of Mr. ASHLEY, Viscount FOLKESTONE, and Viscount BARING.

Ordered, That Standing Order 236 be suspended, and that the Committee have leave to sit and proceed forthwith.—(Mr. Ashley.)

House adjourned at a quarter before Three o'clock

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 17th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee—*Resolutions* [August 16] *reported*.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Select Committee*—*Report*—Solent Navigation.

Committee—Expiring Laws Continuance [245]

—R.P.

Withdrawn—London City (Parochial Charities) * [13].

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY.—COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

IRISH EXECUTIVE.

RESOLUTION.

MR. BIGGAR said, his hon. Friend (Mr. Parnell) had intended to draw attention to the action of the Irish Executive in the administration of the Coercion Act; but, in the absence of the hon. Gentleman, the House would perhaps allow him to make a few observations on the subject. His hon. Friend had intended to call attention particularly to the case of the persons who had been arrested under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The Irish Members considered that the charges which had been brought against the persons so imprisoned were in most cases of a thoroughly unreliable and unreasonable nature; they considered that the Chief Secretary, as the Representative of the

Government, had been entirely misled by interested parties, and they also thought that the right hon. Gentleman had been, from time to time, wanting in candour to the Irish Representatives when they made inquiries with regard to particular parties against whom these charges had been made. The part of the country he had the honour to represent (Cavan) was fortunate to this extent—that not a single individual in it had been arrested under the Coercion Act—a fact which was owing to the circumstance that the landlords in that county had not, by exacting exorbitant rents, produced a state of excitement among the people. In the neighbouring county of Leitrim, however, with which he was indirectly connected, where landlords of a different character owned the land, numerous arrests had been made. It was rather a peculiar thing that when the charges with regard to the alleged outrages were made, before the Coercion Bill was introduced by the Government, very grievous charges were made against the inhabitants of the county of Cavan; and the Bishop of the diocese, speaking on behalf of his clergy, called in question the statements made with respect to that part of Ireland. The Chief Secretary thought it his duty to direct an impertinent reply to the protest of the Bishop, and said he was in possession of much better information on the subject than the Bishop could have, and that he was convinced that the statements he had made with regard to the people of Cavan were correct. Now, the landlords in Cavan were not in the habit of charging extortionate rents. They charged full rents, and the result was that the tenants had not been driven to desperation. But, unfortunately, in the county of Leitrim the same state of things existed which, unfortunately, existed in Mayo, and in the other disturbed districts, the landlord had charged extravagant rents, and had used their powers in a very tyrannical way. The people had been driven to despair, and a substantial amount of disturbance did occur in the country. But, at the same time, although that was so in the county of Leitrim, it was very strange that neither of the three persons arrested answered the description given of the men the Coercion Act was supposed to be aimed at. In these circumstances, he thought that the Chief Secretary, as the mouth-

piece of the Government, was entitled to the very substantial censure of the House, unless he could give some very satisfactory explanation of his conduct; and he should ask the House to pass such a vote of censure upon that right hon. Gentleman as would make it impossible for him to continue in the Office which he had disgraced. The statements upon which the demand for coercion was based entirely broke down, because the great proportion of the charges which were embodied in the police reports were of so trivial a nature that they really were not worth taking into consideration, and did not in the most remote degree justify the exceptional measure which was passed. However, under all the circumstances of the case, seeing that, the Government entered into a most unfair and unreasonable compact with the Tory Party in that House, and to suit their political purposes they got these extensive powers. He would undertake to show that, so far as the county Leitrim was concerned, the Government had entirely misused and misapplied these powers, and did not carry out the Act in accordance with the representation which they made to that House. He would take the liberty of describing, upon very reliable authority, the history of some of the parties taken prisoners under the provisions of this so-called Peace Preservation Act, but really very tyrannical Coercion Act; and he would show, so far, at least, as the county Leitrim was concerned, that there was no justification for the Coercion Bill at all, and that the Act was carried into effect in a very tyrannical and unfair way. The parties who were taken prisoners were perfectly different from the sort of persons described in the application of the Government for these exceptional powers, and were not at all likely to commit the offences charged. He would also point out that they were a class of persons exceedingly easy for the police to watch if they were likely to commit these outrages. In the majority of cases they were occupying farmers or shopkeepers in the towns who were within walking distance, or within a few yards of the police barracks. With regard to Mr. Burke, of Dublin Castle, to whom the Chief Secretary had given a most glowing character, the fact was that Mr. Burke was a rack-renting landlord himself, and had a direct interest in keeping

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up these extraordinary powers which were protested against by the Irish Members. He would go through the number of persons (12) who were arrested in the county Leitrim. The first name on the paper was Mr. Thomas M'Givney, a spirit and provision dealer, of Drumkeerin, county Leitrim. The charge against Mr. M'Givney was that he was "reasonably suspected" of being guilty of unlawfully assembling with others for the purpose of disturbing the public peace. Mr. M'Givney was perfectly well known to all the Constabulary in his own district; and if he was a member of an assembly calculated to create terror among Her Majesty's subjects, nothing was easier than for the police to take him prisoner at once if they caught him in the act, bring him before a magistrate, and have him committed for trial. He was arrested in the dead of the night. It was exceedingly doubtful in this case whether or not the accused was guilty of any crime whatever. One of the conditions under which the Act was passed was that the party arrested should be charged with being guilty of an indictable offence, or inciting others to commit an indictable offence. Thomas Shanley was certainly not one of the village tyrants described by the Chief Secretary. He was a large farmer. The rent of the farm occupied by him was £50 a-year. The Government valuation was only £35. He was a tenant of Lord Granard. He was sent to prison because he was not very willing to pay an exorbitant rent to Lord Granard. He was charged with having endeavoured with divers others to disturb the public peace and prevent the execution of law processes. The next person on the list was Michael Kelly. He was charged with beating another man; but if he beat another man why did not the other man prosecute him? An excuse for arresting him under the provisions of the Coercion Act was altogether wanting, and the powers put into operation against him were contrary to the contention on which the Government got the House to pass the measure. The next case was that of John M'Murray, a National School teacher, who was arrested because he was supposed to encourage the Land League, which was distasteful to the local magistrates. The specific charge against him was that he participated in a riotous

and unlawful assembly; but it was altogether unreasonable to suppose that a man so well known in the neighbourhood—a man receiving Government pay—would take part in an assembly of that sort. The next case on the list was Patrick M'Manus, of Drumshambo, county Leitrim, who was charged with taking part in a riotous assembly. All that was proved against him was that he took a prominent part in the land agitation. Of course he did. He saw his neighbours being robbed and plundered by landlords in the most iniquitous manner, and he naturally took their part. In fact, the Government might as well arrest on suspicion any person who had dared to criticize the conduct of landlords. So far as he could see, there was not a single prisoner from county Leitrim whose arrest was in any way justifiable. There were no threatening letters and no secret offences, and any sensible Government would have merely summoned the alleged offenders before the magistrates. If that had been done an immense amount of time would have been spared in that House, and then Irish Members would have had an opportunity of really criticizing the Land Bill instead of allowing it to pass through the House with undue haste. The Government had been guilty of grievous and gross misconduct in wasting so much time over the Coercion Bill, the result of which had proved that it was entirely uncalled for, and would never have been passed if the facts as to the condition of Ireland had been stated in the House. The next case was that of Mr. William Elliott, who was charged on suspicion of assault and robbery. That was a very serious offence, and might have justified the man's arrest; but the people in the neighbourhood believed it was for obstructing a rack-renting landlord. Another of the persons who had been arrested was a tenant of the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Tottenham), the Conservative Member for Leitrim, and had to pay an exorbitant rent. He had assisted some tenants who had been evicted, and, of course, he was obnoxious to the landlords in the district. On the suggestion of that hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland was induced to allow an unreasonable provision with regard to legal distress to be introduced into the Irish Land Bill without a single argument being raised in favour of that

proposal in the House. The next case was that of another person who was also a tenant of the hon. Gentleman's. His rent was £22 15s. 0d.; Government valuation, £17 10s. 0d. He was one of those unfortunate people who had to pay exorbitant rents, though not so exorbitant as some other landlords exacted, and he merely assisted some evicted tenants, which, of course, made him obnoxious to the landlord. The next person on the list was Patrick M'Glone, son of a tenant farmer. He lived with his father on his holding, and his father had refused to pay more than Griffith's valuation. No doubt it was on that account that he had been considered a dangerous man, because he refused to pay more than a fair and reasonable rent. Then there was Charles Nelson, a tenant of Captain M'Dermott; and the reason, he thought, he was arrested was because he was suspected of taking an active part in the "Boycotting" of certain parties in authority. This Captain M'Dermott, who represented the Crown in county Clare, encouraged rack-renting, and got the people in such a state of discontent that it was not to be wondered at if they did things they would not have done under other circumstances. Not one single case was made out why the Government should have put those persons into prison, because they were all cases in which, if they had been guilty, the evidence was within the reach of the authorities. Nothing in the shape of damage was done, and all that was known against them was that they were members of an assembly which had frightened people who, having guilty consciences, conceived they were going to suffer greater punishment than was actually inflicted upon them. He now came to the cases of persons with whom he was personally acquainted, and of whom he could speak from his own knowledge. The first was that of Mr. Charles O'Beirne, of Ballinamore, Leitrim, a friend of his. He was charged with inciting people to acts of violence. He was a shopkeeper in the town, a farmer and a cattle dealer, who went to all the places round the district in which he lived. He was well known, was a man of high personal character, and was not likely to run the risk of ruining his position in life by doing that which he was charged with. The alleged threats with which that man was charged were

not put into the documents before them, and they were certainly entitled to have some evidence of charges made by the Government. Charles O'Beirne was not at all the sort of man who was likely to be concerned in underhand dealings, or to do anything of an illegal nature in a surreptitious manner. He was a man on a small scrap of land, and was not likely to be actuated by any personal or interested motive. It was all but impossible that he could have been guilty of being concerned in anything of the kind he was charged with. The next person in the same district to whom he would refer was John Gillooly, a farmer paying a rent of £20, and a voter for the county. This was another case in which there was not the slightest justification for the proceedings taken. There was reason to believe he was taken into custody on false information. There was not the slightest doubt he was connected with the Land League; but that was an organization which was held by all the best authorities to be a perfectly legal one. If he had been guilty of a criminal offence, nothing would have been easier than to obtain evidence against him. It was stated that he was concerned in assaulting some person, whose name was not given; and, perhaps, there had been no assault at all committed. The case of Peter Reilly was slightly different. Reilly was only a herd, and he was charged with unlawfully assembling with others to break into a dwelling-house; but it did not appear whether the house was empty or not. It seemed he was charged with assaulting the house. There could not have been sufficient ground on which to base a charge of the sort. The next person charged in this indictment was another personal friend of his, Mr. Philip Brady, an exceedingly respectable man, who had been a Poor Law Guardian for a great number of years, and who was very well known. This was quite as strong a case of injustice as that of Charles O'Beirne. He was the last person in the world likely to commit an assault or to incite other persons to commit an assault. He was known to everyone in the neighbourhood. The resident magistrate had lodged in his house, and he was not a man who was likely to run away from justice. He was accused of assembling with others to attack dwelling-houses; but, though he had certainly taken an

active part in the land agitation, that was no reason why he should be charged with an offence of which he was innocent, nor why, if the Government had any evidence against him, they should not attempt to produce it before the magistrates. He had had occasion to complain to the Chief Secretary of the treatment of these Ballinamore prisoners at Mullingar. The reply he received from the Chief Secretary was, no doubt, the reply of the police authorities, but which was perfectly false and unfounded. The right hon. Gentleman, when questioned, said that Philip Brady and others got leave to have a room in the police barracks, and, in point of fact, to send a large number of telegrams to friends, so that a demonstration could take place at the railway stations between Mullingar and Ballinamore.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I said distinctly that they had not leave.

MR. BIGGAR said, what he and other Members understood the right hon. Gentleman to say was that which appeared in the newspaper report of his speech, and perhaps he had said something different from what he thought he said. He was inclined to think the right hon. Gentleman's memory was somewhat defective.

MR. W. E. FORSTER repeated, that what he said was that these prisoners had not leave to send telegrams to their friends.

MR. BIGGAR said, the complaint was that these prisoners were removed from the Mullingar station to the lock-up attached to the police barracks. That was done without any reason, for there was no attempt to rescue the prisoners. The manner in which the prisoners had been treated was contrary to the stated intentions of the Government when the Coercion Act was passed, for it had never been anticipated that they should be subjected to any personal indignity and annoyance. Instead of being allowed to rest in a comfortable manner after a long journey, when they arrived at the gaol they found it in such a state that they were unable even to sit down. The right hon. Gentleman ought not to attempt to screen the head constable who had thus treated the prisoners in his power at Mullingar. It had been alleged by the Government that all that was required was that the arrested persons should be placed in a place of safe con-

Mr. Biggar

finement, and prevented from committing any breach of the law; but certainly these men had not been so treated, and he did not think the Chief Secretary was justified in the course he had taken. In conclusion, he had shown that, as far as the county of Leitrim was concerned, there was not the slightest warrant for the proceedings which had been adopted under the provisions of the Coercion Act, that the Act itself was without justification, and that the Government would do well to release every one of these prisoners, unless it could bring some substantial *bond fide* charge against them.

MR. O'SULLIVAN said, he felt bound to support—

MR. W. E. FORSTER: May I ask if there is any Motion before the House?

MR. SPEAKER said, the only Motion was that the Speaker do leave the Chair.

MR. O'SULLIVAN said, he rose to support the observations of the hon. Member for Cavan, and he gave Notice that he would move that the Irish Government had exceeded their duty under the Coercion Act in arresting so many persons without sufficient cause. His own county (Limerick) had attained an unenviable notoriety under the Act, and more persons were arrested under the Act in that county than in any other.

MR. WARTON rose to Order. He had understood the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) to say when he rose that he would move the Resolution which stood in the name of the hon. Member for the City of Cork.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER also rose to Order, and said that he had been sitting closer to the hon. Member for Cavan than the hon. and learned Member for Bridport, and he felt bound to say that he made no such statement, because it was understood that the hon. Member for the City of Cork would move his Amendment himself.

MR. O'SULLIVAN said, he would speak simply on the Question that the Speaker do leave the Chair. He thought he was quite in Order in following the hon. Member for Cavan.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has already given the House Notice of an Amendment.

MR. O'SULLIVAN said, he understood a Notice of Motion had been given by the hon. Member for the City of Cork.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member does not understand. When he rose I understood him to give Notice of moving an Amendment. Was that not so?

MR. O'SULLIVAN said, it was; and, if necessary, he would move that the Irish Government had exceeded the powers intrusted to them under the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act. In his county a larger number of men had been arrested than deserved to be arrested in any form. In his parish the Rev. Father Sheehy was arrested. Father Sheehy was a priest of the highest order of intelligence and a hard-working priest, who saw the people at the mercy of the rack-renting and exterminating landlords, and who did all he could to prevent the people from being driven out as they were driven out in 1847 and 1848. It was a very hard case that under the present Liberal Government a priest had been arrested. In 1867 over 1,000 persons were arrested under a Tory Administration under the provisions of the coercive measures of that day; but not one out of that number was a priest. In that year 45 persons were arrested from his parish alone; but not a single priest was then arrested in all Ireland. Most of the persons who were now arrested he knew to be industrious, hard working, respectable men, most of them being large farmers, some tradesmen, and others professional men. He did not know one out of the whole lot who he thought would be guilty of a breach of the peace, or of otherwise bringing himself within the power of the law. One of the first to be arrested was Mr. Henry Gilbertson, a large farmer and auctioneer, who held the position of vice-chairman of the Kilmallock Union, as a prisoner he still retained the position. The next was a farmer named Thomas O'Donnell, who had been arrested for some reason he could not ascertain, except that the Warrant charged him with trying to induce a tenant to give up his holding. He held a rack-rented farm, for which he paid £126 a-year, the Government valuation of the farm being only £71 10s. After the harvest of 1879, a writer in *The Irish Times* signing himself "County Limerick Landlord" referred to the splendid crops on this farm, and how foolish it was to say the tenants could not pay their rents. He (Mr. O'Sullivan)

maintained that there was not one tittle of truth in that statement, and in this particular farm it was impossible for the tenant to pay the large rent which had been charged. Upon a calculation which he had made upon one small crop of oats of the value of £10 12s. 4d., it appeared that he would sustain a loss of £1 3s. 8d. Three other large and industrious farmers—named Slattery, Collins, and M'Carthy, two of whom were married men—had also been taken away from their families and their business and cast into prison, the only reason for it being that they were members of the local Land League. Another man who was arrested was James W. Joyce, than whom, in the whole district of Kilmallock, there was not a better husband, father, or son, and who, without exception, was the last man in the whole neighbourhood to be suspected of any crime. The men who had been arrested were about the best class of men in the county, and were not the "village ruffian" class for whom coercion was intended. The next case was that of Denis Hannigan, a bank official, who had lost his situation through weak eyesight. This was the man the Chief Secretary sent into Kilmalmainham to gaze at whitewashed walls.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I wish to inform the hon. Gentleman that that gentleman has been liberated from custody.

MR. O'SULLIVAN said, they were thankful for small mercies. William Kennedy was arrested because the foot-board of a car on which was a flighty lady was struck with a stone. It was said a shot was fired, but this was nonsense. Two very remarkable cases were those of Daniel Reardon and Francis Allen. He had made every inquiry, and he could not find any other ground for their arrest than that they refused cars to Mr. Clifford Lloyd and to the police, on which to attend evictions. It was the greatest possible cruelty and injustice to keep Reardon in custody. He was a large contractor, and had several contracts on hand, and no one to look after them. It was true that Mr. Michael Tobin kindly undertook to look after the business; but he himself was arrested a week after Mr. Reardon. There were two other cases—those of Andrew Mortal and Edmond O'Neill—and in respect of them he challenged

the Chief Secretary to say that Mr. Clifford Lloyd had not caused them to be arrested to gratify his own private vindictiveness. Under the Warrant they were charged with extorting money by means of intimidation; but what was the head and front of their offending? A man had been fined £3 3s. for standing in the street by this magistrate, and the people said they should not allow him to go to gaol. Mortal and O'Neill asked for subscriptions, and for this they were arrested under the Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. What was this but odious tyranny? The subscribers had sent him a written declaration that they gladly subscribed; but the Chief Secretary was so fond of backing up Mr. Clifford Lloyd that the men were still in prison. Now, he challenged the Chief Secretary to state to the House distinctly whether there was any other charge than the one he had stated against these two innocent and respectable men—men far more honourable than Clifford Lloyd. He said it was a shame for the Government to allow this oppressor and tyrant to gratify his vindictive nature. If these two cases only stood alone the Government was condemned before the Irish people. John Ryan, a large farmer, had been arrested, and the only reason he (Mr. O'Sullivan) could discover for his apprehension was that there were some law proceedings between him and the gamekeeper of a neighbouring gentleman, and he had incurred the displeasure of this gentleman. There were one or two other cases of unreasonable arrest. But he could not now recollect them. Now that the Land Bill had passed he hoped it would be a message of peace to Ireland; and, as far as he was concerned, he would do all in his power to induce the people to make use of it; but there could be no peace or contentment in the country as long as hundreds of people were unjustly imprisoned, and he hoped, therefore, that the Government would lose no time in releasing the prisoners.

MR. SPEAKER: Does the hon. Member move his Amendment?

MR. O'SULLIVAN: I will move, if I am in Order, the Amendment that stands in the name of the hon. Member for the City of Cork.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will not be in Order in so doing.

Mr. O'Sullivan

After a slight pause,

MR. SPEAKER said, if the hon. Member declines to move the Amendment of which he has himself given Notice, it is not for me to force him to do so; but I am bound to say that, having addressed the House on the understanding that he would move that Amendment, if he does not he is acting disrespectfully to the House.

MR. DAWSON complained of the placing of Dublin under the Act. Of the many outrages perpetrated by the Chief Secretary in his administration of Irish affairs, this was the most flagrant and atrocious outrage of them all. The number of "suspects" in Dublin was only seven or eight in a population approaching 400,000, and the character of the cases was still weaker than the numbers. A carpenter, named John Chalonier, was suspected, but immediately discharged. Thomas Goodwin, a waiter, and not a member of the Land League, was arrested upon suspicion of being connected with the recent shooting case. That, however, would come within the category of ordinary crime; and, therefore, ought not to come within the provisions of the Coercion Act. John Ryan was arrested on the frivolous charge of inducing people to join the Land League, and George Marshall, a student, 21 years of age, was arrested on reasonable suspicion of being an accessory to an assault in a dwelling-house. Cornelius Nichols was arrested on an equally frivolous charge, but was acquitted. Some of these cases only showed that this exceptional legislation had been taken advantage of to arrest people who did not come legally within its purview. Hon. Gentlemen would hardly think it possible that in the Metropolis of Ireland, notwithstanding all the microscopic inspection on the part of the Government, only one "dissolute ruffian" had been found. They had heard of a city which was to be saved if a few honest men could be found in it; but here a city was condemned because in its population of 400,000 one person was found, not guilty, but suspected. He denounced the proclamation of the city of Dublin as a gross and wanton outrage, and an insult which would not soon be forgiven Her Majesty's Government.

MR. PARSELL said, the Resolution of which he had given Notice on the

Civil Service Estimates, Class II., was to call attention to the action of the Irish Executive in the administration of the Coercion Act; and to move—

"That, in the opinion of this House, this Act has not been administered in accordance with the declarations made and pledges given by Ministers when the assent of the House was being obtained for the suspension of the Constitution in Ireland."

He had designedly made the Motion of a narrow character, because he thought it of importance that they should have an opportunity of going into the case of the persons arrested under the Lord Lieutenant's Warrant by the Chief Secretary, and of confining their whole attention to their case and to the administration of the Coercion Act. If the question of the entire action of the Irish Executive, in administering the general law and their general duties in Ireland, were brought into question it would divert attention from the case of those prisoners, which was one worthy of the closest scrutiny and examination. He proposed to prove that the Coercion Act had not been administered in accordance with the declarations made and the pledges given by Ministers when the assent was being obtained to the suspension of the Constitution in Ireland, and he proposed to prove that by a short examination of the speech of the Chief Secretary in moving the first reading of the Bill. He should contrast the nature of that speech and the grounds then put forward for asking the House of Commons to assent to the Bill with the result of the working of the Act as they found it—in the character and standing of the men arrested, and the nature of the offences for which they had been charged. In moving the first reading of the Coercion Act, the Chief Secretary based his principal claim to exceptional powers on the fact that a very large number of outrages had been committed in Ireland, and that they were rapidly mounting up day after day. But he went on to say—

"It is not merely the number of the outrages that is the most alarming feature; but it is their effect, arising from their character. We must consider their character, their object, and their effect. Now, the chief characteristic of these outrages is intimidation, and the object is obedience to certain commands which have been issued, especially commands not to take farms, and not to pay rent, which have been issued by the Land League."—[3 *Hansard*, colvii. 1210].

And then he went on to describe the character of these outrages, and in his powerful speech he, no doubt, made a great impression on the House when describing the character of the outrages; and he said—

“Then comes the threatening letters, which the law considers an offence, and visits with a heavy punishment, even amounting in some cases, I believe, to penal servitude.”—[*Ibid.* 1211.]

He proposed to show that very few of the persons, comparatively speaking, had been arrested for the classes of offences which the right hon. Gentleman laid special stress upon when introducing the Bill. If hon. Gentlemen would examine the list for themselves, they would find that very few indeed of the persons had been arrested for sending threatening letters; and, therefore, that disposed of one class of offences upon which the right hon. Gentleman relied. Of the 192 arrests, only 14 were arrested for sending threatening letters or notices. Then the Chief Secretary went on to comment upon the outrages upon property. He said—

“There are two forms in which these outrages are specially committed—incendiary fires, burning down hayricks or cabins, and the maiming of cattle. Now, incendiary fires, and the outrages connected with incendiary fires, have very largely increased.”—[*Ibid.* 1212.]

And the right hon. Gentleman produced certain statistics. Of every class there numbered only 87 crimes. He (Mr. Parnell) found in his analysis of the number of persons arrested that the arrests for the maiming of cattle were only eight. The “dissolute ruffians” all over Ireland were eight. He also found that not more than four or five persons had been arrested on suspicion of arson. Nothing had done more to incite public indignation in England against the Irish National Land League than the charges which had been brought forward, and which were endeavoured to be substantiated by the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. E. Forster) upon the introduction of the Bill, relating to the maiming of cattle and the houghing of innocent and unoffending animals. In 1880, the right hon. Gentleman said the number of cases of maiming of cattle amounted to 101, and that 64 of those cases occurred in the last three months of the year—the highest number since 1846, when the population was nearly

twice as large as now. Then the right hon. Gentleman went on to say—

Mr. SPEAKER: I must point out to the House that the hon. Member is citing speeches made by the right hon. Gentleman during the current Session. That, as the House knows, would, strictly speaking, be out of Order; but as the hon. Member calls in question the administration of the Act, possibly the House will extend its indulgence to him.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said, he should be exceedingly sorry if, by any strict interpretation of the Rules of the House, the hon. Member was prevented proceeding with his speech.

Mr. SPEAKER: I thought it my duty to point out the matter to the House.

Mr. PARNELL said, of course he should be very sorry to do anything out of Order; but he desired to remind the House that he brought the speech of the right hon. Gentleman within the terms of his Motion—that the administration of the Act had not been in accordance with “the declarations made and pledges given” by Ministers. However, with the permission of the House, he would proceed. He had very nearly finished the extracts to which he wished to refer. Referring to night visits, the right hon. Gentleman drew a very highly-coloured picture of one of these night visits to which the law-abiding people of Ireland were supposed to be nightly exposed in every part of the country. If hon. Members would refer to the Return to which he had already referred of the persons detained and of the offences with which they were charged, they would find that of the 192 persons arrested very few were arrested on suspicion of those night visits or similar offences of which so much had been made by the right hon. Gentleman. Then the right hon. Gentleman had gone on to describe cases of firing into houses, and of the substantiation received from the Conetabulary of the frequency of those night visits. He had said that if there were such powers as were asked for the unwritten law of the Land League would become an empty form; and as to the men without whose help the hon. Members for Cavan, the City of Cork, and their friends, would be perfectly harmless—the men who struck terror into whole districts—the right hon. Gentleman said he would strike

terror into them; outrages would be stopped, persons and property protected. Those were the criminals whom it was intended to arrest. They could not be arrested then; but with the necessary powers they would be able to do so. It was not that the police did not know who those "village tyrants" were. They knew them perfectly well. But why had not the right hon. Gentleman arrested them? Those village tyrants were still at large; the police did not know them, and the right hon. Gentleman had not arrested them. The Act had failed for the ostensible purpose for which it was passed. It had not failed for the purposes for which it had almost entirely been used—namely, putting down public opinion in Ireland and stopping peaceable and Constitutional agitation, and setting up a reign of terrorism in the minds of every peaceably disposed person in the country who desired to take part in that agitation. The right hon. Gentleman then went on to speak of persons who had taken advantage of the condition of the country for their own purposes, and then of the "*mauvais sujets*" of particular districts. These men, he said, were shunned by every respectable person; but were, nevertheless, powerful policemen in support of the unwritten law. The Government took powers to arrest those men and to prevent them from tyrannizing over their neighbours. Now, he wished to show what had been the working of the Act with respect to the class of outrage which the right hon. Gentleman desired to put an end to. He would first refer to the county of Mayo, where the land movement first commenced, and which he represented for a short while after the General Election; and he would inquire into the character and description of the men who had actually been arrested, and he would compare their character and description with the character and description which the right hon. Gentleman gave of them before he obtained those powers. He had called them "*mauvais sujets*," "dissolute ruffians," and "village tyrants," and so forth. Turning to the list of those arrested in the county of Mayo and their professions, he found that out of the 22 who had been arrested in Mayo, and who were still retained in prison, all belonged to most respectable trades and occupations, with the exception of one

who was returned as having no occupation. Seven were farmers, five labourers, one a land steward, one a newspaper correspondent, one a baker, three shopkeepers, two shoemakers, and one tailor. There was thus only one to whom the Chief Secretary's description could possibly have applied. On those 22 men 100 women and children were dependent for their support. One man had a family of nine, another of 10, another of six, and so on; and all these families were left without support. He must complain again, as he frequently did before, in the very strongest manner, of the refusal of the right hon. Gentleman to give more information than he had done in the Warrants as to the offences with which these persons had been charged. The Chief Secretary gave as his reason the dangers which might ensue to the witnesses and persons on whose information the arrests took place. Another reason was that the Government did not wish to release themselves from responsibility and throw that responsibility on the House of Commons. A third reason was that it would take up too much of the time of the House of Commons. He did not himself think the House of Commons would by any means be released from the responsibility which attached to it. Besides, that statement of the Chief Secretary clashed with the undertaking given by the Prime Minister on the first reading of the Coercion Bill, that every arrest might be challenged on the floor of the House. The Irish Members were thus placed at a great disadvantage in consequence of the Chief Secretary's refusal; and the prisoners were placed at a disadvantage, because they did not know with what offences they were really charged, and when or where those offences were stated to have been committed. Those prisoners were absolutely ignorant of the first conditions necessary to enable them to prove their innocence. He would next examine in detail the cases of the Mayo suspects, so far as he was able to do so by the aid of the local inquiries which had been made. The first case was that of Thomas Towey, farmer. He regretted the wearisome nature of the references he felt it his duty to make; but the House would bear in mind that the Irish Members had remained almost silent during the whole Session in reference to the case of these men, and that the Session was now

coming to an end. One hundred and ninety-two of Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland were looking forward to being detained throughout the Winter without trial or opportunity offered for establishing their innocence, and it was a far more dreary thing than the references they made for these men to pass month after month in prison separated from their families and friends. To return to the case of Thomas Towey. He was detained in Galway Prison. The opinion of the locality as to his arrest was that it was in consequence of his having expressed an opinion that some farmers had paid their rents privately. He found in the Return that Towey was "reasonably suspected" of inciting persons in divers places not to pay their rents. That was a totally different offence from the real one, so far as he had been able to ascertain. The next case was that of Patrick Duffy, whose family numbered 10. He was charged with arson in a prescribed district. Duffy was a baker, and was at present in hospital. Duffy had been charged with the offence before the magistrates; but the charge had been dismissed for want of even *prima facie* evidence. It was well known that the magistrates would be bound to commit for trial if there was even an apparent foundation of truth in the charge. The right hon. Gentleman, not satisfied with that, put himself in the position of a juror, arrested the man for an offence for which he had practically stood his trial, and put him into prison again. The real reason assigned for his arrest by persons in the locality was that he assisted evicted families after their eviction. The next case was that of Patrick Feerick, a tenant farmer and labourer, who was charged in the Warrant with being reasonably suspected of having been guilty of murder. He found that a magisterial investigation had been held into this charge, with the result that no foundation existed for it in the opinion of the local magistrates, who dismissed it. Immediately afterwards he was arrested by the right hon. Gentleman on evidence of which they knew nothing. The local opinion was that the reason for his arrest was that he had incited people to join the Land League. Then came the case of John Dunleavy, a tenant farmer and road contractor. His occupation was evidence that he was a respectable and substantial man. He

was "reasonably suspected" of assembling with others for the purpose of maliciously assaulting a dwelling-house and beating persons therein. That phrase, "maliciously assaulting a dwelling-house," seemed to be coined for the express purpose of this Act.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, it was a statutable offence.

MR. PARNELL supposed it was under a very old statute—probably under the Whiteboy Act. The public opinion of the district was that he was arrested on account of a malicious feeling of the landlords of the district against him, because they found that owing to his action the tenants were unwilling to go into debt for the purpose of borrowing from the shopkeepers and others money sufficient to enable them to pay impossible rents. Then followed the case of Thomas Quinn, of Claremorris, who was suspected of arson. He was "reasonably suspected" of inciting persons to burn a certain house with the intent to injure persons therein. Mr. Quinn himself had written to him very strongly several times with regard to the case. He said the reason, in his belief, and in that of the people of the locality, for his arrest was his action at a Coroner's inquest held at Cloreen, when a verdict of manslaughter against a policeman was given. He (Mr. Parnell) might remark that on several occasions men who had dared to give evidence against policemen and sub-Inspectors had been very shortly afterwards arrested under the Coercion Act and thrust into prison. He said also that he gave evidence against the local sub-Inspector in an action of seduction which had been brought against the sub-Inspector, for which he was cast in damages. Almost immediately afterwards Quinn was arrested. It was obvious that the Lord Lieutenant's Warrant was issued almost exclusively on information supplied by policemen and constables, and that case showed what grave suspicion there might be in some cases that the power of the police might be directed to suit their own private ends. He would next refer to the case of Patrick Gordon, who was a man of very eccentric character. Undoubtedly, his language had been strong and extreme, and such as no one ought to have used; but he was permitted to go on using this language at meeting

after meeting during the term of Office of the present Chief Secretary and that of Mr. Lowther, and he naturally supposed that his words were not contrary to the law. He (Mr. Parnell) did not wish, in the slightest degree, to defend the language used at any of these meetings. He considered that the language was most reprehensible, and should have been stopped by the Government of the day; but they never stopped him as they might have done by bringing him before the magistrates, and they chose to include him in the State prosecution in Dublin, when the Judge told the jury that unless they convicted all of the traversers they were not entitled to convict him. He was arrested under the Coercion Act. On his way to prison, two policemen swore that he made use of language from the window of the railway carriage inciting those who were listening to him to murder a certain landlord. He was brought before the magistrates and convicted, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment with hard labour. Gordon was a very delicate man. He had six in family depending upon him, and the conduct of the Government in his case had been of a very vindictive character. The evidence upon which he was convicted was exceedingly slight, and was, in fact, contradicted in a negative way by respectable witnesses. Gordon, upon the whole, had been very badly treated. The Government allowed him to go on for months, and in fact years, using strong language, of which there could be no doubt, and when they put him into prison they proceeded against him for words spoken in the heat of anger, which nobody paid any attention to, which were not reported in the newspapers, and in reference to the use of which there was the greatest possible doubt. The next case was that of John Nally and Richard Nally. They were charged with shooting at and wounding a Mr. Heard; and though the magistrates before whom they were brought refused to return them for trial, because of the absence even of a *prima facie* case, the Chief Secretary in London considered that he had evidence enough to justify him as a juror in practically finding them guilty of an offence of which they were previously practically acquitted. The next case was that of Thomas Daly. He was charged with

intimidation, and had been imprisoned since the 11th of March. The public opinion in the locality was that he was arrested because he prevented tenants from paying rack-rents. Michael Sheridan, who had 10 in family, was arrested because he was supposed to have refused to work for a land-grabber. He was a shoemaker, and in his case what had ceased to be an offence in England had been made the ground of arrest and imprisonment. The grounds of the arrest of Thomas Madden, John King, Thomas Winters, Patrick Moran, and Patrick Hession were equally vague and untenable, and the public opinion in the locality was that they were imprisoned because of their connection and sympathy with the Land League. Mr. Joseph B. Walsh, of Castlebar, was arrested on suspicion for an offence which had ceased to be illegal in England; and Mr. Daniel O'Connor, of Irishtown, was arrested because he was the most popular man in the locality, and, consequently, an object of special detestation to the Chief Secretary for Ireland. In all the list of cases from the county Mayo he found that hardly one person had been arrested on suspicion of having committed any of the offences mentioned by the Chief Secretary in introducing the Coercion Act; in fact, in every case the Government had used the Coercion Act, not against village tyrants and ruffians, but against the local leaders, undoubtedly a much more fatal and a very much more dangerous way of using it if their object was to put down the Constitutional agitation of the Land League; but if the object was to put an end to crimes of violence and outrage, their action directly tended to perpetuate and encourage, nay, almost to render inevitable, those very crimes, because they removed the restraints which the presence of the local leaders imposed on the humbler classes of the community. From all parts of Ireland they heard that the secretaries, treasurers, and other officers of the local branches of the Land League were marked out as the victims of this law. The most respectable man in the locality, the moment he took part in the land agitation, was seized and cast into prison. He did not know why it was that the Chief Secretary had not arrested any of those who were suspected of being concerned in the outrages which he prominently mentioned

at first. Comparatively few had been arrested for firing into dwelling-houses, for arson, for houghing cattle, or for any other offences which were dwelt upon by the right hon. Gentleman with such tragic force when he was moving the first reading of the Bill. He (Mr. Parnell) imagined that all his police, whom the right hon. Gentleman had threatened to arrest, were still at large, and that on his return to Ireland he would find them in the enjoyment of liberty. He supposed when the right hon. Gentleman came to measure his prison space he found that he had not room for all those whom he described as his (Mr. Parnell's) police, and that the accommodation at his disposal would be sufficiently taxed by the local leaders, whom he arrested in every direction. The Act had been misused—it had been abused, and it had been employed for purposes which the right hon. Gentleman undertook never to use it for. It had been used for putting down open speaking which was taking place in the presence of Government reporters. It had been used for the purpose of preventing the collection of subscriptions to defend men brought to trial unjustly. It had been used to prevent advice being given from one neighbourhood to another, which by the Chief Secretary had been held to be intimidation. It had been used in every form to exasperate the people against English rule in Ireland; and one of the results of this Act and of its administration in Ireland would be to perpetuate that hatred between the two peoples. The Government had done their best to alienate the sympathies of the Irish people and to prevent any gratitude attaching to their action in bringing in the Land Bill and any advantage that might be derived from it. Had they trusted the Irish people, had they at the commencement of the Session proposed this measure of Land Reform, a very different reception would have awaited it to that which awaited it at present. The people had practically gained by their own exertions far more benefits than English legislation could confer on them. They therefore considered that they had to thank the Government for nothing. It was a well-known fact that were it not for the existence of the Land League and the determination of the Irish people not all the strength of that House and all the force of public

opinion in England could have forced the Land Bill through the House of Lords. He thought, therefore, the Irish people would be wise if they continued to the end to rely upon those exertions which had produced for them such an instalment of their just rights. He begged to move the Resolution which stood in his name.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act has not been administered in accordance with the declarations made and pledges given by Ministers when the assent of the House was being obtained for the suspension of the Constitution in Ireland,"—(Mr. Parnell.)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. LALOR, in supporting the Motion, said, he should not detain the House long; but he felt bound to say a few words, inasmuch as in the Queen's County, which he had the honour to represent, there had been several arrests under the provisions of the Coercion Act. He was bold enough to assert—and he spoke from personal knowledge—that the Queen's County was the most peaceable district in the whole United Kingdom. It had a population of, in round numbers, 70,000, of whom seven, or one in every 10,000, had been put in gaol under the Coercion Act. Among these there were three young men of the name of Doran, who resided in the town of Maryborough. One was a shop-keeper, a peaceable, respectable man, with as high a character as any man in England. No doubt, he had joined the Land League agitation, and when he came out of gaol he would join it again; but as to being guilty of intimidation, either against the community or against the laws of the country, he was absolutely free from it. The next brother was also a most peaceable young man, scarcely ever attending public meetings. But he happened to be the local secretary of the Land League, and that was all. The third was a young farmer, and they were all arrested on the charge of unlawfully assembling with others, to the terror of Her Majesty's subjects, for the purpose of disturbing the public

Mr. Parnell

peace and intimidating persons from bidding at a sheriff's sale. But if these men had committed any crime at the sale, they did it in the presence of the police, the sheriff, and the magistrate; and there should have been evidence enough to convict them at the next Petty Sessions. Why had the authorities not taken that course? Simply because they knew they could not sustain the charge against them. And so these young men were incarcerated out of compliment to some landlord. They committed no crime. They attended the auction with, perhaps, the intention of discountenancing such sales, but nothing more. Another of the suspects, a namesake of his own, happened to be under the ban of his landlord, because he was unable to pay his rent; and a few days after he was evicted the magistrates took it into their heads that he was a dangerous character, and locked him up on the charge of arson. The fire occurred on a neighbouring holding, and the neighbours were of opinion that the occupier of that holding, an old man of 80, who was in the habit of drinking rather freely, went out with a candle to attend to his cattle, and a few minutes afterwards the fire was discovered, and the out-house was burnt down. Young Lalor was arrested; but there was just as good reason for arresting any other man in the county. In another case, a man was arrested on suspicion of sending threatening letters; but, as his handwriting was well known, the case could easily have been proved against him if there had been any ground for it. But, while the Queen's County was generally peaceable, it had latterly become notorious for the acts of men opposed to the Land League. Some weeks ago, one of them, named Stanley, chastised some children who hooted him, and, the father having remonstrated with him, he deliberately shot the father. Another such man shot a boy 13 years of age. From the beginning to the end there was no justice in the Government of Ireland; and he was surprised that in the 19th century an English Parliament should have been capable of passing such unjust Acts as these Coercion Acts that were now in force in Ireland.

Mr. DALY said, that, intentionally or unintentionally, the Irish Executive had deceived Parliament by making the

existence of "dissolute ruffians," "village blackguards," and "*mauvais sujets*" the excuse for the Coercion Act. The persons arrested under the Act in the city and county of Cork included many of whom he had an intimate personal knowledge; and, so far from being "dissolute ruffians" or "village blackguards," they were persons of substance and respectability, and the friends of law and order. Of the 19 persons imprisoned in the city and county of Cork seven were farmers — many of them large and substantial farmers — one was a shoemaker, five were shopkeepers, one a draper's assistant, one a law clerk, one a student, one a commercial gentleman, representing a large and influential firm in England, one a labourer, and two whose occupations were not returned. The first on the list was a Town Councillor of Cork, and it was unreasonable to suppose that in an intelligent city like that a "village blackguard" or "dissolute ruffian" should be elected to such a high position. In the case of Mr. John O'Connor, the English firm whom he represented were so convinced of his private worth that they were keeping his situation open for him until he came out of prison. Independent testimony to Mr. O'Connor's character also came from an Englishman named Finlayson, who at a public meeting cordially endorsed every sentiment uttered by Mr. O'Connor; but while the latter was imprisoned, the former, being an Englishman, was left untouched. Mr. O'Connor had, on former occasions, been thanked by the sheriffs for the pressure he put on his countrymen to submit to injustice rather than break the law. In another case, a Poor Law Guardian, who had been elected to the position because his neighbours reposed confidence in him had been arrested; and from examples such as these he had no hesitation in saying that the Coercion Act was obtained from the House by false pretences. He did not accuse the Chief Secretary of intentionally misleading the House; but he did say that he had put forward a state of facts that recent events had shown to be false and untenable. Mr. Murphy had been arrested because he was a Nationalist; but if they imprisoned every man in Cork who was a Nationalist they would have to enlarge their prisons to a hundred times their present

size. It was his boast that he represented a city that was the corner-stone of the National sentiment in Ireland; and he did not believe any man of ordinary intelligence, who had a love of country, could be other than a Nationalist. He claimed to be a Nationalist himself, and if in the absence of anything else a man was to be arrested for being a Nationalist, then the Government were extremely lax in their duty in not arresting 25,000 men in Cork. He knew enough of the Chief Secretary to believe that he would not be capable of wilful injustice; but he had been worked upon by malicious wire-pullers, and made the instrument of some of the foulest injustice in Ireland. Judge Lawson had himself reluctantly borne testimony to the general peacefulness of Cork, as shown by the lightness of the Calendar at the recent Assizes. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland had a great deal to answer for, because he had deceived the House as to the object he had in view in obtaining from it an engine of such destructive power as was the Coercion Act. Ruffians and rowdies of the worst type were those against whom it was to be directed, according to the statement of the right hon. Gentleman on the second reading of the Bill; but the measure had, instead, been used against leaders of the Land League, and for the purpose of suppressing Constitutional agitation. What, he asked, was the nature of the evidence on which the Chief Secretary acted? It was that of police constables and stipendiary magistrates; and he was in a position to demonstrate that the testimony of the former was altogether unreliable. He would only refer to one or two cases. The first was that of Mr. Travers, the manager of the Cork Gas Works. That gentleman, hearing that a dispute had arisen in the park between the police and the people, and knowing that two of his nephews were in the park, went out to see that they were safe. While crossing a bridge, over which he was the only passenger, three constables rushed towards him; two of them knocked him down, and the third stabbed him with his bayonet. When asked about this most unjustifiable assault in that House, the Chief Secretary, believing the account the police gave of the matter, but which was utterly false

Mr. Daly

and misleading, stated that Mr. Travers was one of a riotous mob which had assembled at another bridge, which he had not been upon on the day in question. The Chief Secretary had been deceived in that case, and, no doubt, in many others. Well, if the police had wantonly misled the authorities in one case they would do so in another, particularly under the pressure of the Circular issued on the subject of arrests from Dublin Castle. Then there was the case of Thomas Wall, a member of a branch of the Land League, who was arrested by a constable on a charge of having used abusive language and interfering with the prosecutor in the discharge of his duty. In the Court the constable was put upon his oath to prove the truth of the charge. He said the man was sitting on the roadside whistling *Harvey Duff*. He was asked, "Do you consider whistling *Harvey Duff* as using abusive language?" and hereplied, "Yes, I do; and I swear that it is." Was it difficult, he asked, under the pressure of such a Circular as that which had been issued by the authorities, to induce constables to swear informations against any man in the locality? If a policeman swore that whistling *Harvey Duff* was using abusive language he would be ready to swear almost anything. In the case of a man named James Maddox, the man was charged with reasonably assaulting a police constable. Now, the man was 75 years of age, and was suffering from asthma; so such a charge must be utter nonsense. When they saw such things, they could only say that there was no Liberalism in the present Government, while they were astonished that such things could be perpetrated in the name of a Government professing to govern free men. The past action of the Government had been an entire mistake, and he trusted they would now see the fact, and accompany the Land Bill with the measure of justice and wisdom in liberating the men imprisoned under the Coercion Act. He was deeply anxious that the Land Bill should be successful; but he did not think it could be so while there was rankling in the breasts of the people of Ireland the feeling of injustice which was engendered by keeping these men in prison. If the Government desired the Bill to have a fair and complete trial, then they must accompany it with a measure which should set at

liberty all those arrested in Ireland under the Coercion Act.

Mr. O'CONNOR POWER said, in glancing at the Return issued at the beginning of the month he saw no dates indicating the duration of the confinement of the men, and he would call the attention of the Chief Secretary to the omission. According to the statement of the charges, the offences upon which they were arrested were of a varied character, some of a comparatively serious and some of a comparatively light character; and if they were able to estimate what had been the duration of the period of imprisonment already undergone, they would be in a better position to estimate how far the Government were justified or excused in their action. He trusted that, if possible, that information might be given. He heartily joined in appealing to the Government to consider the question of the immediate liberation of the prisoners from a standpoint of statesmanlike policy; and, if the Motion was pressed to a division, he should vote for it, to show that he was not prepared, under any circumstances, to make a compromise with any Government on a policy of coercion. If the Government, as one of the results of that discussion, were induced to liberate the prisoners immediately, he trusted they would not make the mistake of imposing unnecessary conditions on them. He thought that policy was a very weak one, and its unsoundness was easily demonstrated by the fact that it was entirely unnecessary. If the Government had not the power to re-arrest those whom they restored to liberty he could understand asking for such conditions, but not otherwise; and if those men abused their freedom they could be again arrested. Therefore, he trusted no conditions would be imposed upon them. With regard to particular cases, the accusation against Mr. Joseph B. Walsh was of an undoubtedly light character; and, from the position that he occupied, it seemed strange that the Chief Secretary had not before now taken his case into consideration. He was charged with having incited others with a view to compel them to quit their lawful employment. He admitted such conduct was illegal; but, after all, it was only illegal under a strained interpretation of the law; and he knew, when similar offences were committed by English

workmen, the law was not strained in the same way. Mr. Walsh was a member of the Board of Guardians of the capital town in his county (Mayo), and a man having the confidence of large masses of the population, engaged in business, and having a stake in the country and an interest in the peace of the community, and yet, on that particularly light charge, he had been in prison for four months. He expected, when the three months was reached at which the Chief Secretary was obliged to reconsider the cases, that Mr. Walsh would have been released. Then there was the case of Mr. Andrew O'Connor, who was a farmer, and also a member of the Board of Guardians. The charge against him was a comparatively light one, and he strongly invited the attention of the Chief Secretary to his case. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) had referred to the case of Mr. Patrick Duffy. The case of that gentleman was a peculiarly hard one, as he was in a bad state of health. Mr. Thomas Quinn had been arrested, it was believed, on the information of Sub-Inspector Carter, to whom reference had been made that evening, without the slightest opportunity of knowing the precise nature of the evidence. In the case of Mr. Matthew Harris, the accusation was of an equivocal character; it was that he had used some language which might have led to an assault upon some individual. How far that charge could be sustained was beyond his knowledge; but he knew Mr. Harris to be a man of strong opinions, who used language which went even beyond his opinions; but, at the same time, he was a man who would recoil from inciting anyone to an act of violence. He hoped that this case would be one of the first to be considered; and also that that of Mr. P. J. Sheridan would not be omitted from the list. Upon the general policy of the administration of the Coercion Acts, he was glad that no attempt had been made to support this Resolution by means of any personal attack upon the Chief Secretary for Ireland himself. He thought that candour and justice required them to acknowledge the very great difficulties which the right hon. Gentleman had had to contend with in the government of Ireland. He did not say that those difficulties should at all induce them to be lenient with the Chief Secretary if

they could fasten upon him the policy which was opposed to the interests of the country and Constitutional liberty; but because they had the best of the argument in this controversy with the Chief Secretary for Ireland and his government, they should not be tempted by any strong feeling which they might entertain to base any portion of their case upon anything that would look like a personal attack upon the right hon. Gentleman himself. He emphatically stated that the policy of coercion had failed in Ireland. The result which the Chief Secretary had accomplished since the passing of the Peace Preservation Act would have been accomplished without the exercise of the powers conferred upon him by that measure. The history of remedial legislation for the last 81 years clearly proved that remedial legislation was calculated to promote the peace and prosperity of the country, provided it was not too late; but if it came too late, there must be disappointment all round. Several of the prisoners, who now numbered nearly 200, were confined on suspicion of being guilty of tending to disturb the public peace. In what respect? Was it by assembling at public meetings, or by using language which was so far removed from illegality that no other phrase could be found than this very equivocal one of assembling to disturb the peace? As to so-called treasonable practices, there were thousands of Englishmen who had been as guilty of them as the Irish prisoners. If they went to the Democratic and Republican Clubs over England, they would hear sentiments which, if they were not treasonable, he did not know how they were to be described. The members of these Clubs repudiated the existing form of government, and they called not only for the abolition of the House of Lords, but the abolition of the Monarchy. Why did not the Home Secretary take notice of these declarations? Because it was known they could have no effect upon the form of the Constitution. Why, then, imprison men in Ireland who had theoretical opinions in regard to the relations of Ireland to this country. Were they afraid their power in Ireland was crumbling to pieces, and that such legislation was necessary? He saw no good reason, founded on sound policy or true statesmanship, why these men should be arrested. Even assuming that they

were not merely suspected of the offence, but had actually committed it, an offence of that kind would be ignored by a wise Government so long as the language employed did not imperil the national tranquillity or public safety. The burden of what was said on this subject generally fell on the devoted head of the Chief Secretary. The Chief Secretary, he presumed, had no direct knowledge in regard to any of the cases. It was not to be assumed he had. He depended on the magistrates and police throughout the country. Reference had been made by several of his hon. Friends to Mr. Clifford Lloyd. He had no personal motive for saying anything against Mr. Clifford Lloyd; but he had no hesitation in affirming that if the Chief Secretary believed in that gentleman he did not. He (Mr. O'Connor Power) had been speaking to an Irish magistrate, who had good opportunities of forming an opinion of Mr. Clifford Lloyd; and that gentleman had told him that Mr. Lloyd was the last person that should be sent into a heated district, as he was nothing more nor less than a firebrand. There would be no contentment in Ireland until the magistrate class, who were hostile to the people, were removed. The administration of Irish affairs was in the hands, nominally, of the Chief Secretary—but really of others, who were hostile to the Irish people. The English Government might go on selecting its Lord Lieutenants and Chief Secretaries for Ireland; but they would not unlock the Irish heart or obtain Irish sympathy until they had swept away those administrators, whose only object was to recommend themselves for patronage, and who had not a particle of sympathy with Ireland's indestructible aspirations.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, the best guarantee that could be offered of the desire of the Government to govern Ireland without exceptional legislation was to be found in the fact that they had allowed the Peace Preservation Act to expire, and not until the country had got into a state in which exceptional legislation was absolutely necessary did the Government ask Parliament for exceptional powers. It was not until a state of circumstances had arisen which he would not now go back on—[*Ironical cheers from the Home Rulers*]*—*that what hon. Members chose to call coercion

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was applied. He could appreciate those cheers very well; but he had no hesitation in repeating the language which he had used on a former occasion. Now that the Land Bill was passed—[*Renewed ironical cheers from the Home Rulers*—well, it might be an object of ridicule to some hon. Members opposite; but he would affirm that the Irish people would not consider the Land Act an object of ridicule. In respect to what was called, at all events, a remedial measure, he would rather that nothing occurred, even in words, to excite any bitterness between the Government and hon. Members opposite, and nothing of that character should fall from him. Having this exceptional legislation to deal with, the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) impeached the action of the Government in two ways. First, he asserted that the Return on the Table showed it had been improperly applied; and, secondly, that the evidence on which the arrests were made was totally unjust, because he had other evidence which he stated contradicted it. He (the Solicitor General for Ireland) would deal with those two propositions, and, first of all, the assertion that the Act had been improperly applied. Looking at that Return, he found that the whole number of arrests was 192. [AN IRISH MEMBER: Now in gaol.] Yes; now in gaol. Of these, he found that the arrests on the grounds of reasonable suspicion—that was a question of evidence, of course—of murder, shooting at the person with intent to murder, and of doing grievous bodily harm, and inciting others to attempt to murder—a crime which he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) considered worse even than the actual perpetration of the crime itself—the number of arrests on these grounds was 31. The next was for attacking dwelling-houses by day and night, and making raids for arms, and the number was 36. The hon. Member for the City of Cork spoke of the invention of a word on the part of the Government, a statement which he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) would take the liberty of correcting. The hon. Member charged the Government with inventing a phrase, in order to sustain an argument, of maliciously attacking a dwelling-house, and he cited an instance to show how absurd it was to make such a charge; but the hon. Member did not read the whole of

the Warrant. [Several IRISH MEMBERS: Assaulting.] The offence was not a very intelligible expression; but it was, at all events, a statutable expression and a statutable offence. Let them look at the case which the hon. Member cited as a very trifling one. It was that of Dunleavy, who was at present detained in prison. Dunleavy was charged with being reasonably suspected of unlawfully assaulting, with others, a dwelling-house and the persons therein. Was not that a very bad case of crime, and one of those cases intended to be dealt with by the Act? The house had been attacked and violently entered, and the occupants assaulted; but the hon. Member referred to that case as being of a ridiculous character, and one which was never contemplated by the Act. Of that class of crime he found there were 36; he had taken down, as well as he could during the debate, the number of cases of intimidation by various ways, specified in each case, and he found the number was 26. Of treasonable practices, as to which the reasons for the arrests were not by the Act required to be stated, the number of cases was 5; of arson, attempts to set fire, and inciting others to set fire—and here again he thought the incitor was the greater criminal of the two—the number was 8; killing and maiming cattle, 7. These, along with the others which he had mentioned he had picked out from the gross number of offences, numbered 119; and it would have been the duty of any honest and impartial jury, if such cases had been tried by them, to have convicted those accused of those offences. There were in addition to these cases the offences of riot and assault, and inciting to riot and assault, and the number of such cases was 54, in addition to the 119 which he had already enumerated. Therefore, as to the allegation that the Act had been improperly applied, he thought the House would agree, whatever they might think of the offences which were contemplated at the time when the exceptional legislation was passed, and of the classes of crime which the Act was intended to deal with—and the smallness of the number was not any evidence that there were not many more—the House would agree that these were the classes of crime which the Act was intended to deal with. As to the other assertion of the hon. Member, that the arrests were not justified

by the evidence on which they were made, he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) asked the House to accept his statement that no single warrant was issued in any one of those cases except after the most careful and anxious consideration of the facts—facts of which there was no reasonable doubt, and on which, if technical legal evidence could be given, an impartial jury, with due regard to their duty, ought to have convicted under the circumstances. Therefore, although there were a number of cases in which suspicion only was alleged, the suspicion was such as to justify the Chief Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant in thinking that those cases came up to the requirements of the statute. The smallness of the total number of arrests did not show that very few offences had been committed; but it did show the very great discrimination that had been exercised in putting the law into force. Anyone who compared the list of arrests with the number of crimes that had been reported even in the newspapers must know that there had been many cases in which arrests had not been made, and that was solely because of the nature of the evidence that was required to ground a reasonable suspicion such as the Act required and the Executive exercised. Anyone who read the Irish papers must have observed that within the last fortnight, in the neighbourhood of Mill Street, county of Cork, there had been numerous reports of cases of nightly raids for arms. [Several IRISH MEMBERS: By the police.] Not by the police at all. That was one of the misrepresentations which were constantly made. He had stated what everyone might have read in the newspapers. The hon. Member for Waterford interrupted him with a statement that that was not correct. Was the House to take the hon. Member's assertion for that? The fact, at all events, was stated in the newspapers—that nightly raids had taken place by disguised men, who entered the houses, assaulted the inmates, took arms from them, and compelled them to take illegal oaths. He dared say that pretty strong suspicion attached to the individual persons who were engaged in those practices; but arrest under the Act did not follow. Why? because the evidence was not sufficiently clear. As to the evidence on which the arrests had been made,

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of course, it would be easy enough to go into this in each case, and cite the evidence upon which the arrests had been made. All that evidence was in the hands of those by whom Warrants had been issued on the evidence; but to publish that evidence would be to defeat the very object for which the statute was passed. Suppose a person in the Dunleavy case made a statutory declaration which was laid before the Chief Secretary, or the Lord Lieutenant, and that high official, acting not merely on the statement of the police, or the resident magistrate, but upon his own judgment in respect to the evidence laid before him, ordered the arrest and then published the statutory declaration, would it be affirmed that the life of the man making such a declaration would be worth a minute's purchase? He (the Solicitor General for Ireland) did not think it would. It was not because the Government were unwilling to lay the evidence before the House that they withheld it; but because, if they produced it, the safety of the persons who gave the evidence would be in peril. Nor was it merely upon the evidence of police and of resident magistrates, as had been alleged, that the Government acted. [Mr. O'KELLY: And of the landlords.] Well, he did not know that a landlord was an untrustworthy witness, because from his class and means he was usually a man of education and property, and because it was his duty to be, and it might, therefore, be fairly assumed he had been the whole of his life, a supporter of law and order. But he would say, once for all, that the evidence upon which the Government had acted was not confined to any one class, and in every instance, before a Warrant was issued there was an exhaustive examination of all the circumstances that could be brought to bear upon the case, and of the credibility of the persons who gave the evidence. That fact would probably account for the comparatively small number of cases that appeared in the statement now under notice. The hon. Member for the City of Cork had appealed to him (the Solicitor General for Ireland) personally with regard to his experience of that city. Whilst he was not a native of the City of Cork he had practised for some 30 years of his life there. He had practised many years in

the Civil Court formerly, when he was a young barrister, and, in fact, at the Assizes there ever since he had been a barrister; and he was proud to bear his testimony to the opinion of the most eminent members the Munster Bar ever sent to the Bench, that a common jury of the City of Cork was a better jury than any special jury a member of the Munster Bar could find in any other part of Ireland. And yet questions had been asked in the House on two occasions, by different Members, whether it was not true that at the same Assizes and in the same Court House in which Mr. Justice Lawson pointed with satisfaction to the small number of cases furnished by the City of Cork, in but too many cases from the county of Cork Judge Barry, whose impartiality no one would question, declared that the jury ought to have convicted, but had either disagreed or acquitted; and the consequence was that the learned Judge, upon the application of the Crown Prosecutor, adjourned 12 criminal cases, stating that he could not submit them to the arbitrament of a jury. How, then, could the Criminal Law be carried out by submitting offences to a jury? The fact was, the times were out of joint. In any matters connected with land, so strong was the feeling throughout the country that large classes of men could not look upon them fairly and impartially, but only through a coloured medium, though, possibly, without any deliberate intention or desire to abuse the office of jurymen or to act unfairly. And that would be the case, he feared, until these unhappy troubles were at an end. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Daly) dealt with a portion of his case in a vein of humour. For his own part, he did not see the joke at all. He would like to know who was Harvey Duff?

MR. B. POWER: He was a Ministerialist.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he did not think that explanation threw much light on the subject. He did not see his name in the list of arrests, neither did he remember him as a martyr in any political agitation.

Several IRISH MEMBERS: He was a reformer.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he looked upon the whole reference as a

joke introduced by the newspaper reporter. Several hon. Members had complained that many of the persons charged with offences were people of social position who were charged with inciting others to commit offences, and that persons of that class could not be guilty of acts of this kind. It reminded him very much of the story of the trumpeter in the fable, who was taken prisoner in an engagement, and who at once pleaded to his conquerors—"But you never saw me in a charge in battle. You never saw me with a sword in my hand. I have nothing but this trumpet." The answer they would remember was—"Yes; it is very true you were never in a charge with a sword in your hand, because you had not the courage to attempt to take a man's life; but with this trumpet of yours you incited others to do what you were afraid to do yourself." They all knew that persons in good social positions were not above committing crime; but in the cases in point a warrant for arrest was never issued without the authorities carefully scrutinizing the evidence, and, being so scrutinized, if it had been a jury case, the jury, in cases where they were bound to convict, ought not to have been influenced by the circumstance of the social position of the accused in coming to their verdict; and neither should the Executive—the social standing of a person who violated the law aggravated, instead of diminished, his offence. Another statement or complaint which had been adverted to was that many of those incarcerated had wives and families depending upon them; but in the history of crime it would be generally found that where a man embarked in any offence the last thing he recollected, though it was the first which he ought to have remembered, was the lives and fortunes of others dependent upon him. Unhappily, it was not upon the guilty man that the trouble always fell most heavily, but upon the innocent wife and children. To pay the fine inflicted on the drunkard, how often had the wife to work the skin off her bones and the children to pine for food? But law could not exist in any country if an excuse of that kind was to be received. The hon. Member for the City of Cork mentioned the case of a person who, in consequence of his arrest, was not able to attend to his farm. But he saw in the newspapers that the man's neigh-

hours cut down his hay for him and weeded his turnips, so that the hardship alleged did not follow in that particular case. The form of warrant strictly complied with all the provisions of the Act, and the Act gave every information to hon. Members opposite as to the persons arrested and the place where the arrest were made, thus differing widely from what was the case when the present Government came into Office. [Mr. PARNELL: The Westmeath Act was not then in force.] Not the whole of it, but a part of it was. The hon. Member for the City of Cork, who brought the Motion before the House, concluded by a very bold and defiant declaration against the Land Bill. [Mr. PARNELL: Nothing of the sort.] He was glad to hear it; but he must say it looked very like it. He trusted that the hon. Member and other hon. Members would do what the hon. Member for the County of Limerick (Mr. O'Sullivan) and the hon. Member for the County of Mayo (Mr. O'Connor Power), and several other Members, had declared their intention of doing—namely, their best to re-establish national tranquillity and public safety in Ireland, and from this time forth to satisfy those who had been agitating that they had got, in the remedial measures which had been passed, independence and security for their interests in their holdings, free sale of those interests, unfettered by anything but their own voluntary action, and subject only to the payment of a fair rent. They had also got a tribunal to go to which would declare what should be a fair rent as between landlord and tenant. Certainly, if anything could satisfy the exigencies of the situation it was this Bill that had been passed. He therefore appealed to every Member who came from Ireland—and he would also ask the Liberal Members from England to assist the Government in their conscientious endeavour to re-establish peace and order in Ireland, and then the prison door might be thrown open, never to close again upon anyone on suspicion, and the exceptional legislation which had had to be resorted to would come to be a thing of the past, and only be remembered as a part of the unhappy history of Ireland.

DR. COMMINS said, the Government of Ireland was as bad as that of Turkey or Bulgaria. He agreed with the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor

General for Ireland that the Land Bill was a large, and, he hoped, would prove an efficient measure in dealing with the difficulties of Ireland. But he pitied the hon. and learned Gentleman in his attempts to defend the Peace Preservation Act of the Government. The hon. and learned Gentleman said that the Government began Office without availing themselves of exceptional legislation; but the charge against the Government to-day was that they not only used exceptional legislation, but used it in an exceptional way. If the evidence upon which these men were arrested was sufficient to convince a jury, as the hon. and learned Gentleman had stated, why were they not brought before a jury? Was the reason that this had not been done due to a fear that an Irish jury would have found against the Government? The Peace Preservation Act, he thought, should have been named "The Act for the Abolition of Liberty and Security," for under it there was no liberty for anyone. What case was there against such men as John Dillon, Father Sheehy, the Poor Law Guardians, solicitors, and newspaper editors who had been arrested? In the county which he had the honour to represent (Roscommon) what had Mr. Tully, a newspaper editor, Mr. Harris, or young Mr. Cox done except agitate for a reform of the Land Laws such as that which the House had passed? These gentlemen, whom he knew himself to be men of high character, were charged with inciting to intimidation; but that was an offence which it was very hard to define. The Government did not dare to produce the evidence on which they acted. He did not ask them to give the names either of informers or of the persons injured, but the character of the evidence; and the times and places at which the offences were alleged to have been committed ought not to be withheld. It appeared to him that the Orange Emergency Committee wielded the supreme power in Ireland, and that the Chief Secretary was their obedient servant. These men were allowed to parade the country in armed bands. In fact, they were permitted to set all law at defiance. Yet none of them were arrested under the Coercion Act. Why was not this law, such as it was, administered impartially? When the Act was sought they had the explicit undertaking given by the Chief Secretary and

the Prime Minister that it would not be used for the repression of the agitation for the reform of the Land Laws; but, as a matter of fact, it was only against prominent members of the Land League that the Act had been directed. He considered this a fitting time for the Government to consider whether they could not now retrace their steps. He asked the Government to accompany their message of peace by an act of justice—that was, to send home to their families all persons incarcerated on suspicion, and return to the old English principle, that a man should not be punished until he was proved guilty.

MR. ANDERSON said, he was not going to join with the Irish Members in condemning the Government for the administration of the Coercion Law. He thought the Government had administered these laws with as much prudence and consideration as was compatible with the evil nature of the laws themselves. He wished, however, to join with the Irish Members in the appeal they had made for mercy. ["No, no!" *from the Irish Members, and cries of "Justice!"*] Hon. Members disclaimed that it was an appeal for mercy—perhaps they would allow him to put his in the form of an appeal for mercy. They were sending a message of peace to Ireland, and he wished it to be accompanied with a message of mercy. He wished to see those men who were in prison, untried, released as soon as it could be done. That, he thought, was a proper sequel to the Land Bill. The right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. E. Forster) knew how much it had gone against the wishes of the Liberal Members to support such legislation. The right hon. Gentleman knew with what reluctance a great many Liberal Members had voted for the Coercion Act. He knew, further, that they did it only through trust in the right hon. Gentleman and the Government with which he was connected. He had no hesitation in saying that if the same proposal had been made by the late Government they would almost to a man have voted against them. They voted for these Acts, not in belief of them, but belief in the Government that was to administer them. All along they had watched the progress of the Government; and while he did not condemn them in the very least, yet still he

said that in many things they had not seen these Acts to be what they expected them to be. He did not think it could be said these Acts had been attended with success. Coercion was an evil tree, and good fruit could not be expected of it. He firmly believed that, and he was beginning to be of opinion that he gave a wrong vote when he voted for it at all. It was very doubtful if, in similar circumstances, he should again repeat his votes; and therefore it was that he was most anxious, now that a remedial measure had been passed, that they should go back from the evil part of their legislation, and in some way undo it. He thought the Government would not be wrong to grant a large order of release now. If those who were released did not behave themselves after their release there would be no difficulty in re-arresting them, so long as the Acts were unrepealed; but his firm belief was that they would not offend again, and might fairly be trusted in a great many cases. The Solicitor General for Ireland endeavoured to make out that there were bad cases; but it must be remembered that they were all untried men, and to keep untried men in prison was contrary to the principles of our law, and it was a thing which ought not to be tolerated a day after it could be dispensed with. He earnestly begged the Government to look into this matter with the largest heart and broadest views they could in the way of mercy, and endeavour, in every case, to give the benefit of the doubt to those now in prison, and, if possible, to send them all back to their families and give them a chance to do better.

MAJOR NOLAN said, the Irish Members were thankful to the hon. Member for Glasgow (Mr. Anderson) for the good advice he had tendered to Her Majesty's Government in respect to the release of the "suspects" in Ireland. It was not possible to bring a single criminal charge against them, and yet there they were in prison, and had been for months so, and for no other reason but that they had largely assisted in the organization of the Land League, so that every sentiment of justice would be outraged were they to be kept any longer in prison. He had listened with much satisfaction to the speech of the Solicitor General for Ireland when he spoke of the prison gates being thrown open; and he hoped Government would not defer that act.

of justice until they heard a pean of triumph over the success of the Land Bill, for in that case one side would be waiting for the other, and nothing would be done. If Government did not wish to release these men at once, they should, at least, bring them to trial before a competent tribunal. They might have been themselves coerced into the passing of the Coercion Act; but now that they had their own way they might say—Hitherto we have had to govern Ireland against our own principles; but now we shall try and govern it in a Constitutional manner. The adoption of the advice of the hon. Member for Glasgow would make the Liberal Government popular, and bring about a new era in Ireland. Many of those men might have been agitators and made strong speeches; but not stronger than he had last year heard from the Chief Secretary during the debate upon the Compensation for Disturbance Bill. If he made one of those speeches in Ireland, he would find the police and the magistrates ready to throw him into prison. The proper thing for the Government to do before the close of the debate would be to announce their intention of liberating the men now incarcerated in Kilmainham and other prisons, and this they could do without, in the slightest degree, compromising their position. The reason why local agitators were thrown into prison, and the rioters in Mill Street were not, was because, in the case of the latter, there was no one interested about their imprisonment except the Executive; while, in the case of the local agitators, the landlord and the agent, who gained over the Executive by acts of hospitality and the like, were interested in their imprisonment. It was a very serious thing to keep in prison large and respectable farmers who had so much influence and so many connections in the country. He might instance the case of Mr. Kerney, in the county Galway, against whom the charge simply was that he was agitating generally.

MR. MOLLOY moved the adjournment of the debate.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(Mr. Molloy.)

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, as the debate must be adjourned in a few

Major Nolan

minutes, he would not oppose the Motion; but he hoped the debate would be brought to a close as soon as possible.

Motion agreed to.

Debate adjourned till To-morrow.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL.

(Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Attorney General.)

[BILL 245.] COMMITTEE.

Bill considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses agreed to.

Schedule.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR moved that Progress be reported. He did so only that there might be an opportunity of discussion, which, perhaps, might only occupy a few minutes on another occasion.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(Mr. T. P. O'Connor.)

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir FARRER HERSCHELL) said, the Acts scheduled were only those which were usually inserted in this annual Bill, and to which he anticipated there would be no opposition.

MR. OALLAN said, he desired to move the omission from the Schedule of the Attorneys Expenses Bill.

It being a quarter of an hour before Six of the clock, the Chairman reported Progress; Committee to sit again To-morrow.

House adjourned at five minutes before Six o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, 18th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Municipal Corporations (216); Pollen Fishing (Ireland)* (218).

Second Reading—Committee negatived—Consolidated Fund (No. 4)*; East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) (215); Indian Loan of 1879* (212); National Debt* (213).
Select Committee—Report—Stolen Goods.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE (NEGOTIATIONS)—RUPTURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.—QUESTION.

LORD WAVENEY: I beg to ask the noble Earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the Question, of which I have given him private Notice, with reference to the French Commercial Treaty?

EARL GRANVILLE: My Lords, I have to state that a proposal was made some little time ago by the French Government to the effect that the English and French Commissioners who have been engaged in London in negotiating the proposed new Commercial Treaty should resume their meetings at Paris on the 22nd instant. The French Government have made new proposals with regard to the duties on iron, on woollen, and on cotton goods. Her Majesty's Government considered that those proposals afforded scope for consideration and discussion; and they, therefore, assented to the re-assembling of the Commission at Paris, on condition that the existing Treaty be prolonged for three months, in order to give time for ample consideration of the proposals. The French Government, however, have now declined to accede to this prolongation; and we have, therefore, to our regret, felt ourselves unable to accept the invitation to the Commissioners to re-assemble at Paris next week.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS BILL.

BILL PRESENTED. FIRST READING.

EARL SPENCER, in presenting a Bill for consolidating enactments relating to Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, said: This Bill, which has been prepared in pursuance of a recommendation of the Statute Law Committee, is, as far as can be, a pure Consolidation Bill. It has been prepared with the greatest care by Mr. Reilly and Mr. Ilbert, and places the whole of the law on this most important subject in a compendious form. Some few amendments in the law have been introduced where they were manifestly desirable, and they have been generally adopted on the advice of persons or bodies practically acquainted with the working of the present system. It is not proposed to proceed with the Bill during the present Session. It is only introduced for the purpose of

being circulated and considered during the Recess. A similar course was adopted with the Bill which was introduced by the then Lord Chancellor on the 12th of August, 1879, with a view to its being proceeded with last year. Since then there has been no fitting opportunity for its introduction into Parliament, and it is again submitted in the hope that such a useful measure may soon become law.

Bill *presented* (The LORD PRESIDENT); read 1st. (No. 216.)

FEES OF THE HOUSE.

Moved, That the following fees be inserted in the Table of Fees of this House:—

	£	s.	d.
Petition for additional provision	5	0	0
Certificate of Examiner thereon	5	0	0
Order thereon	1	1	0
Standing Orders Committee	4	15	0
Report of said Committee	2	2	0

agreed to, and ordered accordingly.—(*The Chairman of Committees.*)

Ordered, That the Table of the Fees of this House relating to Local Personal, and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, as amended this day, be *printed* and circulated with the Standing Orders of this House relating to such Bills. (No. 217.)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY (REDEMPTION OF ANNUITIES) BILL.—(No. 215.)

(*The Viscount Enfield.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

VISCOUNT ENFIELD, in moving that the Bill be now read the second time, said, the object of the Bill was twofold—first, it proposed to extend the power granted by the Purchase Act of 1879, by which the Secretary of State was permitted to create India Four per Cent Stock, in order to purchase the annuity of any proprietor of East Indian Railway Stock, so as to enable him to create Three and a Half per Cent Stock (or Stock at any other rate not exceeding 4 per cent), in order to purchase the annuity of any holder thereof. The object was, secondly, to act in a similar manner in regard to any other existing liabilities of the Indian Government. In all cases it was provided that there should be a reduction of interest (by at least 1.9th), and that the saving so effected should be used by way of sinking fund, to ex-

tinguish the permanent Stock created within the period for which the liability existed.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."
—(*The Viscount Enfield*.)

Motion *agreed to*; Bill read 2^a accordingly; Committee *negatived*; and Bill to be read 3^a *To-morrow*.

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND)—MR. PARNELL—QUESTION.

EARL FORTESCUE asked the Lord Privy Seal, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Whether Charles Parnell, Esq., M.P., who is stated in "Thom's Official Directory" for 1881 to have been at the date of its publication in the commission of the peace for county Wicklow, was then, and, if so, whether he is in the commission of the peace still? He only heard, on the last day of last week, that Mr. Parnell was in the commission of the peace, and he at once verified the information by *Thom's Official Directory*, and lost no time in giving Notice of this Question. If he had heard that Mr. Parnell was in the commission of the peace in January last he should have asked the Question then, because he thought it was very desirable for that Question to be publicly asked and answered.

LORD CARLINGFORD, in reply, said, that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland had been compelled by judicial and official business to return to Ireland; but he had given him the information which enabled him to answer the Question of his noble Friend. As a matter of fact, Mr. Parnell had been in the commission of the peace for nearly 10 years past, and was still in the commission of the peace.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY thought it a rather singular thing that the Government should have retained Mr. Parnell in the commission of the peace after having instituted a State trial against him, and after he had taken such a prominent part in an agitation which the Government had denounced.

HIGHWAY LEGISLATION.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH asked Her Majesty's Government, Whether, pre-
Viscount Enfield

vicious to the introduction of a new Highways Bill, there would be any objection to address a circular letter to the chairmen and magistrates in Quarter Sessions assembled, with the object of eliciting as far as possible the general feeling in the rural districts respecting the details of future legislation on the subject of public roads? The noble Viscount said he believed that, before legislation was proceeded with, information was wanted from all parts of the country. He was emboldened to hope that the Government would take the matter up from the strong language in which a Member of the Government had condemned the last Act of Parliament on the subject. Their public roads were the worst managed in the world. As long as they had Local Boards who appointed persons with low salaries to look after them they would not have their roads in a proper state. What was required was that there should be properly salaried officers, who should be responsible to the Quarter Sessions or some other body. In France and other Continental countries the whole supervision of the roads was placed in the hands of highly salaried officers, who had persons under them charged with the duty of looking after certain portions of road, perhaps five miles in length. In England the case was different; but all he asked of the Government was to address a circular letter to the Courts of Quarter Sessions throughout the country to ascertain what were the feelings of the several localities on the subject, as it was desirable their Lordships should have the fullest information previously to being called upon to sanction a new system.

THE DUKE OF SOMERSET reminded the noble Viscount that a Select Committee of their Lordships' House had been sitting on this subject throughout the whole of the present and a great portion of last Session. They had taken the evidence of persons from all the counties of England, from Durham to Devonshire, and from Suffolk on the one side to Montgomery on the other. They had heard the views, not only of magistrates of Quarter Sessions, but of ratepayers, farmers, millers, and all classes on the subject. There was a mass of evidence which would enable anyone who wished to study the Blue Book to arrive at a conclusion, though, no doubt, the evi-

dence was very conflicting. He did not see the use of taking the views of magistrates, as suggested by the noble Viscount; the opinions of the Highway Boards would be better.

VISCOUNT SIDMOUTH said, he had not seen the Blue Book to which the noble Duke had referred.

EARL FORTESCUE remarked, that it would have been better if the noble Viscount before asking the Question had spent some hours in studying the Evidence which the Committee had taken. When once the country had been put to the expense of having the Report with the Evidence printed, he did not believe that the cost of transmitting it to the different Quarter Sessions and Highway Boards would be greater than the advantage that would be derived to them from its perusal. But the subject was not quite so simple, nor so easily to be dealt with, as the noble Viscount seemed to imagine. It was a very complicated and difficult matter; and very competent witnesses, who had spoken conscientiously, and had given very good evidence, had expressed very conflicting views upon it. He did not think any practical end would be served by the issue of the Circular referred to.

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES) said, that one question, and a most important one, was where means were to come from for the repair of the roads. There was a great cry throughout the country as to the excessive burden thrown upon one class of property for maintaining roads for the benefit of all. It was a most unfortunate thing to abolish all the turnpikes, as the roads were now used by persons who paid nothing towards their repair and maintenance. He was much surprised that there should have been such an outcry against turnpikes; but it became a fashion to make it, though he could not see the objection which was urged against them. Many persons in business—brewers and others—made a profit from their use of the roads, and paid little or nothing towards their repair, and they ought to be made to pay some toll for their traffic.

LORD CARRINGTON said, he hoped the noble Viscount would be satisfied with the answer which had been given by the noble Duke (the Duke of Somerset). The Government found that a very large amount of evidence had been

taken with respect to the existing state of the law relating to highways by the Committee appointed by their Lordships to inquire into the whole matter, and they had just made their Report to the House. Witnesses from all parts of the country had been examined on the subject, and among them were magistrates and persons actively engaged in the administration of the Highway Acts, who had fully stated their views as to the amendments needed in the existing law. Under these circumstances, there would appear to be ample information collected of the feeling as to the details of future legislation on the subject; but if, after perusing the voluminous evidence which had been taken, further information should be needed, the Government would consider the expediency of obtaining it in some such way as that suggested. At the same time, it might be added that after the Reports and Evidence had been circulated the Local Government Board would be ready to entertain any representations which either the chairmen and magistrates in Quarter Sessions or the highway authorities might deem it expedient to offer with reference to the legislation required.

House adjourned at a quarter before
Six o'clock, till To-morrow,
a quarter before Five o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 18th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRITS ISSUED—*For Leeds, v. Herbert John Gladstone, esquire, one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland; for Edinburgh City, v. Right hon. John M'Laren, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Session in Scotland.*

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—CIVIL SERVICES, Class II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Vote 34.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Leases for Schools (Ireland) [252].

Committee—Report—Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure [219].

Committee—Report—Third Reading—Expiring Laws Continuance* [245]; Solent Navigation (*re-comm.*) [207], and passed.

QUESTIONS.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—THE MAGISTRACY—THE HIGH SHERIFF OF COUNTY LOUTH.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been directed to the proceedings at Louth Petty Sessions, as reported in the "Dundalk Democrat" of 16th ultimo, from which it appears that on the conclusion of an assault case, in which justice was satisfied by the infliction of a five shillings fine, Mr. Lee Norman, the high sheriff of Louth, threatened, if more assaults were committed on his servants, he would write to the Castle and have the county proclaimed; and, whether the above threat was actually made, and do such representations have much weight in the guidance of the authorities at Dublin Castle when counties and districts are proclaimed?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, he must refer the hon. Gentleman to the answer he gave to a similar Question on the 29th ultimo. He then said he did not know whether the newspaper report was correct or not; but he could hardly suppose that the High Sheriff would speak of proclaiming the county, for that official must have known he had no power to do so. He need hardly say that such a statement, if made, would have no influence on the Government.

MR. HEALY asked if the right hon. Gentleman had made inquiries on the subject?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I did not think it necessary to do so.

LAW AND JUSTICE (IRELAND)—RE- FUSAL TO ACCEPT A MEMBER OF THE LAND LEAGUE AS BAIL.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, What authority Mr. Henry Keogh, R.M., had for refusing, on 1st instant, in the case of the Crown versus six persons arrested at Baltray, in County Louth, on a charge of having assaulted a process server, the security of Mr. Nicholas Carroll, a respectable trader in Termonfeckin, when he presented himself as bail for the accused persons, on the ground that he was a member of the Land League, announcing at same

time his determination to take no member of this organisation as a bailman; is he aware that, in the event of no other than Land Leaguers offering as bail, the accused persons would, by the course this magistrate took, have been subjected to punishment in being committed to gaol to await their trial at the assizes (where they were acquitted); and, does this magistrate's mode of dealing with cases like that referred to meet with the approval of the Government; if not, will any steps be taken to prevent similar conduct in future?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, several persons were brought before the resident magistrate at Baltray, county Louth, charged with having formed a part of a riotous mob and with having assaulted a process-server, and obliged him to fly for his life into a house, which they immediately surrounded, and from which he was finally rescued by the police. The resident magistrate committed the accused for trial. His refusal to accept bail was an act done in his judicial capacity, with which he (Mr. W. E. Forster) had no right to interfere; but the magistrate had informed him that the ground of his refusal was not because the parties were members of the Land League, but because he believed the persons whom he refused were connected with the outrage. The magistrate fixed the bail at a low rate, well knowing that other bailsmen would come forward, which, as a matter of fact, they immediately did.

ROYAL CONSTABULARY (IRELAND)— REPORTED MISCONDUCT OF SUB- CONSTABLE MOFFATT, AT MO- VILLE.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he is aware that Sub-Constable Moffatt, of Moville, entered, while in a state of drunkenness, the public-house of Mr. Michael M'Graddy and acted in so violent a manner that Mr. M'Graddy was compelled to send to the police barracks to take Moffatt away from his house, and that Sub-Constable Marks, who is also clerk to Sub-Inspector Smith, came for Moffatt, but the conduct of the latter was so outrageous that Marks could not or did not take him away, with the result that he lay on the floor for several hours?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, no information of any such outrage could be obtained by the police. If the hon. Member would furnish him with the date, or approximate date, of the alleged misconduct, he would make further inquiry.

MR. BIGGAR said, he could not furnish him with the date, but he informed him of the fact.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: If the hon. Member thinks it important to bring such a charge, it is not too much to ask him to inform me when it is supposed to have happened.

MR. BIGGAR: I will write for the date; but I think that it is the duty of the right hon. Gentleman to find it out himself.

BRIDGES (IRELAND)—BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER MOY AT CLOONACANA, CO. MAYO.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If any progress has been made in the preliminary arrangements for the construction of a bridge across the Moy at Cloonacana, county Mayo; or if any informality in the presentment has been discovered; and, if so, who is responsible for the informality, and how it may be remedied?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, he could not inform the hon. Member what arrangements had been made for the construction of the bridge; but, owing to an informality, for which the Grand Jury was responsible, it would be necessary to have a new presentment at next Assizes; and the Board of Works had forwarded a proper form for making the presentment.

ROYAL CONSTABULARY (IRELAND)—ALLEGED EXCESS OF DUTY AT BALLINA, CO. MAYO.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If it is true that Mr. Ball, Sub-Inspector Royal Irish Constabulary, of Ballina, County Mayo, recently entered the house of Mr. Daniel Grehan, one of the inhabitants of that town, at midnight, and without a warrant, and entered the room in which Mr. Grehan's daughters were sleeping; and, if so, what were the circumstances of this illegal proceeding?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that the facts were not as stated in the Question. Sub-Inspector Ball did not break into Grehan's house, nor enter the room where his two daughters were sleeping. He was admitted by Grehan, who showed him into a room where his two sons were sleeping, one of whom Ball was in search of, being charged with larceny. He was convicted of the charge, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER asked if the Sub-Inspector produced any warrant?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, if the hon. Member would ask the Question again he would endeavour to find out.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—ARREST UNDER THE ACT—MR. FALLON.

MR. O'KELLY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is true that, on the occasion of the arrest of Mr. Fallon, of Geevah, in the county of Sligo, the police refused to show the warrant under which they acted until they had conveyed their prisoner to Sligo, a distance of sixteen miles from his home; and, if so, whether this is not a contravention of the Peace Preservation Act; and, whether arrests made under such conditions are legal?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, he would admit that the police had refused to show the warrant on the occasion of the arrest of Mr. Fallon to that person until he arrived at Sligo, 16 miles from his home. As to the legality of such a course the Act said the warrant must be given on the "occasion" of the arrest; but he did not know whether that meant absolutely the moment of the arrest, and he was not aware whether the Courts would not decide that under the Act it was sufficient; but he was convinced that a delay in showing the warrant was not desirable. He was informed that the reason why the warrant was not shown was in consequence of the great excitement, the resident magistrate, the sub-inspector, and 100 police being employed at the arrest of the "suspect." However, he thought it would have been better to have presented the warrant immediately.

MR. O'DONNELL wished to know whether a rescue at the moment of the

arrest would have been illegal, no warrant having been given?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Perhaps the hon. Member will ask a legal gentleman that Question.

ARMY ORGANIZATION—CAPTAINCIES BY PURCHASE.

MR. WHITLEY asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether an Officer who obtained his Captaincy by purchase, being one of the three senior Regimental Captains, is entitled as a matter of course equally with non-purchase Captains to his step in Army rank, i.e. one of the new Army Majorities, provided he passes the necessary examinations within the time specified in the General Order of the 1st of August?

MR. CHILDERS: In reply to the hon. Gentleman, I have to state that no captain, whether purchase or non-purchase, is entitled, as a matter of course, to promotion to a vacant majority in his regiment on the ground of seniority. He is eligible for that promotion after six years' service; and, if a purchase captain, will be exempted from examination if specially reported to the Commander-in-Chief as qualified for promotion.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—MR. TIMOTHY HARRINGTON, A PRISONER UNDER THE ACT.

MR. HEALY (for Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether, in the case of Mr. Timothy Harrington, editor of the "Kerry Sentinel," at present confined in Galway Gaol on suspicion of having, in the county of Westmeath, incited persons to unlawfully assemble together and commit riot for the purpose of obstructing and preventing the execution of the process of the Law, the cause of his arrest will be inquired into at the end of three months; whether, with a view to furnishing evidence for that inquiry, he will state on which of two occasions on which Mr. Harrington was ever in Westmeath the offence is alleged to have been committed; and, whether the testimony of eight Roman Catholic clergymen, and the only reporter who attended the meeting, will be deemed sufficient to contradict the unsworn testimony of the person upon whose information the arrest has been made?

Mr. O'Donnell

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, Mr. Timothy Harrington was arrested on the 3rd June. The case would be carefully considered at the end of three months, according to the provisions of the Act. He could not answer the further Questions of the hon. Member with regard to the evidence upon which the arrest was made.

MERCHANT SHIPPING ACTS—NAUTICAL ASSESSORS.

MR. J. G. TALBOT asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether any additional Rule as to investigations in shipping casualties, affecting the appointment of nautical assessors, has been made under "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1876," and "The Shipping Casualties Investigations Act, 1879;" if so, whether he will state the date of such Rule, its provisions, and the reasons for making it; and, whether such Rule was laid before both Houses of Parliament within thirty days after the commencement of the next Session after it was made, in accordance with the provisions of 42 and 43 Vic., c. 72, s. 4; and, whether he has consulted the Law Officers of the Crown, as to any effect which may have resulted from the omission to comply with the statute in this matter?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply, said, the new Rule under the Acts named was approved on October 30, 1880, by the Lord Chancellor. The object of the Rule was to correct an illegality discovered in previous Rules, and to replace on the list of assessors some gentlemen who had been removed, but whom the Act expressly retained for a limited period. As regarded the presentation of the Rule, the Board of Trade were under the idea that the new Rule would be laid on the Table of Parliament by the Home Office. He thought the Home Office had been under a similar impression with regard to the Board of Trade, and between the two the Rule had not been observed. But he would take care to lay it on the Table forthwith.

LORD EUSTACE CECIL asked if the right hon. Gentleman would take counsel's opinion as to whether any illegality had arisen under the operation of the Rule?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN said, that he would take the opinion of the Law Officers on the subject.

IRELAND—PHOENIX PARK.

MR. HEALY asked the Secretary to the Treasury, If he will state the name and number of public buildings in addition to the clubs or institutions for which inclosures and ground have been granted in Phoenix Park, the dates at which the permission was granted, and the acreage from which the public are now shut out in each case?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: Sir, there are nine inclosures in the Phoenix Park, containing altogether about 400 acres, all of them, with the exception of the Royal Zoological Gardens, used for official purposes, in addition to the inclosures for cricket clubs, as to which I have already answered a Question by the hon. Member. All of these inclosures were in existence in 1860, when the Park was transferred to the care of the Board of Works, having originally been a Royal Park under the Commissioners of Woods. I have no reason for thinking that the public have been shut out from any advantages or privileges which they formerly enjoyed.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT,
1881—REFUSAL OF A GUN LICENCE
TO JOHN NOLAN, KILMACOW.

MR. P. MARTIN asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Is he aware that John Nolan, of Faley, Kilmacow, farmer, was informed by Colonel Mollan, R.M., that he was unable to grant him a licence to have and carry a rifle gun with the barrel cut short to make it handy for the purpose of killing crows in and upon his farms in the county of Waterford, even though the application was duly signed in the usual way by the magistrates; is it not the fact that, on the district being proclaimed, the gun in respect of which the licence was requested was duly surrendered to the police by John Nolan; and, is it not the fact that he is a thriving, industrious, and independent yeoman, having some 166 acres held in fee farm in his possession, besides other lands which he holds in fee simple; is it the fact that Colonel Mollan has received special instructions from Dublin Castle not to grant a licence for any rifle guns; and, if so, when were such instructions given, and what are the exact terms; and, is Colonel Mollan justified if an

application duly signed be presented by John Nolan in now refusing to grant him a licence to have and carry this rifle on his farms?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that the person in question could not be granted the licence required. It was not the fact that the application was signed by two magistrates of his district, as required by the Act.

IRELAND—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS
(DUBLIN).

MR. DAWSON asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether the designs for the New Museum and National Library in Dublin will be open to public competition; whether, before adoption of any of them, they shall be laid before the Visitors of the Museum, the Trustees of the Library, and the Corporation of the City of Dublin; and, whether he has had his attention directed to the suggestions of Mr. Archer, F.R.S., as to the construction of Library, especially that recommending a separate building for the National Library?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: Sir, the Treasury are now considering the proposals of the Board of Works and Science and Art Department with regard to the Dublin Science and Art buildings. Without prejudice to the decision of certain details, I can inform the hon. Member that the designs will be open to public competition. It is proposed that the designs should be referred to a Committee; and in appointing any such Committee regard would be had to the due representation of the various interests concerned. I know nothing of Mr. Archer's suggestions; but it is proposed to locate the Library in the present Natural History Museum, which is practically a separate building. This is in accordance with Viscount Sandon's letter of February, 1876, to the Royal Dublin Society, which was based on the recommendations of the then Lord Kildare's Commission of 1868.

STATE OF IRELAND—CRIME IN
ENNISHOWEN.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether Ennishowen was one of the most acutely distressed districts during the scarcity of 1879 and 1880;

whether Ennishowen was not also remarkably free from crime of any serious description; whether Messrs. Crampsey and Diver, arrested under the Coercion Acts on suspicion of attending an illegal assembly, have suffered an imprisonment twice as long as would be incurred for a similar offence, if proved, in England; whether Government had not shortly previous to Mr. Crampsey's arrest accepted his bail to be of good conduct for twelve months, which bail has not been forfeited; and, whether there are any pressing reasons why Messrs. Crampsey and Diver should not be released, and allowed to resume their care of their business?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, he did not believe that Ennishowen was one of the most acutely distressed districts during the scarcity of 1879 and 1880, nor was it free from crime of a serious description. The district required to be proclaimed, and 66 additional police to be appointed. The persons named were arrested on reasonable suspicion of a crime for which two years' imprisonment could be given. Since their arrest the district had been more peaceable; but he could not recommend their release.

MR. O'DONNELL pointed out that the right hon. Gentleman had not answered the fourth part of the Question, as to the non-forfeiture of Mr. Crampsey's bail.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: On that point I have no information. I telegraphed yesterday for it, and I have no doubt that if the hon. Member repeats the Question three days hence I will be able to answer it.

INDIA—THE ASSAM TEA GARDENS— MORTALITY OF INDENTURED COOLIES.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India, If his attention has been called to the fact that the average mortality of the indentured Coolies in the Assam Tea Gardens has been ten per cent. per annum; whether he is aware that, notwithstanding this excessive mortality, the period of service for indentured Coolies in the Assam Tea Gardens has been extended from three to five years; and, whether he will grant a Return of the Servants of the Crown in the Supreme Government of India and in the Government of Bengal

possessing pecuniary interests in Assam Tea Companies and holding shares in Assam Tea Gardens?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, it is the case that, according to the last annual Report—that for 1879—on Coolie Immigration in Assam, the mortality rate amongst the indentured Coolies exceeded in one district of the tea gardens 8 per cent, and in another 9 per cent for that year. Indeed, on two gardens it was considerably higher still during the second half of the same year. The average death-rate of the districts, however, was not 10 per cent, but 5·68 per cent, which, although a considerable improvement over previous years, is a high rate, and it was pointed out by the Secretary of State to the Government of India that, with a view to lessen the evil, efforts should be made in the direction of improving the condition of newly-imported Coolies; and, further, that a garden in which a high death-rate should be found to be due to neglect on the part of the planter should be closed to Coolies immigrating under the Bengal Act of 1873. It is proposed, among other things, by a Bill now before the Bengal Council, to extend the maximum of contract to five years, this being one of the recommendations made by a Commission which has recently reported on the Bengal Emigration Act of 1873. As regards the Return asked for respecting the interest of servants of the Crown possessing pecuniary interests in Assam Tea Companies, and holding shares in Assam Tea Gardens, there is no information in the India Office respecting it. I will, however, communicate with the Government of India as to whether they will furnish a Return on the subject. I may say that there is nothing contrary to the rules laid down by the Secretary of State in 1861 and 1862, in the possession of shares by Civil Servants in such enterprizes, provided they take no part in the management of the concern, and are not employed in the districts where the operations are carried on.

PRISONS (INDIA)—MORTALITY IN BENGAL GAOLS.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether his attention has been called to the last Administrative Report on the Bengal Gaols for 1880, issued on the 7th of April 1881, in which, among other instances,

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of terrible destruction of life in Bengal gaols, the following figures appear with regard to the death rate per thousand in the gaol of Julpigoree:—Death rate per thousand in 1879, 282·7; death rate per thousand in 1880, 341·2; whether it is officially reported of the same Julpigoree Gaol, in which the death rate was so fearful in 1879 and 1880, that—

“The mortality during the first quarter of the current year, 1881, has been at the rate of 612 per thousand per annum;”

and, whether any censure has been passed upon the responsible Government of Bengal for permitting this state of things to continue for a period of two years and a quarter unchecked and without breaking up this death-gaol and removing the prisoners to less fatal places of imprisonment?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, the Secretary of State for India is aware of the statement in the Report for 1880, that in the Julpigoree Gaol the death-rates during the years 1879 and 1880, and during the first quarter of the current year, were such as are stated in the Question of the hon. Member. The mortality in this gaol has engaged the special attention of the Inspector General of Gaols and of the Lieutenant Governor, who, in his Resolution of the 30th of June last, gave orders that should there be no improvement apparent in the Returns for that month the gaol must be temporarily closed. In 1879 this gaol was only third in point of mortality, so that there was no reason for singling it out for closing in that year. The Inspector General of Gaols says in his Report for 1880, dated the 7th of April, 1881, page 45—

“The extraordinary death rate in the Julpigoree Gaol has been, and I regret to say continues to be, the cause of much anxiety. Everything that the medical officer in charge or myself could suggest has been tried without effect. The mortality for the first quarter of the current year has been 612 per mille per annum. If there is no decided improvement in the next two months, I propose breaking up the gaol, and transferring all the prisoners with sentences above one month to one of the neighbouring gaols.”

It has not been considered necessary to censure the Government of Bengal, who appear to have given full consideration to the subject. I have received a private letter from the Secretary to the Governor of Bengal, which I think it desirable to read, in justice to him. It

shows that from the moment of assuming the administration this subject has engaged his attention—

“Soon after assuming charge of Bengal, Sir Ashley Eden was struck with the unsatisfactory, and necessarily unhealthy, condition of some of the gaols, and under orders then issued by him the building of eight entirely new gaols was commenced; and these gaols, which are being constructed upon an approved plan, are fast approaching completion.”

MR. O'DONNELL said, he thought the question of persons ought not to have been brought into this matter, as he had only stated matters of fact.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, he had not intended to infer that the hon. Member made a personal charge against Sir Ashley Eden; but as the case in reference to Bengal had been brought so prominently forward, he had thought it only just to read the extract which he had given.

PRISONS (INDIA)—INFLECTION OF CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether he has passed any censure upon the Government of Bengal for the enormous number of floggings, numbering 8,232 in 1879, and 3,386 in the first six months of 1880, inflicted upon prisoners suffering from the dietary scales enforced during these periods; whether he will lay upon the Table of this House a copy of such censure; whether he will also cause a Report to be laid upon the Table of this House of the number of prisoners flogged for non-performance of penal task work while subject to said dietary scales who subsequently died in prison from dysentery, diarrhoea, anæmia, and various forms of starvation diseases; and, whether he will provide that such Report is compiled under independent and impartial supervision?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, a marked decrease has taken place in the number of corporal punishments inflicted on prisoners in the Bengal gaols since 1879. In that year it was 8,232; in the first half of 1880 it was 3,386; in the second half of 1880 it was 1,268. In the first quarter of the present year only 284 prisoners were punished with stripes, and a further proportionate decrease is expected during the remaining months of the year. This great decrease is, no doubt, in a great

measure due to the implicit directions given by the Lieutenant Governor in his resolution on the Report of 1879, that this form of punishment should be restricted to the most serious cases; since then, however, I am sorry to say we find that the number of gaol offences greatly increased during the same period. In 1880 the number of offences per cent of prisoners passing through the gaols was 114·6 compared with 88 in the previous year. There will be no objection to lay on the Table of the House the ordinary Administration Report of the Gaol Department for 1880. This Report contains, among other things, statistics as to the offences committed by convicts, the punishments inflicted on them, and the causes of the deaths throughout the various prisons. It does not give these statistics, however, in the form specified by the hon. Member, as it does not show the punishments inflicted for particular forms of offences, nor does it show the death-rate among those of the prisoners who were punished. This matter, like the mortality in Indian gaols, is under consideration by a Special Committee of the Indian Council; and the question whether further statistics should be called for from the Government of India will, no doubt, receive their attention.

ARMY (INDIA)—NATIVE BENGAL ARMY.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether his attention has been called to the fact that 922 men per thousand in the Native Army of Bengal, mustering 58,873 strong, were admitted to hospital for fever during the year 1878; and, whether the Surgeon General of Bengal has reported that such excessive sickness is mainly due to the fact that "the dwelling-house of the Native soldier is unhealthy from top to bottom?"

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, my attention has been called to both these statements, though the form in which the statement is put in the Question is not quite accurate. The admissions into hospital were 922 per 1,000 strength, not 922 men admitted per 1,000, as the same man may be admitted many times during the 12 months. The deaths from fever did not exceed 4·81 per 1,000. The remarks of the Army Sanitary Commission on these

Reports were forwarded to the Government of India, whose attention has frequently been called to the faulty construction of the Native Lines. Much has been done, I believe, towards their improvement, though much, doubtless, remains to be done; and the attention of the Viceroy will again be drawn to the subject.

INDIA—IMPORTATION OF EUROPEAN GIRLS FOR IMMORAL PURPOSES.

MR. O'DONNELL asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether his attention has been drawn to the numerous complaints in the Bombay Press with regard to the importation for immoral purposes, and by deception and false pretences, of large numbers of European girls, principally from Wallachia and the Lower Danube countries, who are condemned thenceforth to infamous bondage in India? He would refer the noble Marquess particularly to *The Bombay Guardian* and *The Bombay Gazette*.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, in reply, said, that he had been unable to find any trace of the statements referred to in the Bombay Press; but he would make inquiries of the Government of India.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he would refer the noble Marquess to *The Bombay Gazette* and *The Bombay Guardian*.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, *The Bombay Gazette* had been examined, and no trace had been found. He would have *The Guardian* examined.

INDIA — LIEUTENANT - COLONEL HENRY EVELYN CONINGHAM.

SIR HENRY WILMOT asked the Secretary of State for India, If he will state on what grounds Lieutenant Colonel Henry Evelyn Coningham, of the Madras Staff Corps, holding the appointment of District Superintendent of Police at Tinnevely, is precluded from returning to Military duty, and why are no additional allowances granted him for performing duties in the Police Department, his present allowances in the Police being the unemployed pay of his rank, and nothing more; and, why he is not permitted to draw the same pay as that of officers of his rank in Native Infantry Regiments, viz. 270 rupees a month, in addition to his unemployed pay?

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THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, Lieutenant Colonel Coningham, after a little more than five years' service in the Army, joined the police in 1861, and does not appear since that time to have performed regimental duty. It would, therefore, unless the military authorities had special grounds for desiring it, not be expedient to bring back an officer after 20 years' absence from military duty into a regiment in a position suitable to his standing. His present allowances in the police are those allotted to the position to that Service which he has risen in, and these happen to be those of his regimental rank; or, should they be less, he is permitted to draw the full pay of his rank in the Army. The Government of India do not recognize unemployed pay. Lieutenant Colonel Coningham is drawing his full pay. It may be assumed that he entered the police in his own interests, and for the sake of higher salary or other advantage over regimental pay. It would not be for the advantage of the Service either that, on attaining a rank which would now give him an advantage in joining a regiment, he should be allowed to do so to the prejudice of officers who have throughout performed regimental duty with its earlier disadvantages; or that, on the other hand, he should be permitted to place himself out of employment in order to draw his full military pay in idleness. As he draws the full pay of his civil or police appointment, no addition can be made to it.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.

SIR JOHN HAY asked the Vice President of the Council, as suggested by him on the 5th April, When the Geological Surveys of England, Ireland, and Scotland will be completed?

MR. MUNDELLA: Sir, I am informed by the Director General of the Geological Survey that he hopes, if the results of the survey are embodied in maps and sections on the 1-inch to a mile scale, showing the solid and the superficial geology of the country, and on the 6-inch to a mile scale for mineral districts and coalfields, the solid geology of England and Wales on the 1-inch scale will be completed in two and a-half years, when a considerable portion of

the staff will be transferred to Scotland. The survey on the 1-inch scale of the solid and superficial geology of Ireland will be completed in seven years, and that of Scotland in 11 years. I am also informed that the re-survey for the superficial geology of England and Wales of those areas which were originally surveyed for their solid geology alone will then take about 20 years. I ought to add that that is the estimate furnished by the Director General; but we hope within the next few months to complete the re-organization of the surveying staff, and we shall spare no efforts to secure the execution of the work at as early a date as possible. The whole question of the re-organization of the staff is now under consideration, and before Parliament meets again the Government hope to be in a position to state what arrangements have been made.

SIR JOHN HAY expressed a hope that the geological survey of Scotland would not be postponed until after the completion of that of the other parts of the United Kingdom.

MR. MUNDELLA said, no; certainly not. What they meant was that, when the superficial survey of England was completed, they should transfer part of the official staff to supplement that in Scotland.

MR. PARNELL asked the right hon. Gentleman whether he could explain the reason why the geological survey of Ireland occupied so much greater time than that of England?

MR. MUNDELLA, in reply, said, he had stated that the geological survey of Ireland would be completed four years sooner than that of Scotland, and one reason why it would not be completed earlier was that part of it had to be re-surveyed, owing to some fault having been discovered in the previous survey.

MR. PARNELL suggested that, as the survey took place by counties, the results as to counties could be published separately.

MR. DAWSON said, there was a very great question in Ireland as to whether a mistake in the survey did really exist, and whether the re-survey that was taking place of late had not been only doing what had been done before, and neglecting the work that ought to be done.

POST OFFICE—COIN IN REGISTERED LETTERS.

MR. PULESTON asked the Postmaster General, Whether the public, not generally knowing that coin cannot be sent to foreign Countries in registered letters, the Post Office authorities accept such letters, register them, and, having obliterated the postage stamps, return the letters to the senders, causing thereby loss and inconvenience; and, whether such letters when presented for registration should not be refused?

MR. FAWCETT: Sir, in reply to the hon. Member, I beg to say that the prohibition to which he refers has been before the public for many years; and, judging from the small number of complaints, I think it must be generally well known. When a letter for a country in the Postal Union, to which alone the prohibition refers, is tendered for registration, the postmaster, if he notices that it contains coin, refuses to register it. It occasionally happens, however, that the nature of the contents is not observed till the letter reaches the hands of the officers by whom the foreign mails are made up—after the stamps have been obliterated. The letter is then returned to the sender, as it would be an infringement of the provisions of the Postal Union Treaty to send it on.

NAVY—DOCKYARD EMPLOYEES.

MR. PULESTON asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whether he will inquire into the inequalities which exist among various classes in Her Majesty's Dockyards with a view to removing the discontent arising therefrom; whether he will also consider the advisability, in the interest of the Service, of enlarging the scope of the "Establishment," to enable a greater proportion of those employed in the various Departments to share in its benefits; and, whether he will endeavour to have adopted some course by which the dismissal of officials without giving any reason, or any compensation, may be remedied?

MR. TREVELYAN: Sir, I shall be quite prepared to inquire into the proportion of men on and off the Establishment, in the various trades in Her Majesty's Dockyards, in order to ascertain whether the circumstances under which the proportions between the trades

were arranged have in any case altered. As to the total number of workmen on the Establishment as compared with the total number of men employed, the Admiralty are not disposed to increase it. An addition to the Establishment would hamper shipbuilding arrangements, and add considerably to the already very large Non-Effective Vote. With regard to the third part of the Question, if the hon. Member refers to the case of two retired naval officers, who were removed from their offices of storekeeper and cashier, and assistant storekeeper and cashier, at Plymouth Hospital, those officers were removed on the Report of the Medical Director General, who was convinced, and who convinced the Admiralty, that the Public Service absolutely required it. Their appointments were only held during pleasure, and conferred no right to pension or gratuity on retirement.

MR. PULESTON asked if it was the fact that, in connection with the last part of the Question, the two officers were sent first for 12 months' trial before appointment; and that, after having been in their appointments for that time, they were led to believe that they were to continue permanently in the posts?

MR. TREVELYAN said, he had seen the Reports, and the reason why the men were dismissed, and he had to state that it would be quite impossible to continue them in their appointment. The whole question of appointing retired assistant paymasters to these posts demanded very careful inquiry.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—CASE OF MR. JOHN P. M'CARTHY. A PRISONER UNDER THE ACT.

MR. PARNELL asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been directed to a paragraph in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of August 16th instant, in reference to the case of Mr. John P. M'Carthy, a respectable merchant of Loughrea, county Galway, in which it was stated that Mr. M'Carthy was last week sent to gaol for two months with hard labour, without the option of a fine, for being found in possession of an old flint pistol, without a licence, although Mr. M'Carthy declared that he thought it had been sold for waste iron at an auction in his absence; but M'Carthy's request for a week's adjourn-

ment to get the help of a solicitor was refused; and whether he approves this conviction, in view of the circumstances surrounding it?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, he had not seen the paragraph alluded to; but he understood that it appeared on the 16th instant. It was not a correct statement. The facts were that this man M'Carthy was brought before the resident magistrate, when it was proved that the police found an unlicensed pistol in a wardrobe in his house, and he was sent to Galway Gaol for two months, but not with hard labour. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) asked him if he approved the conviction. It was not his business, as Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, any more than it was the business of the Secretary of State for the Home Department in England, to express approval or disapproval of sentences; but he thought it right to state that he could understand that the resident magistrate thought it necessary to put the law into strict operation in regard to the carrying and possession of arms, inasmuch as there had been four murders in the district quite recently, and all of them with firearms.

MR. PARNELL: Will the right hon. Gentleman state whether the pistol was an old flint one; whether Mr. M'Carthy declared that he thought it had been sold as a piece of old iron at an auction sale; whether delay for the appointment of a solicitor had been refused; and whether there was any Minister in the House to whom an appeal could be made with reference to magisterial action in Ireland?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I do not know what Mr. M'Carthy may have declared, and I do not think it is necessary to enter into the evidence. I know nothing about the pistol—whether it was an old one or not. If the hon. Member wishes to know why the house was searched, I may say it was because there was reason to suspect that a person there was connected with one of the recent murders. The other part of the Question should be asked of my right hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General for Ireland. I do not know about the refusal of an adjournment. That rests with the magistrate.

MR. PARNELL: I had intended to put another Question which stands on

the Paper in my name in regard to that case to the Attorney General for Ireland; but it has become unnecessary to ask it in view of the statement of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, that the conviction was not accompanied with hard labour. But I beg to give Notice that I shall, on a future day, ask whether or not the pistol was an old flintlock pistol, and whether Mr. M'Carthy's request for an adjournment in order to get professional help was refused? I will now ask Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, whether there is any Minister in this House to whom hon. Members can appeal to reverse the decisions of magistrates in Ireland?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW) said, he did not know of any such power either in England or Ireland.

MR. PARNELL: I wish to know what Minister has the same power in regard to magisterial action in Ireland as the Secretary of State for the Home Department exercises in reference to such matters in England?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I suppose that the Lord Lieutenant has the same power in Ireland as the Secretary of State for the Home Department has in England of advising the Crown to grant a pardon, if he thinks that course a proper one to take. I am not aware that there is any other power than that.

MR. PARNELL: What I wish to know is this—whether, when any Member of this House desires to put a Question with regard to magisterial action in Ireland, he should put the Question to the English Secretary of State for the Home Department or to the Representative of the Lord Lieutenant for Ireland in this House?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I understand—and I have the same experience in the House as other hon. Members—that when a Question is asked with regard to the decision of a magistrate in England, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, if he considers that the decision requires it, asks the magistrate if he wishes to offer any explanation. I do not myself consider this to be such a case.

MR. PARNELL: Am I to understand that the right hon. Gentleman considers that he is entitled to exercise similar functions with regard to cases in Ireland

as are exercised by the Secretary of State for the Home Department in England?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I certainly consider that, acting on behalf of the Lord Lieutenant, it would be within my power, and within my duty, if I thought a case required explanation from the magistrate, to ask for it.

THE NEW COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH FRANCE (NEGOTIATIONS)—RUPTURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

MR. CAINE asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether Commercial negotiations with France are about to be renewed in Paris?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: Sir, the French Government proposed some time ago to Her Majesty's Government, that the Commercial Negotiations which had been begun in London should be resumed at Paris on the 22nd instant. After examining certain new French proposals for the duties on iron and on cotton and woollen yarns and goods, Her Majesty's Government considered that, although still unsatisfactory, they afforded a basis for further discussion. They consented, therefore, to the re-assembling of the Commission, on condition that the existing Treaty was prolonged for three months, in order to give ample time for examination of the latest proposals. After a long Correspondence, the French Government have now declined to accede to this prolongation, and Her Majesty's Government, consequently, do not feel justified in accepting their invitation to the Commissioners to re-assemble.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE BILL.

MR. R. H. PAGET said, he wished to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department a Question of which he had given him private Notice. He wished to ask Whether the Government are prepared to abandon Clause 15 in the Supreme Court of Judicature Bill? They had been assured by the Prime Minister that nothing of a controversial matter would be taken during the remainder of the Session. This question of the Assizes was a matter with regard to which there was considerable controversy.

Mr. Parnell

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, in reply, said, he could not admit that this clause in the Bill came within the rule that the Prime Minister laid down. There were very few Bills with regard to which there was not some controversy, and it would be an unreasonable construction to put on the Prime Minister's words that no Bill which might give rise to some discussion should be proceeded with. He was unwilling to put anyone to inconvenience, and was, therefore, extremely anxious that the question involved in the clause should be settled, for it was promoted really at the instance of a number of persons who had suffered very much inconvenience. First of all, there were the Judges who were sent to places where they were not wanted; and the Grand Juries were put to an immense deal of inconvenience for the purpose of holding a number of Assizes, where, by a matter of arrangement, there might be a greater economy of judicial power and saving of the time of all classes of the community. That was an object well worth attaining, and the clause would attain it. After the matter was fully discussed, he believed, in spite of some little *amour propre* felt by localities, that some better system would be found by which the public time would be saved and greater economy ensured. If the clause was postponed to a future period, he hoped they would hear nothing more of those representations by county gentlemen on the subject of frequent Assizes, because by dropping the clause, they would lose the remedy which the Government was prepared to make for them.

CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1880—BEER AND WINE LICENCES.

MR. BIGGAR asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, If he is aware that licences to retail beer and wine for consumption off the premises, specified in section forty-two of the Revenue Act of 1880 as being obtainable in the United Kingdom for the sum of £3 0s. 0d., have been refused to Irish traders producing the usual certificate of authority from magistrates sitting in petty sessions; whether the Collectors of Revenue in Ireland compelled traders to take out two separate licences, one for beer, at a duty of £4 11s. 1½d., the other for wine, at £2 10s. 0d., making a total duty of

£7 1s. 1½d.; and, if he will take steps to prevent a similar overcharge being levied in future, and direct these licences to be issued in accordance with the Act referred to?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: Sir, I am not aware that the new £3 licence referred to has been refused to anyone entitled to obtain it—that is to say, to any beer dealer in Ireland duly provided with magisterial authority and with a beer dealer's licence for which he has paid £3 6s. 1½d. Without these—both of which are required under the Irish Licensing Laws—the combined licence cannot be issued. Collectors of Inland Revenue have not, so far as I am aware, compelled any trader to take out the separate licences referred to in the second paragraph of the Question; but if from any cause they had been taken out separately, the sums mentioned would have been due, and no overcharge has been made. In October next, traders can avail themselves of the £3 combined licence under the Act of 1880 to retail beer and wine off the premises; but, in order to obtain that, the qualifying beer dealer's licence, as before explained, must first be produced, and this would make a total charge of £6 6s. 1½d.

INDIA—THE KHYBER PASS.

SIR WALTER B. BARTELOT: I beg to ask the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for India, Whether the reports in the newspapers are true, that the Tribes to whom the safe custody of the Khyber Pass is entrusted have made raids into the Peshawur district; and, if so, what steps have been taken to restore the passage of the Khyber?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I have received no communication from the Government of India on the subject.

INDIAN (HOME) AND WAR OFFICE CHARGES—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Why the Report of Lord Northbrook's Committee on the Indian (Home) and War Office Charges has not been laid before Parliament, and whether a Copy of the Proceedings will at once be placed in the Library for reference prior to the discussion on the

Indian Budget; and, whether the information needed by the Comptroller and Auditor General, as set forth in his Report on the Appropriation Account on Army (Indian) Home Charges, will without delay be supplied both to the House and to the Auditor General?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: Sir, as far as I am aware, the Report of Lord Northbrook's Committee on the reimbursement of Effective Charges incurred in England on account of Her Majesty's troops serving in India, dated October 4, 1880, has not yet been moved for. There is no objection to giving it if my hon. and gallant Friend will move for it; and, if he wishes it, a Copy can be placed in the Library without delay. As regards the second part of the Question, I can only assure my hon. and gallant Friend that the Treasury will supply, as far as it is able to do so, all information which the Comptroller and Auditor General may require in connection with the account of the Vote on Indian Home Charges. Such information would, in due course, reach the House through the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General and of the Committee of Public Accounts.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY.—COMMITTEE. IRISH EXECUTIVE.

RESOLUTION. ADJOURNED DEBATE.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Amendment proposed to Question [17th August], "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (for Committee of Supply).

And which Amendment was,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "in the opinion of this House, the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act has not been administered in accordance with the declarations made and pledges given by Ministers when the assent of the House was being obtained for the suspension of the Constitution in Ireland,"—(*Mr. Parnell*),

—instead thereof.

Question again proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

Debate resumed.

MR. MOLLOY said, the characteristic of yesterday's discussion which struck

him most was the evident sincerity and desire on both sides to come to some sound and reasonable conclusion on the subject before the House. He did not know what were the intentions of Her Majesty's Ministers; but he thought the debate might be one of those straws which showed in what way the Ministerial wind blew. Its object was practically the release of the men who were detained in prison under the Coercion Act, and he hoped he was not mistaken in the belief that some such idea was in the minds of Her Majesty's Ministers. The Irish Members were in a most deplorable position in the matter; for they were called upon to defend their constituents, when they had no evidence either of what was their crime, or what they were charged with. They were simply rambling about in the dark, trying to guess what the accusation was, or what was the evidence upon which their constituents were thrown into prison without charge and without trial. He had had a great deal of correspondence with the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Lord Lieutenant upon these arrests; but he found that he usually got a stereotyped answer, and that it meant, after all, very little more than a little courteous writing. A promise was given to the Irish Members that the arrests should be discussed; but, in the absence of any information, he asked whether it was anything more than a mere farce? All they knew about it was that a *lettre de cachet* was issued, and, as a consequence, the man was arrested. He would like to call attention to the cases which had occurred in his own county (King's County), where there had been, he was happy to say, only three arrests. The first of these was that of a man named Bernard Corcoran, whose offence was said to be that of sending a threatening letter. His case had been the subject of considerable correspondence. They had to run about in search of evidence of the probable cause of the arrest of that gentleman, and he pointed that out in order to illustrate the difficulty he was in finding himself utterly unable to do anything for him. From the most reliable sources he had obtained information which showed that the man was innocent. He was utterly unable to see, even from the point of view of the Government, what good the Coercion Act had done, or that it had, in any way,

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strengthened their hands. He would take another case, which was a typical one. It was that of Mr. George Patterson, a merchant, of Edenderry. Patterson had been a soldier. He entered the 32nd Regiment in 1840; and, after six years' service at home, he went to India, where he spent seven years. He had been in several general engagements under Gough, Dalhousie, and other commanders, and was present at the battle of Gujerat. He had been wounded in three battles, once so badly that he was declared unfit for further service, having a poisoned wound in the leg. He then went to Sydney, where, in consideration of past services, he received a grant of Crown lands; and, being a man of superior intelligence and education, he was appointed the postmaster and schoolmaster of the district. He fulfilled those offices to the entire satisfaction of the Colonial authorities. He did not originally intend to return to his native country. He returned, however, to take possession of his family property. There, after thus distinguishing himself on behalf of his country, when he came home to settle down peaceably, instead of being left alone, he was called upon one morning by the police and thrown into prison. The only accusation against him was that he had intimidated some person or persons unknown to deal with some other person or persons unknown. He (Mr. Molloy) knew nothing of the accusation; for all that he knew, it might be simply that Patterson had warned a friend not to deal with someone who had defrauded him in a particular transaction. He was supposed to do something to help the man; but he found himself wholly helpless, and as ignorant as anyone could be of the facts. When the Coercion Bill was being brought in they were told that everything should be discussed on the Floor of the House; but that was a complete farce, when, on a man's being thrown into prison on a *lettre de cachet*, they could obtain not the slightest information upon which to found the discussion. Mr. Patterson had been since released; but he knew no more why he should have been released than why he should have been arrested. The whole thing was a mystery. What was the object of the Government in inflicting the punishment of imprisonment? Was it not to inflict disgrace and discredit, and to operate as a warn-

ing and deterrent? Those objects were certainly not attained in the present case, for on the day of Mr. Patterson's release such a demonstration of the people was made in his honour as had, perhaps, never before been witnessed. At 9 o'clock in the morning, about 3,000 cars went a distance of three miles to meet him, and some 10,000 or 20,000 people of the district turned out to cheer and welcome him, and they afterwards cut his turf for him. That showed the view which the people of the locality took of the action of the Government, and showed that what the Government meant to be punishments the people made into rewards. That, however, was only a typical instance of events which had occurred hundreds of times before. He asked the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland to consider what was the result of their action. The object of the Government appeared to be to give a lesson to the people; but the persons whom the Government declared to be criminals were the very persons that were elevated in the minds of the people. So far from the Coercion Act inspiring the people of Ireland with a greater respect and admiration for the law, the result of it was that the people had nothing but utter contempt for the law. The Irish people offered rewards to the men to whom the Government awarded punishments. He asked the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland what good this Coercion Act had done in Ireland up to that moment? He (Mr. Molloy) declared that he did not see in his own or any other county in Ireland that the Coercion Act had done one bit of good. The Government had certainly seized upon men, some of whom were guilty of crimes; but for them he did not plead. He did not plead for murderers and criminals; but he did plead for men who, like Mr. Patterson, had been grievously wronged under the operation of the Act. He was now speaking of political acts; and he said distinctly, from the point of view of the Government, that no good result could be shown from the exercise of the Coercion Act in Ireland. It was his intention, when Parliament rose, to go to his constituency and explain in detail the provisions of the Land Bill which had just been passed. When he went to consult with them after the Bill was

introduced, he was met with this—"We do not care for your measure. Why did you let Coercion be passed?" That was the difficulty before him (Mr. Molloy) and other Irish Members. If he went to explain the Land Act to them, as he intended to do in the discharge of his duty, he knew he would be met by the cry—"Where are the people that are in prison?" He told the Government, not in the way of a threat—for threats would be useless and silly—that from his experience of the people of his own county, which was one of the quietest in Ireland, the Land Act would not be met in the spirit in which it ought to be met on that account. If the Government did not arm the Irish Members, before they went to their constituencies, with some weapon that would enable them to strike a good blow, he believed that the Land Act would not be accepted. Let them not send them there disarmed, or else the difficulties of the future not only might be, but would be, infinitely greater than any of the difficulties the Government had yet to cope with.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Sir, I must, at the opening of my remarks, say that I have no reason to complain of the speech of the hon. Member who has just sat down (Mr. Molloy), or of the manner, as the hon. Member has said, in which the discussion was conducted yesterday, characterized as it was by a soberness and an absence of irritation which was promising. There is, however, one observation I must make with regard to the speech we have just heard. The hon. Member for the King's County mentioned the case of Mr. Patterson, and said he had not the slightest idea why he was released any more than he had why he was imprisoned. Well, I will tell the hon. Gentleman why. Patterson was released on the ground of ill-health. His condition was not very bad, but such as to raise the question whether he ought not to be set at liberty, and we gave him the benefit of the doubt. I cannot, however, allow that the fact that great sympathy was shown him in any way proves that he ought never to have been detained. Turning now to what the hon. Member said about the Coercion Act, he remarked that, living in Ireland, he was able to state that everything which had been done by

the Government for the good of that country would be abortive.

MR. MOLLOY explained that what he said referred to every act done by the Executive under the Coercion Act.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: In that case, I will not pursue the subject further. I do not doubt, and the Government are fully aware of, the feeling of dislike with which many of the people of Ireland regard the Act. The difficulty that it would be so regarded was felt by the Government and by the House at the time the Act was being passed. What the hon. Member stated was divided into two parts—namely, objection to the very nature of such a Bill; and, secondly, the hope and desire that the time would come when the Government would find it unnecessary to put it into operation. With the latter part I most decidedly concur. I will now make a few observations on the debate of yesterday. I understand the purport of the Motion of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell), which he brought forward in very definite terms, to be that the administration of the Coercion Act has been inconsistent with the original declarations of the Members of the Government, in asking to be intrusted with the powers it gives. The hon. Member did not even debar himself from stating that the Government exceeded their powers under the Act. But the main charge of the hon. Member is that we have said one thing and done another. For my part, I must begin with a denial of the charge that there has been any inconsistency whatever in our action as compared with what we stated would be our action when we convinced the large majority of this House that it was necessary to pass this most exceptional measure. At that time I felt, and I appeal to the recollection of hon. Members whether the chief ground on which I asked for this exceptional legislation was not this—that there was such an amount of intimidation in Ireland that while it existed there could be no freedom of action, no safety for persons, and no security for property. Those were the grounds on which I asked for this Act—namely, because there were intimidation and acts of violence, and it was on that account mainly the Act was passed. We also obtained power by the Act to arrest for treasonable practices, for we found, as we stated at the time on bringing it in,

that those who were generally known by the name of Fenians were taking advantage of the excitement prevailing in Ireland, and might become active, and we therefore thought it necessary, in some measure, to guard against them. The enormous majority of the arrests, however, have been based on the ground of intimidation; and what I maintain is, that we asked for the Act because we thought it was proved that there was such an amount of intimidation existing, that men were afraid to pursue their daily business, that witnesses could not be got to give evidence, and that juries would not convict. Therefore, we asked for this legislation as the only means by which we could prevent the unwritten law taking the place of the written law. Now, no arrests whatever have been made except on the belief that persons were engaged in treasonable practices—and the number of persons so arrested is only seven—or upon the belief that the accused have either committed acts of violence or intimidation punishable by law, or incited others to commit them. The hon. Member for the City of Cork said the Act had been used for little else than for putting down peaceful and Constitutional agitation. ["Hear, hear!"] Well, I hope and think I shall be able to convince the House that we have not used it in that way. The hon. Member said that the Act had been used for the purpose—

"Of silencing open speaking, of preventing the collection of subscriptions for the legal defence of accused persons, and of preventing the free interchange of views between neighbour and neighbour."

I maintain that that statement is absolutely unfounded. It has not been used in that way; it has been used for the purpose of suppressing violent speeches and preventing intimidation and breaches of the peace. It is true that there have been cases of interference with "open speaking;" but this open speaking has amounted to an incitement of great violence. I absolutely deny, however, that the Act has, in any case whatever, been used for the purpose of putting down any legal or Constitutional agitation. The hon. Member for the City of Cork further says it has been used against the public leaders of the Land League. But it has not been used against any member or leader of the Land League because he belonged to

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that organization, or was a leader of it. When it has been used against Land Leaguers, it has been against members of that body and leaders of that body who have incited to violence or intimidation; and I cannot suppose that hon. Gentlemen opposite think that we ought to pass such men by, and that they ought to have freedom from being arrested simply because they happen to be leaders of the League. The hon. Member for Roscommon says the Act has been used to prevent agitation for a reform of the Land Laws. I can only say that such an assertion is as unfounded as it is possible for an assertion to be. Before I go further, I wish hon. Members to understand that I fully acknowledge that when a Government has been intrusted with such exceptional powers, it is entirely within the rights—nay, that it is the duty—of hon. Members from that portion of the Kingdom to which these powers apply, to call upon the Government for evidence and explanations with regard to their employment, and more especially upon that Member of the Government who might have most to do in putting the Act into operation. Now, I have tried to collect together the different charges made against the Government in connection with their administration of this Act, and I think they are these. The first is, that information has been obtained by the hon. Member for the City of Cork and other hon. Members which makes them think that the persons whom we have arrested are not guilty of anything of which we have suspected them. It was not stated to the Government, however, when and where that information was obtained. At the very most, it amounts to no more than what the neighbours of arrested men say about the causes of their arrests. Well, we do not deny or doubt that there is very often considerable sympathy among the neighbours of a man with the very acts for which he has been arrested. [Mr. HEALY: For houghing cattle.] No; not with the houghing of cattle. Sympathy for any individual arrested. Hon. Members have stated in broad terms that every man arrested was a respectable man, and I should expect such sympathy to be shown by all the members of the Land League, for instance, and we know there is a very large number of them. The next charge is, that men have been arrested for spite; third, that the Go-

vernment have arrested men who might have been committed to prison by the magistrates, or who might have been convicted by juries; fourth, that the men are reputable men; and, lastly, that they are Constitutional agitators. With regard to the first statement, I have no doubt that the committee of the Land League in Dublin received reports from branches of the League throughout the country denouncing the arrests; but, really, I do not think the opinion of the "suspect's" neighbours that he has committed no offence is to be taken as a sufficient reason why the House of Commons should compel the Government to decide that such arrests should not be made. I think the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) can hardly have taken the pains to compare the statements made by the Government with the reports which he has received. I understand him to say, for instance, that Michael Sheridan and another man were arrested for encouraging exclusive dealing. But if the hon. Member had looked at our Report, he would have seen that in both cases the men were arrested for going about armed at night, for malicious assaults, and for forcing their way into dwelling-houses and robbing the persons therein. I give this as an instance of the careless way in which the hon. Member appears to have drawn up his case.

MR. PARNELL explained, that he had not intended to convey that the men in question were arrested for encouraging exclusive dealing, but that that was the ground upon which it was supposed in their neighbourhood that the arrests were made.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Well, that is not the ground upon which they were arrested. The hon. Member for Limerick (Mr. O'Sullivan) also has stated that one man was arrested on suspicion of having fired a shot at Miss Ellard; and he said that it was the general opinion in the district that no shot was fired at all. Now, though this case was one in which it would have been difficult to get a jury to convict, that the shot was fired was proved in the clearest possible manner, and the place in the car which had been struck by the bullet was discovered without a doubt. The next charge made against us is that men have been arrested on suspicions originating in spite. Well, I knew that the powers

wielded under this Act were powers which should be most carefully used; and, consequently, both I and the Lord Lieutenant have always been on our guard, as much as it is possible for any two men to be, against giving orders for the arrest of any man about whom there might be reason to believe the information was given from motives of spite, revenge, or jealousy. Again, it seems to be supposed by some hon. Members that we have arrested men upon the mere statements of landlords, or the opinions of resident magistrates, or policemen. But no man has yet been arrested on the unsupported statement of a landlord, and in saying that I do not wish to be understood as casting any slur upon landlords. Such statements, which have been very few, are merely grounds for inquiry, and not for arrest. Then, as to our having acted on the unsupported opinion of a policeman, sub-inspector, or resident magistrate, I can only say that we have not so acted, and that we have always required the grounds of such opinions to be given, and we have never taken action upon them without testing them. The hon. Member for the City of Cork has charged me with not carrying out the declarations I made on bringing in the Coercion Bill, and quoted a passage in my speech, where I said—"The police knew who the village tyrants were perfectly well." I am now asked—Why were they not arrested? Simply because we would not act upon the mere statement of a policeman, which, although, no doubt, in many cases right, was never taken as a sufficient ground for arrest—although the policemen might believe they knew certain men to be planners and contrivers of outrages. The fact is that, being dependent on their testimony to a large extent, we tested the accuracy of their statements, and compared them with other evidence as far as we could, when they asserted that any particular individual was a dangerous man in his district, and was the instigator and the contriver of outrages. I do not want to detain the House by referring in detail to many cases; but in justice I feel bound to refer to two matters. The hon. Member for Limerick has brought charges against the Irish Administration in relation to the action of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, who, he says, is even more unpopular with the people of Limerick

than he was with the Orangemen of the North. The fact is, that Mr. Clifford Lloyd has tried to do his duty in both districts, and has done it successfully. ["Oh, oh!"] The hon. Member appeared to assume that Mr. Clifford Lloyd had exercised his power as a magistrate in an arbitrary manner. But, to show the state of things which existed in Limerick when that gentleman first went there, I will read an extract from a newspaper which is supposed, at all events, to represent the opinions of the more advanced section of the Irish Party. Hon. Members are doubtless aware that every week there appears in *The Irish World* newspaper, which is published in America, a letter from a correspondent residing either in Ireland or England, in which he professes to give an account of the state of things which exists in Ireland, with the view of encouraging agitation in America, so as to enable more money to be collected there. This is the writer's account of the state of things which then existed in Limerick. It appeared in *The Irish World* on the 23rd of July last—

"The Ban of the Land League.—Some months ago, the local Land League ordered a farmer and publican named Berkery, of Kilmallock, to give up possession of his farm at Bulgaden to a tenant who had been evicted some years ago. He refused to comply, though a written notice to quit was served upon him. The Rev. Father Sheehy and others were prosecuted; but the proceedings broke down, in consequence of Berkery having been spirited away out of the country. Matters had changed, to all appearance, since Berkery ventured to return; but the ban of the Land League was still upon him, and he is 'boycotted.' No one will deal with him, work for him, or speak to him, and his gates were broken down some nights ago, so that the cattle could not be kept in the fields. The other day he proceeded to Bulgaden chapel to hear the Bishop, and was accompanied by two young men named Gorman, natives of Pallas. Observing the hostile demeanour of the people, he left early; but the Gormans, on leaving, were pursued and stoned. They were knocked down and severely cut, and had to run for their lives three-quarters of a mile to Berkery's house, where they arrived covered with blood and bruises. Information was taken before Mr. Clifford Lloyd, resident magistrate, against two men named Byrne and Ryan, and the prisoners were committed for trial at the Assizes, bail being refused."

It must be recollected that this is the description, not of a policeman, nor of any magistrates, but of this so-called independent paper. I think that if the account be correct, it will be admitted to be quite possible that Mr. Clifford

Lloyd may have acted as he did for reasons altogether independent of a personal spite against individuals. Doubtless, after a very hard struggle, Mr. Clifford Lloyd has made it much more difficult in that district than it formerly was to stone a man and cover him with blood with impunity. I feel bound to refer to another case in simple justice to an individual. The hon. Member for the City of Cork alleged that a person named Thomas Quinn, who had been a witness against Sub-Inspector Carter, of Claremorris, in a seduction case, had been arrested under the Coercion Acts. Before the hon. Member made that assertion, he should have made himself acquainted with, at all events, the main facts of the case.

MR. PARNELL said, that he had had no information with respect to them.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Then I shall be glad to give him the necessary information on the subject. The official account of the matter which I have received is as follows:—

“The action was brought at Quarter Sessions. In charging the jury, the chairman said he believed it was a concocted case. But the jury found for the plaintiff—£15 damages and costs. The Sub-Inspector appealed to the Assizes, when the decree at Quarter Sessions was reversed. The Judge (Judge Fitzgerald) said, in dismissing the case on its merits—‘If ever there was a case to be dismissed on its merits this was one.’ Thomas Quinn, of Claremorris, since arrested as a suspect, did give evidence against the Sub-Inspector at the Quarter Sessions. He was not summoned as a witness; but jumped up in court and stated he saw the Sub-Inspector cross a gate with the girl at 11 o’clock at night. The County Court Judge told him he did not believe a word of it.”

There can be no doubt that if a man enforces the law, there will be created a hatred against him, and attempts will be made to injure him. Surely, the House will agree with me that the Government, under such circumstances, would have been very much to blame had they determined to dismiss a man merely because charges of that nature, which the evidence had disproved, had been brought against him. The reason of Quinn’s giving evidence, therefore, was not the cause of his arrest.

MR. PARNELL asked, if it was true that Quinn was not allowed to appear at the second trial because of his incarceration?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: No doubt, he was in prison; but if it had been thought

desirable by the parties to call him he would have been permitted to attend. That has been allowed in other cases, and would be repeated in all where necessary. Of the next two charges made, one is that we have arrested men whom magistrates would have committed for trial and juries would have convicted. I will not detain the House long in answering this charge; indeed, it is scarcely necessary to do so. The truth is, that it was because witnesses were deterred from giving evidence by intimidation, even though they had been injured themselves, and because very few juries, from sympathy, would convict, that we asked for the Act; and we have put it in force only when we believed there was no other way of preventing outrage. To complain, therefore, of the Government putting it in force is simply to go over the ground again for its passing; and such facts, if anything, greatly strengthen all the arguments with which the Bill was brought forward. There are, however, happily, one or two places in Ireland, and especially in County Mayo, in which we see encouraging signs of a change. The hon. Member for Mayo has alluded to the conviction of a man named Gordon by a Mayo jury, on what he seemed to think insufficient evidence; but, on the contrary, the offence was clearly proved by two policemen, who heard him make a speech to an excited crowd, recommending the murder of an individual he named.

MR. O’CONNOR POWER: Why did not they stop him, and take him into custody?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Stop him! I do not know how they could, unless they had put their hands over his mouth. That, however, would not have stopped him, because the words were already out. The hon. Member seems to think it a small or trivial matter to incite to murder. I can assure the hon. Member that I think it no trivial matter openly to incite to murder, especially in that county. We have had too much experience of that; we have had murders in County Mayo that make such speeches very important and very dangerous, and the speech in question was one of them, and was one of which it was impossible not to take notice. Well, the jury convicted the man; and I confess it was with very great pleasure

and surprise that I heard of that conviction. I am assured that nothing could have been clearer than the evidence against him; but there have been other cases quite as clear, in which no convictions have followed, and therefore I look upon it as a very encouraging sign that in County Mayo the law-abiding feeling is too strong for the law-breakers. Still, though this is encouraging, there are other facts that are not encouraging. If we may at all judge by our experience of the Cork Assizes, we know that if ever this Act was necessary it is still necessary. I am sorry to say, in many parts of Ireland, and especially in parts of County Cork. It really is almost wasting the time of the House to complain of the arrests of men who might have been brought before a jury, when the great ground of arrest under the Act all along has been that juries cannot be depended upon to convict in these agrarian cases. Now, I wish just to explain why men have not always been brought before the magistrates. There have been cases in which the evidence was so clear and distinct and so convincing that we knew the magistrate must commit for trial; but I must state frankly and candidly that which I am sorry to state—that, in many instances, a committal in which bail was taken only meant a most disastrous triumph for the law-breakers over the law. It simply amounted to this—that when the Assizes came on there would be no chance of a conviction, and that the man was held up as a hero among other law-breakers from the time he was arrested up to the time of his liberation. The hon. Member for Mayo says that we are keeping in prison some men whose sentences would have expired if they had been tried by the Common Law. I do not deny that, in some instances, that may be the case; but these are cases of intimidation, and will anyone compare intimidation such as we know it to be in Ireland with the same offence in England or any other country? It must be remembered that the great present evil of social life in Ireland is intimidation; that is the real ground upon which the law is defied, that has deterred witnesses from giving evidence, and has made it difficult to obtain convictions from juries, and has thus been the main cause of the Protection Act. The next charge is very remarkable. We are told

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that we ought not to have arrested men because they were respectable. The hon. Member for Cork City (Mr. Daly) says that in that county the most respectable man, if he takes part in the Land agitation, is at once seized and cast into prison. But I may say that he would not have been so arrested, although he might have taken part in that agitation, unless there was reason to believe that in taking such a part he had at the same time either committed or incited others to commit acts of violence and outrage. I can only say it appears to me that the meaning which the word "respectable" bears in Ireland is very different from that which it bears in England. When one or two hon. Gentlemen came to see me about certain arrests, and said that the persons arrested were most respectable men, I thought at first that the term attached to personal character, moral character, or personal virtues, and that they were men respectable for their virtues or for some moral qualities; but I have since found that the real and ostensible meaning was their social position—their business position in the world—the hon. and gallant Member for Galway (Major Nolan), for example, complaining of the arrest of men whose business was interfered with. I must really differ from my hon. and gallant Friend the Member for Galway, and say that the fact of a man being respectable because he is engaged in business is no reason whatever why his offences should be overlooked. An ingenious argument was also used yesterday to show that the arresting of men of good position, whose business would be interfered with, would make the Act unpopular. Well, there may be no ground for an arrest, and then it is intelligible that a man should not be arrested; but it is not to be expected that an offender should be let off because he is influential and respectable in his neighbourhood. Whoever these respectable men may be they cannot be protected by their position. [Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR: We never said that.] I believe it was so stated yesterday, both by the hon. and gallant Member for Galway (Major Nolan) and the hon. Member for Cork City (Mr. Parnell). The latter hon. Member sought to make out his case by showing that many of the men arrested were labourers, land-stewards, shopkeepers, and three shoe-

makers; but the mere fact of their being so employed surely cannot be expected to excuse them from arrest if they are found to be persons who committed outrage or incited to outrage or murder. I dare say I shall be reminded of my statement, when I brought the Bill forward, that in my opinion the men who committed the outrages were village tyrants and—I believe I called them so—dissolute ruffians. Well, I still believe it; but hon. Members must not expect me to give the proofs of that assertion. They will see why. It is quite enough to arrest men without trial upon sufficient grounds, and to state a part of their offence, without making special charges against their character, and, therefore, I shall refrain from doing so; but anything more absurd than the counter-statement of many hon. Members opposite, that because the persons arrested are what they call respectable people they must, therefore, be virtuous people, and incapable of committing a crime, I never heard in my life. It is very curious how that remark of mine was taken; and the first retort was that I used that hard language of all the Land Leaguers, whereas I specially confined its application to the planners and perpetrators of outrages, and I stated over and over again that I thus characterized only those who committed or planned outrages. Then I was told I intended it to apply to all who attended land meetings. But now the ground is shifted, and I am told—“Because you have arrested certain people who are, according to our definition, respectable persons, even though you have a reasonable suspicion against them, you should have let them alone.” Whether he was respectable, either in the one sense or in the other, no man has been arrested without the Lord Lieutenant or myself, and almost always both of us, having very reasonable grounds of suspicion that he had committed this crime which is punishable by law. When we see that a man has a good character, we ask for more stringent proofs than we should otherwise require to show that he ought to be arrested. Possibly some persons have been arrested who previously stood well, and deservedly so, with their neighbours, but who, being carried away by the violence of the agitation, committed acts which brought them within the

scope of the Act of Parliament, and we cannot release them from the consequences of their acts even on account of their previous character. The House should recollect that such a man is all the more dangerous because he is more likely to influence his neighbourhood than a man of bad character. I now come to the last charge which is made against us in the working of this Act. It was said we made use of the Act to arrest Land Law reformers and Constitutional speakers. Before I go into that question, however, let me say a word or two as to the actual statistics of what we have done, for I think the House has a right to ask us for them. On the 1st of August the number of persons in prison was 192; and that is also, I believe, the number of persons in prison at the present date, because, although nine arrests have been made this month, there has been an equal number of discharges. Before the month of August 16 men were discharged, and one man was convicted, making 209 altogether who had been imprisoned. I think there is an impression on the minds of many hon. Members that we have only professed to arrest the majority of these men because they had in vague terms incited the people to commit crimes. Now, I have drawn up a sort of analysis which shows that 16 persons were suspected of murder, 10 for shooting at the person, 22 of assaults or riot, 44 of unlawfully assembling to attack houses or of night attack.

MR. PARNELL: What for? How many of them are for night attacks?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I cannot tell; but if the hon. Member desires the information I will find out. Twelve persons were arrested for unlawfully assembling to disturb the peace, and four for obstructing the law.

MR. HEALY: That does not include the whole of them.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: The hon. Member for the City of Cork said we had only arrested 14 persons for intimidation and sending threatening letters, or causing them to be sent. The number is really 20. But a mere suspicion that a man had written a threatening letter was not considered to be a ground for his arrest. It must have been shown that the threatening letter was part of an organized system of intimidation, and

was likely to intimidate. The hon. Member seems to complain that we have arrested only nine persons for maiming cattle. The reason is that it is exceedingly difficult to attach suspicion to those people who have committed the offences, inasmuch as such crimes are generally committed at a time when it is almost impossible to obtain information. Eight persons have been arrested for incendiary fires; and now, I think, I have gone over nearly the whole. One hundred and seventy-one out of the 209 prisoners under the Act were arrested upon grounds upon which if evidence had not been withheld we could have brought them before a jury on an indictment for being principal or accessory in the respective acts of which they were suspected. That leaves 38 persons who were arrested for incitement; 25 of whom were apprehended for special incitements, and 13 for what I may call general incitements—namely, incitements to commit outrage made by speech or writing. The latter are cases in regard to which we have no right to plead the danger and difficulty of giving the names of the persons upon whose information the prisoners were arrested. It is open speaking, and the only question is whether it is open speaking of a sort for which men ought to be arrested. I grant that is a reason for arrest concerning which the House ought to be very jealous, and about which the Government are bound to give explanation. When I brought in the Bill I hoped and believed there would be no such cases; but I am sorry to say I have been greatly disappointed. [Mr. HEALY: Hear, hear!] It is not my fault that I am disappointed. Whilst it will be detaining the House I should like to give the grounds upon which, in one or two cases, we found it necessary to enforce the Act. I ought to say that in no case has a man been arrested on such a charge for anything he had done before the passing of the Act. The man whom we first arrested for an outrage of this kind was Mr. Michael P. Boyton. Was it possible for us to avoid arresting him? He was guilty, not of incitement to a special outrage, but of a general instigation to outrage. Mr. Boyton said—

"We have seen plenty of them (landlords and agents) that deserve to be shot at any man's hands. I have always denounced the commission of outrages by night, but meet him

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in the broad daylight, and if you must blow his brains out, blow it out in the daytime. It will be your duty to punish these people (the landlords) for any misuse of their power. Don't be afraid of the Government or the police, but teach that man (the land-grabber) to be afraid of you. It is the intention of the Government to prop up the landlords that you have pledged me here to-day to destroy. You must continue the struggle until we get rid of the landlords in this Irish nation for ever—that is what we want. Any policeman that enters your house between sunset to-night and to-morrow, you can kill him if you choose. If they (the police) come at night, and you have an old musket or an old pistol, and your wife or daughter is frightened you can blow out his brains. Teach your children to grow up in the love of God and hatred of English misgovernment and oppression. If we saw a fair prospect for something better, we would not be afraid to sacrifice our liberty first and afterwards our lives in its attainment."

Although I hold that we ought not to arrest a man for a free and fair public speech, yet I think we should have been simply making fools of the House if, after applying for and obtaining the Coercion Act from the House, we had permitted such a speech to be made without exercising the powers we had obtained.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: When and where was the speech delivered? I never heard of it before.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: On the 5th of March, 1881, at Killorglin, in the county of Kerry, just after the passing of the Act. Mr. Boyton was the organizer of the Land League, and he was succeeded by Mr. Thomas Brennan. On the 23rd of May we found it necessary to arrest Mr. Brennan, and I may say that, by that time, much more careful speeches were delivered. The care, however, with which they were delivered did not prevent their ill effect; in fact, to some extent, there was a new interpretation of language, which was well understood by both speaker and hearer. It was evident from what happened that more was meant to be conveyed by certain speeches than appeared to be meant. Mr. Brennan said—

"You have still to make the country hotter; you must make it impossible for the landlords, assisted as they are by soldiers and police, to collect rent."

At a later stage, Mr. Brennan said—

"Let every man in Ireland who pays rent only pay it when he is forced to pay it at the bayonet's point."

If such a speech as that had been de-

livered two or three years ago, probably we should have taken no notice of it; but we must bear in mind what significance it has now. The speech is really an instruction to the people to resist until the rent is collected at the point of the bayonet. [Mr. PARNELL dissented.] Does the hon. Member mean to say that if he were to make such a speech it would not have a very serious effect upon an Irish audience?

MR. PARNELL: The meaning of that speech is perfectly well known in Ireland. It is entirely different from the interpretation which the right hon. Gentleman and others have put upon it.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I need hardly cite the speeches of Mr. Gordon, for the hon. Member (Mr. Parnell) himself thinks he spoke too strongly. The hon. Member, in his famous speech at Ennis, which was a sort of prelude to the agitation, did not set an example of temperate language. He called upon his adherents to condemn any man whom they might consider to have aided in an unjust eviction by taking the vacant farm, to the loss not only of his money, but to a life of absolute misery — to suffering greater than that of any person we have arrested, or that anyone of the evicted people endured. It was, in short, such a punishment as would not be given by any Court of Law in any civilized country. Upon that speech we tried in vain to bring the ordinary law to bear in Dublin. Everyone will remember the failure of that prosecution, and that, as a consequence, other speeches of a violent nature were made. When we remember this, I do not think it lies with the hon. Member to rebuke those who followed him for the violent language they had used. Passing over the minor offenders whom we did not think it worth while to touch, I come to the speech of one Bartholomew Finn. This person, whom we arrested on a charge of inciting to murder, addressed a meeting at Mahanagh, County Sligo, in the following terms:—

“Will you spring to your feet and settle this question the only way it can be settled? The French settled their question. They acted like men: they hanged their landlords to the nearest tree, or shot them down like snipe in September. It strikes me that you will be driven by exorbitant rents, you will be forced to fly to the hill-side, unsheath your sword, and win your rights.”

[Mr. HEALY: Hear, hear!] Well, would

the hon. Member think it right to make that speech in Ireland? [Mr. HEALY: I would please myself.] Of course, in that case, we could not sit patiently by and listen to such language as that, with the powers we had given us. The hon. Member's cheer obliges me to refer to something he said in this House a few days ago. [Mr. HEALY: Hear, hear!] He made a speech in the House of Commons—

MR. HEALY: I rise to Order. I beg to ask if the right hon. Gentleman is in Order in referring to previous debates this Session?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: The hon. Member was in the House when the Speaker stated that this debate might be an exception to the rule. Indeed, the hon. Member for the City of Cork based his accusations very much upon my speech in introducing the Coercion Bill. However, I do not press that point. I take it the hon. Member is sorry he made that speech, and does not want any allusion made to it. Now, supposing such a speech had been made in Ireland to an excited crowd, and supposing the person who delivered it attempted to guard himself from the consequences of the talking of shooting landlords and bailiffs, by saying it was a quotation, is there a single Member in the House who does not know how the speech would be interpreted in Ireland? What would have been its effect? Could any person suppose that the hon. Member would be sufficiently exonerated from its consequences by saying that he had merely made a quotation? I do not think the hon. Member would have made that speech in Ireland. In saying this, let me not be misunderstood. I am not reflecting upon the hon. Member's courage, on the ground that he knew he was safe in making that speech in the House. I say it, because I believe that he has some sense of responsibility for what he says in Ireland. However, I think it right to warn the hon. Member that if such a speech were made in Ireland we should be obliged to take notice of it. I now take the cases of Murphy and O'Connor, who were arrested for treasonable practices; but the grounds of their arrest were speeches, and their cases consequently come within this category. Mr. Murphy, who, I see, is a Town Councillor, took the chair at a meeting of the Cork Land League, and,

according to the report in *The Freeman's Journal*, spoke as follows:—

"Nine-tenths of the police force in Ireland were drawn from the farming community, and he now appealed to the farmers in that room and the farmers throughout Ireland who might have a brother, a nephew, or a son, or a cousin, or a friend in the force to ask him to leave it. He had read the oath given to policemen in Dublin Castle, and he knew that it was a very solemn thing to infringe that oath; but if there was anything to sanction the breaking of an oath, it was duty to country, and duty to country ranked next to duty to God Himself. He would say now that that sacrifice was demanded, and he would say on conviction that that oath was more honoured in the breach than in the observance."

That, in my opinion, was a treasonable speech, for it was clearly an exhortation to the police to break their oath. O'Connor said, practically, the same thing—

"The chairman's remarks with regard to the police were very well-timed. He wished to point out that there was at present, in collection, a fund which would be used for the purpose of aiding and assisting any man in whom the early teaching he got would predominate, who would respond, as it were, to his mother's milk and leave the force. Let them not for a moment take into account the violation of their oaths. They were only bound to keep their oaths as long as they kept their places in the force; but as to leaving the force, they had the opinion of a great Constitutionalist, who said that when a just oath clashed with allegiance to a man's country he was not bound to keep it."

We know very well that one of the chief features in the agitation that has been carried on has been that of frequent attempts, usually, and, as a matter of consequence, secretly carried on, to induce the police, by all sorts of allurements, to forsake their duty. We also know that the police have shown in these circumstances the most wonderful loyalty and devotion, and we were bound to protect them from such attempts. That one of the offenders in this case should have been a Town Councillor, and a man who was otherwise entitled to be considered "respectable," was all the more reason for our taking action. I think I have now replied to the different charges made with respect to our working of the Act, and I wish to make a few observations with regard to the extent to which the Act has been worked. We obtained our extraordinary powers on March 2. In that month we arrested 35 persons; in April, 19; in May, 60, but discharged 4; in June, 73, but discharged 6; in July, 22, but dis-

charged 6, and 1 was convicted; so that on the 1st of August there were 192 persons in prison. That, I believe, is also the present number. Well, we have been told by the hon. Member for Glasgow (Mr. Anderson) and others that the Act is a failure. I believe, for my part, that without it we should either have had a much larger number of outrages, or there would have been no occasion for outrages—the unwritten law would have ruled Ireland. Here let me quote a few statistics of outrages. I am not going to include threatening letters, which, as a means of intimidation, are extensively used in lonely parts of Ireland. I have had some personal experience of them myself, and I suppose so have many others; but I do not think they are so trivial in Ireland as in this country. In Ireland they are generally the forerunner of a violent attack upon some individual; but I omit them, because I do not think they are a sufficient test of the amount of agrarian crime. Agrarian outrages began to increase very much in October of last year. There were in that month, not including threatening letters, 114 cases; in November, 219; and in December, 384. In January they began to go down. There were then 188. I believe it was felt that Parliament must meet and try to do something. In February, when it was known that the Act must be passed, they fell to 90. In March, the Act still exercising a deterrent effect, they fell to 82. Then they began to increase again. I believe they increased for two reasons. The first was that we treated the prisoners very well in prison. [*Laughter.*] That we did treat them very well is pretty clear, from the fact that no attempt has been made to charge us with cruelty. The second and principal reason was that we were exceedingly careful and sparing in our first arrests. I was in hope that that course would suffice. The number of cases in which we refused to arrest was large, and a feeling seemed to have sprung up that we were not in earnest. As a necessary result, we were obliged to apply the Act more strictly. In April the outrages—again not counting threatening letters—numbered 196; in May 199; in June 207; but in July they fell to 159; and in the first half of the present month they were only 66. Having said so much with regard to the working of

the Act, which I think is due to the House, I must say a word or two with regard to the future action of the Government, as far as we can judge at present. The hon. Member for Glasgow, in a speech of most excellent tone, and other hon. Members, not especially from Ireland, have asked, in view of the passing of the Land Bill that we should consider the question of the release of the prisoners now detained by the Government. In answer to my hon. Friend, I would say there are two classes of prisoners. There are some, but not many, whom I do not think my hon. Friend the Member for Glasgow would ask to be released. Some men have been arrested because they are believed to have been engaged in organized attempts at murder. There are one or two places in which we believe secret societies are at work quite as vigorously and destructively as ever in former times in Westmeath. We have, for instance, arrested on reasonable suspicion of complicity in murder, nine men about the district of Loughrea; and in and about Loughrea there have been four murders. I do not think my hon. Friend the Member for the City of Glasgow would say that because of the passing of the Land Bill we should liberate men who we thought were engaged in organized attempts at murder until we are satisfied that the operation of these secret societies has come to an end. But the majority of those who have been arrested were arrested on account of their being engaged in carrying out by violence an organized system of intimidation. The question is, whether we should liberate all these men? I am sorry to say that, having regard to the safety of the country, I do not think we should. What are the dangers against which we have to contend? We have to deal with a most determined and a most powerful agitation. The ostensible object of that agitation, as I have already stated, is to replace the written law by the unwritten law of the Land League. The result has been open resistance to the officers of the law, or secret outrages, making it dangerous to obey the law of the land, and dangerous not to obey the unwritten law. As regards open resistance to the law, I am hopeful, for I am thankful to believe that we have not the difficulties to contend with now that we had. By taking

care that in all cases of expected resistance the Sheriff should inform the heads of the police, and that they should take care that a sufficient force should accompany the Sheriff, we have secured that that resistance which appeared to be likely to be very dangerous has much decreased. We have also thought it our duty to warn the people in the neighbourhood as to what the effect of resistance to the law would be. In that way, I believe we have been able to quell open resistance, where it was expected, without experiencing, at any time, as we thought we should have done, the dangers arising from a bloody collision. There was, it is true, a case in Mayo in which a policeman was killed, and two of the attacking parties were killed; but, beyond that case, there has been but little serious fighting between the people and the guardians of the public peace. That case was more the mob unexpectedly attacking the police than an engagement, as it was a mob of persons attacking three policemen, one of whom, as I have said, was killed. That we have not experienced such collisions has been a great relief to me; and I hope I shall still be able to avoid such a collision. At the same time, I must secure that the law shall be obeyed; and, when sending a force to attain that result, if resistance is made, force must be used. The other danger is in secret outrages. If we were to see an immediate probability that they would cease under the operation of the Land Bill, nothing would be more delightful to the Government than to open the prison doors and let the prisoners go free. It has been said that the Land Bill should have a fair chance. But is there, I would ask, any attempt to give it a fair chance? I hardly think, from speeches made in this House, that there is an intention to give it a fair chance. I do not wish to deal with those speeches. I refer to the speeches made last Monday night. I think they were made under a feeling of irritation at the prospect of the Land Bill passing; but now, as that has been fulfilled, and it is on the point of becoming law, I hope it will have a fair trial. But speeches have been made out of the House, as well as in it. The hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) made a speech at a meeting of the Land League, a report of which appeared in *The Freeman's Journal* of

July 25. After stating his reasons for thinking that the Land League would be more likely to give a fair verdict than the Court, he said—

"If the Court did not establish a fair rent, what satisfaction would the farmer have? He would have none. But if the League declared what was a fair rent, and if the League declared that only a fair rent should be paid, the League gave him a remedy. If the landlord evicted him no man would take the land."

Well, what does that mean? It means that if the policy of the Land League be carried out, it will prevent any man from taking land from which a tenant has been evicted. [Mr. HEALY: Why did not you arrest me?] I understood the hon. Member to say that that would be the working of the policy of the Land League. That will be understood, and the meaning of it is that the working of this policy will be by intimidation; not merely by trying to make men outcasts and moral lepers, not merely by sending threatening letters, but by actual violence and intimidation, men are to be prevented from taking land in cases where the Land League say there has been an unjust rent. Therefore, I say to those hon. Members who are anxious—not more anxious than we are—that we should open the prison doors, that before we can do so we must see what power the hon. Member and those who think with him have to keep up this agitation. Again, there was a Land League meeting last Tuesday. I read the report of the meeting with great interest. The mover of the first resolution said that if the Land Bill of 1881 should pass into law the Land League would go on as if it never existed. He also said that he believed that, under that Bill, the tenant farmer would be far worse off than under the Land Act of 1870. That appears to me to show that we shall have a dangerous agitation still going on, organizing intimidation, if it is able to do so. We have, however, an opportunity of finding out what are the intentions of the leaders of this agitation by reading *The Irish World*, which is the chief organ of the Land League in America. Now, I look at *The Irish World* of the 6th of August. I do not suppose hon. Members will deny that it is the organ of the Land League. [An hon. MEMBER: Not the official organ.] No; not the official organ, perhaps, but a very influential

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one. I find in the very number from which I am about to quote the statement:—"Land League Fund.—Subscriptions received this week by *The Irish World* making a total of \$135,000." I have made an analysis of the subscriptions received for the funds of the Land League, for I wished to see to what extent the Irish people give material and influential help to the Land League agitation. I find that the amount received for the agitation during the months of June and July was £10,907. Of this, the subscriptions received by *The Irish World* amount to £4,800; other American subscriptions, £4,543; subscriptions from Great Britain, £81; from Ireland, £163. [Mr. BARRY: The landlords have it.] Nearly half comes from *The Irish World*, about nine-tenths from America, and less than 1½ per cent from Ireland. Hon. Members may be proud of it; but never was there before an agitation the means of carrying on which were provided to such a great extent from places outside of the country, and to so infinitesimally small an extent from sources within it, and from the inhabitants themselves. I think I have established the claim of *The Irish World* to be considered an authority for one section, at least, of the Land League agitation. Here is a passage from a long article in a publication which is circulated everywhere in Ireland, and very often given away—

"If it" (the Land Bill) "is accepted by the Irish in lieu of what they have been demanding at every meeting since the first one held at Irishtown, then, indeed, the Land League may furl its banner and acknowledge itself beaten, not by the power of England, but by the cowardice of those whom it has sought to free from the yoke of landlordism. . . . But we hope better things from them. They have learned that no mere modification of landlordism will cure Ireland of the disease that has so long sapped her vitality. . . . Gladstone by this time is probably congratulating himself on having so successfully laid the spectre that so startled the land-thieves of Ireland and England. No time ought to be lost in dispelling his delusion. This can be effectually done by Ireland resolving not to give to the land-thief any part of the coming harvest. . . . Let Ireland's determination to hold the coming harvest be her answer to the man who, under the guise of a 'benefactor,' would rivet still closer the chains of landlordism which have so long bound her to poverty and misery. . . . Remember, there has as yet been nothing like a general strike against rent. The isolated instances of resistance to landlordism have been but mere skirmishes. But, comparatively insignificant as

they have been, they have tested the power of the English Government in a way that has shown that it would be utterly incapable of putting down a general strike, extending from one end of the island to the other."

Thus, we are not only told what we are to expect from this influential organ of the Land League, but that we shall be too weak to resist it. Surely, to say that is hardly consistent with asking us to give up some of our power, as hon. Members representing the Land League do now. The same article goes on to say—

"If, then, this strike be inaugurated, the coming autumn, by a firm refusal on the part of the Irish people to hand over to the land-thief any portion of the harvest, there can be no doubt about their gaining a victory that will be a death-blow to landlordism."

I give these extracts to show the House what we still have to contend with, and what will be endeavoured to be done. I do not say the effort will be successful. There are hopeful signs. Providence has been pleased to bless Ireland with a good harvest. I expect the harvest to be too good to hold; that it will be too large for even those men who read these papers and hear these speeches, more or less open, to be induced to follow these dishonest counsels. Do not let me be supposed to be casting too great a reproach on the Irish nation; but there is a great want of moral courage in that country. That appears to be the great want of Ireland; but it is, like many other faults of Ireland, the effect of a small country being tied to a big one. [*Loud cheers.*] I call upon those who cheer this remark to do their utmost to raise that spirit in Ireland which exists in England, which is not merely protection in England against the exaction of any Government or any unjust laws, but against intimidation by any individual or any organized system. But, notwithstanding that there is this moral cowardice in many parts of Ireland, I have heard of very many cases of touching honesty in which men, fearing to pay their debts on account of the intimidation of the officers of the Land League around them, have gone stealthily and paid what they owed. [Mr. O'KELLY: Cowardice.] [*Laughter.*] The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) surely does not laugh at that. [Mr. O'KELLY: Is it moral courage?]

MR. SPEAKER: If the interruption by the hon. Member for Wexford con-

tinues to be so frequent I must take Notice of it.

MR. J. COWEN: May I explain, Sir? It was not the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) who interrupted. The interruptions came from the hon. Member for Roscommon (Mr. O'Kelly).

MR. HEALY: It does not matter. I do not care a pin.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: The bountiful harvest will strengthen honest men in their determination. But there is another hope for Ireland. Notwithstanding *The Irish World* and those who circulate it, notwithstanding all the money which comes from *The Irish World* and which is spent in this agitation, I still believe that the Land Act will be too strong for the Land League. Until now there has been an apparent justification among the tenants of Ireland of much that has been done—but no justification before the House, or before those whose duty it was to carry out the law, because the law must be carried out, or anarchy is the result; but it was stated with some degree of truth, though with much exaggeration, that there were very many cases of unjust rent, and that there were no legal means of getting an unjust rent turned into a just rent. That gave a certain excuse, though no justification, for Irish tenants looking to this organization for a support which the laws were not supposed to afford. The law will now give it. [Mr. HEALY: We shall see.] The law will declare that an unjust rent shall be made just. The hon. Member for Wexford says—"We shall see." Let him and those who act with him use their influence with their friends in America to induce them to stand aside a little, and let the Irish people see, and before long we shall be able to open the prison doors. I have alluded to speeches which have been made here and outside of this House. Not even all the Land Leaguers take that line. Other speeches have been made on this subject; and I cannot help referring to one which was delivered only yesterday by a most influential person, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel. I cannot allude to his speech without saying that I very much regret some part of the course which the Archbishop of Cashel has taken. But no one doubts his influence or his sympathy with the Irish tenants. If the hon. Members for the City of Cork and Wex-

ford, and other hon. Members who have, or think they have, influence in Ireland, were to take the part that Archbishop Croke is taking, many of our difficulties would be removed. What does the Archbishop say?—

"He did not know what the exact provisions of the Bill now were; but he had no hesitation in saying that if the Bill was substantially what it was when presented to the Upper House by Mr. Gladstone and his Colleagues, he would strongly recommend the people to give it a fair trial."

That is all that we ask for. [Mr. HEALY: Hear, hear!] I am delighted that we have the hon. Member for Wexford's statement that he will give it a fair trial.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, that the hon. Member for Wexford had cheered, not only the remark that the Bill should have a fair trial, but the further remark that that was all the Government asked for.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: That is all we ask for at the present moment. Archbishop Croke went on to say—

"And to accept it, not, if they liked, as a final settlement of the Land Question, but, at all events, as a great boon and a great blessing—as a Bill calculated to do immeasurable good to the tenant farmers of Ireland."

Ever since Lord Russell received the name of "Finality John" we could not expect a man to speak of finality in human affairs. Archbishop Croke ended by saying—"Their attitude would be an attitude of observation." ["Hear, hear!" from the Irish Members.]

"They would see what good the Bill was likely to do; but, as it had been offered in a gracious, just, kindly, statesmanlike spirit, they should accept it with gratitude."

There are two influences at work. There is the influence of a good harvest, the influence of the Land Bill, and the influence of many influential men who have taken part in this agitation, doing their utmost to put down outrages and the system of intimidation which has existed. On the other side, there is the baneful influence to which I have referred, and the question is—Which of the two would prove the strongest? What must be our course? Until the sentiment expressed in a "Hear, hear!" which we have just heard from the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy), there has been very little indication of any such opinion as that expressed by Archbishop Croke on

the part of the Land League Members. Does anyone think that any Englishman would wish to retain these coercive powers if they could help it? Does anyone believe that the Government wish to detain these men in gaol? No one could believe that any Gentleman holding the position I do could wish to keep them in prison. If anybody does think that, nothing that I can say will convince him. What is our duty? The duty of the Government is to protect personal property and industry, and to free men from violence and intimidation; and the passing of the Land Bill into law does not relieve us from the fulfilment of that duty. This House—the people of Great Britain would blame us, and all law-abiding people in Ireland—and they are a vast number more than we have any notion of—would blame us if we were to disregard these duties because of the Land Bill being placed on the Statute Book. In the ensuing months, and until Parliament meets again, I earnestly hope that such will be the state of things, that I may be able to meet it again under different circumstances, and without having to put the Coercion Act into operation; but if it be necessary, in keeping up the struggle of law and order against outrages, to use this power, then the Government dare not divest themselves of it. Their duty will be in each case to consider its merits, and to let any individuals out of prison when they could safely be discharged; but as regards any general release, and as regards any special release, whatever may be our wish—whatever may be the honest desire of some of the supporters of the Government—while this power is necessary to keep order and maintain the law and protect persons and property, we cannot divest ourselves of it.

MR. GIBSON: Sir, I desire to occupy the attention of the House for a few moments only. I do not think that anyone will regret that this debate has been introduced; and I am satisfied that if the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) presses his Motion to a division, he will find that the vast majority of the House on both sides cannot give it their support. When, originally, the Government asked for an increase of powers, it was felt by Parliament, after great consideration and ample debate, that the Government of the day had made out a case in favour of their being intrusted

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with these exceptional powers; and, Parliament having intrusted Government with these exceptional powers, we must trust them completely, subject to their own great responsibility. Everyone who has listened to the speech which has now been delivered by the Chief Secretary for Ireland must acknowledge that he spoke as a man who thoroughly recognized his responsibility, and was not afraid to show the country and the Irish Members how it was that he had fulfilled that responsibility in each particular case that came under his notice. The state of Ireland at the present moment, I regret to say it, is still such as to fill everyone with very great anxiety; and, unquestionably, at the present time at which I speak, the position of the country in many parts of it is very serious indeed. I should have been very glad if the passing of the measure which is so much associated with the name of the Prime Minister had been received in a way which would allay our anxiety; but, unfortunately, some of the utterances show that it has been received in a very different spirit. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland has referred to a speech delivered on the 16th of August by Mr. Lowden, in the Central Land League Committee. I took down one sentence not quoted by him. Mr. Lowden, referring to the Land Bill, said—

"The Land League would let it live as long as it could, but it was doomed to an early death; the League would go on as if it never existed, and if it did last, it would be only a curse."

I think language of this kind is to be deplored. The Bill now awaits the Royal Assent, and it would be desirable for all parties to wait and abide the result of its operation. For myself, I feel bound to say, having been in this House the open and fearless critic of its provisions, now that it is about to become law I shall not, by word or suggestion, say anything that may interfere with the operation of the measure. I should be glad if the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland could consider it consistent with his duty to give the country, during the Recess, particulars as to the state of crime in Ireland. If he could continue to furnish the ordinary sources of information with Returns of what I would fain hope would be a falling-off in outrages, I think it would be well. No one who

listened to the closing words of the right hon. Gentleman will doubt, I think, that he approaches the consideration of his new duties—or a new development of them—in a thoroughly reasonable spirit. Everyone must regard with the deepest pain the fact that it is necessary to confine, for an hour, a single Irishman in prison; and everyone who listened to the speech of the right hon. Gentleman will recognize that no one is more anxious than he is to welcome, at the earliest possible moment, any opportunity which would enable him to free those men now in confinement. But that is a matter which must be left to the absolute responsibility of the Government. The Government have now before them an interval which will elapse before the meeting of Parliament; and they would be acting with a great want of prudence if, for the sake of winning a little brief popularity, they were to recede from the strict lines of obvious duty. They discharge their duties under public supervision. They will be watched, on the one side, by the hon. Members who have spoken below the Gangway, in order that they may see that the Government do not exceed their duty; and, on the other hand, the whole Empire will watch the Government to see that they are strictly fulfilling their duty. I myself, as an Irishman, sincerely, anxiously hope that peace and tranquillity will soon fall upon my country; and, in any event, I trust that every loyal subject of the Queen, whether in England or Ireland, will earnestly support the Government in their endeavour to maintain law and order.

MR. REID said, that the right hon. and learned Gentleman (Mr. Gibson) was correct when he said the hon. Member for the City of Cork could expect to receive little support from any portion of the House. He (Mr. Reid) cordially agreed with the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland in hoping that the Land Bill would have a most beneficial effect in Ireland; but, at the same time, he hoped a measure of relief to the persons now in prison would be considered. He thought the right hon. Gentleman deserved every thanks for the manner in which he had discharged, under circumstances of very great difficulty, his very painful and unpleasant duties. He trusted the satisfactory influence of the Land Bill would enable the right hon.

Gentleman to bring to an end the exercise of a power which every generous man would wish to see abolished, but which had been only a necessary weapon against a wicked and abominable conspiracy. He would point out to the Government that, in his belief, the influence of the Land League had been greatly increased last autumn by the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill: the tenants, unable to pay excessive rents, and deprived, by the action of the House of Lords, of the temporary protection offered by that Bill, had, in despair, fled for succour to the Land League, the only body that appeared capable of protecting them. Hence that League had acquired an altogether different position in consequence of the folly of the Legislature, which enabled the League to obtain the sympathies of the people, and it was possible that the League might be still further strengthened by retaining men in prison who by many people in Ireland were regarded, however wrongly, as martyrs. These men were in a position with which everyone ought to sympathize, because they were men who had not been found guilty nor even tried—nay, who had no opportunity of being brought face to face with their accusers, or of offering evidence in disproof of the charges preferred against them. He did not consider that the slightest blame was to be cast upon Her Majesty's Government; but he hoped they would think over the matter with an earnest desire to relieve, as soon as possible, the state of irritation which prevailed in Ireland, for the universal feeling was that the operation of the Act should not be prolonged beyond the absolute necessities of the case. The Government could act without abandoning any of the power they at present possessed. He had, however, no doubt that the Government would carefully consider the question, and come to a wise decision. It was as an English Liberal Member, knowing what were the feelings of English Liberals upon the subject, that he ventured to make this appeal to Her Majesty's Government; and he hoped the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland would soon see his way towards acting upon it, and the sooner the better. Such a release would be accepted both in England and Ireland as a proper ac-

Mr. Reid

companiment to the message of peace conveyed by the Land Bill. It would be hailed with rejoicing by the people of this country, who were jealous of liberty, and it would be an indication to the people of Ireland that they were no longer to be governed by rifles and bayonets, but by just laws temperately administered, with the sole object of promoting their welfare.

MR. REDMOND said, that while grateful to the hon. and learned Member who had just sat down (Mr. Reid) for his philanthropic appeal to the Government on behalf of his imprisoned countrymen, he yet ventured to look at the question from a different point of view. The hon. and learned Gentleman stood there as an English Liberal and appealed for mercy to those unfortunate men; but in the Motion of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) there was not a single word about mercy, and the Irish Members made no such appeal. What they said was that if justice was to be at all regarded these men must be released from prison; and in their public speeches they went further, and said that what was called the remedial measure must fail so long as one of these men was detained in prison. So long as that was the case the peace of Ireland would be impossible. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland had given expression to an opinion in which he (Mr. Redmond) heartily concurred. The right hon. Gentleman stated that he wished the Irish would imitate the spirit of the people of England. If they were to do that, the speeches of those who joined in the Land League and other popular movements would be more extreme than they were at present. The spirit of Englishmen was a liberty-loving spirit, which had been bequeathed to them by their ancestors, and they would without delay sweep away any Ministry which proposed to take away the liberties of the country. In that he entirely agreed with the right hon. Gentleman, and would tell him that so long as these men were retained in prison, so long as the Coercion Act was allowed to create an irritating sore, so long would the Representatives of Ireland prolong and intensify a state of feeling which would be not only inconvenient and embarrassing to the Government, but also a

source of danger. The right hon. Gentleman had made a long speech descriptive of how the Coercion Act was being carried out; but he (Mr. Redmond) had not found any portion of it which proved that the result of the measure had been what he predicted it would be. Were there any facts to show that it had been successful? There were not. The right hon. Gentleman went into a defence of the arrests he had caused to be made under the provisions of that Act. The right hon. Gentleman took a number of cases of outrage; and, relying on that statement of facts, he argued that individual arrests were justifiable. Now, one of the pleas put forward for the Act was, that it was necessary to meet secret crime in Ireland that could not be otherwise met or coped with; but what did they find? Here they had 40 or 50 men arrested, not because of any secret crime, but on the charge that they took part in unlawful assemblies and riot. Surely these took place in the open day, in the presence of the police; and, therefore, the right hon. Gentleman could not pretend that he could not have got them convicted, or that it would be impossible to obtain evidence against them. Again, it could not be alleged it would prove a failure in their case, since they might have been brought before a magistrate and summarily convicted. He would pass by the sneer which the right hon. Gentleman made as regards the social respectability of the men under arrest. He stated that the fact of a man occupying a good social position was no reason why he should not be punished for his crime; and the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland, going further, stated that the fact of a man having a wife and family was no reason for his not being made to pay the penalty of his crime. That was manifest; but surely no one could say that those men were undergoing punishment for any crime. All the Government could say was that they were suspected. Now, there were good reasons why Government should be careful as to whom they arrested in Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman referred to the case of Mr. Brennan with horror painted on his benevolent countenance, and told the House that that gentleman's conduct was of such a character as to give rise to crime and outrage. But what was it Mr. Brennan said? He simply

advised the people not to pay any unjust rents until they were forced to do so at the point of the bayonet; and the right hon. Gentleman, knowing well that it was untrue, said that the man who used language like that desired to bring about a collision between the people and the military. The words had no such meaning. What they meant was that the tenants should not pay unjust rents until the sheriff, attended by a force of military and police, came upon the farm to compel them to do so. His (Mr. Redmond's) own words to the people, when advising them not to pay unjust rents, were, that the people should not meet violence by violence, nor expose themselves to the bayonet and buckshot. A great deal had been said about how the Land Act would be administered, and the right hon. Gentleman said that all he wanted for it was fair play and a fair trial; but it was impossible it could have a fair trial so long as the people found hanging over their head the dread of coercion, which was, in itself, an incentive to crime; but if they wished to create and foster animosity they would detain them in prison. As regarded the Land Act, he would not venture to say whether it was a bad or a good measure; but this he would say—the Irish people did not owe it to the Prime Minister. All the burning words which had been spoken by the Irish Members in respect to the condition of the tenants had been disregarded until the country was brought within a measurable distance of civil war; and then terror, not a feeling of justice towards the Irish people, wrung the measure, such as it was, from the Liberal Government. The Motion of the hon. Member for the City of Cork gave expression to the feeling which was uppermost in the minds of the Irish people. It would not do for Parliament to hold out to the Irish people remedial measures in one hand, while in the other they held aloft the whip with which to scourge them. The question now was, what was to be the future policy of Her Majesty's Ministers towards Ireland? Was it to be peace, or was it to be war? If it was to be peace, the Government must abandon their war establishments and release the suspected persons. It was yielded in cowardice, not in love, for it was the fruit of the peaceful agitation of the people of Ireland, who had learned at last one lesson from recent occur-

ences—namely, never to expect anything from the sense of justice and right of English political parties. They had learnt from bitter experience to rely only on their own exertions, determination, and courage. It was said by some that the people of Ireland owed a debt of gratitude to the First Lord of the Treasury. He (Mr. Redmond) would ask, What for? For establishing in Ireland a despotism the like of which was unknown even in Russia, or for passing a measure of reform which the right hon. Gentleman himself had acknowledged could not be withheld without danger to England and Ireland alike? In his opinion, the right hon. Gentleman had been guilty of conduct towards Ireland which would remain as an indelible blot upon his character as a wise statesman and humane man. He last year told the people of Ireland that the Government would prevent the eviction of families who were prevented by the act of God from paying their rent, by passing a Bill—the Compensation for Disturbance Bill—for the purpose; but when that measure was rejected by the House of Lords the right hon. Gentleman not only folded his arms and left the people to meet a sentence that came near to starvation, but he poured an army into Ireland to enforce a cruel and relentless law, which he had himself admitted to be unjust. The conduct of the Government had been impolitic and infatuated; and day by day they were making the Union between the two countries more hateful to the Irish people. Day by day men against whom the Government dared not frame legal accusations—men who, like “village Hampdens,” the petty tyrants of their fields withstood, were thrown like malefactors into prison. Was it to be wondered at if, in these circumstances, disturbance and outrage followed in the wake of coercion? It was impossible, under the circumstances, that he and the other Members of his Party should not rejoice over the failure of the Government, for they would never submit to national degradation. From Wexford, he was happy to say, there was not a single case of arrest under this miserable Bill. In fact, the county had not been proclaimed. This happy state of things he attributed to the fact that in Wexford the resident magistrate was a man of tact, judgment, and common sense. If men like Mr. Clifford

Mr. Redmond

Lloyd were sent to Wexford, in one week a disturbance would arise which would baffle the allaying powers of any Coercion Act that could be passed. Like his hon. Colleagues around him, he must complain of the scant information furnished by the Government in connection with the arrests that had taken place. He could only conclude, from the refusal of the Executive to give accurate information about the crimes which the incarcerated men were supposed to have committed, that the Government did not desire that it should be possible for them to prove their innocence. He wished, in conclusion, to address a few words to many English Members who voted in support of the Bill with heavy hearts and grave misgivings, but, at the same time, with a belief in the tales of outrage which were alleged by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and of trust also that the Act would be administered temperately, wisely, and judiciously—in a word, they took the course they did, believing in the right hon. Gentleman, and trusting in the Irish Executive. He would ask those hon. Members whether their expectations had been realized, and whether the arrests of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., and Father Sheehy showed that the intention of the Act was to deal solely with dissolute ruffians, village tyrants, and *mauvais sujets*? The fact that the Act had not been administered in the spirit which was indicated when it was introduced in the form of a Bill was shown by the action of the Government agents, and the Clifford Lloyds who were scattered broadcast over the country. It was impossible to suppose that the Government could secure respect for laws which were unjust, and it was worthy of remark that the passage of the Act had not pacified Ireland; but it had brought into disrespect those unjust laws which prevailed in Ireland. What, in effect, it brought about was the practical strengthening of the Land League, and it had deeply intensified the feelings of the Irish people generally in regard to, and in opposition to, the recent action of the Government. The course which had been taken by the Imperial Parliament had intensified the hatred with which the Irish race, both at home and abroad, regarded the government of their country by the present Government. He again asked Her Majesty's Advisers

whether the question was to be one of peace or war as far as Ireland was concerned; for, if their intentions were peaceful, they must, in the first place, repeal that Act—they must send back to their homes the 200 true-hearted Irishmen they had unjustly arrested as “suspects,” and subjected to the degradation of imprisonment under it; and, above all, they must not any longer hesitate to dismiss from Office the weak and tyrannical Minister who presided over the government of Ireland. Unless they did that he, at least, in his very humble capacity, would do everything that lay in his power to intensify and prolong the state of feeling in Ireland, which ultimately might prove a source of danger to England.

MR. BLAKE said, he could speak as a totally independent Member. He believed there were a few of his constituents who had been arrested; but with regard to the circumstances he had received no information. All he had received from his county had been a notice of eviction from his seat by most of the branches of the Land League in it; and, therefore, as he had said, he spoke in the almost unique position of a Liberal Member being totally independent alike of the Land League and the Government. He most earnestly joined in the appeal which had been made from both sides of the House to the Prime Minister, that he would act in what he (Mr. Blake) believed would be a wise and politic manner, by opening the doors of the prison house, so far as it was possible, to those political prisoners who were immured there. The Act which had been passed, and which he (Mr. Blake) thought would not have been possible without a certain amount of agitation, was, in his view, as wise, just, and generous a measure as was practicable, all circumstances considered, had been nobly pushed forward by the First Minister of the Crown; and he believed it was highly calculated to bring back peace, happiness, and prosperity to Ireland if it only received a fair trial. That, unquestionably, would be its natural effect under ordinary circumstances; he hoped such an effect would not be marred by keeping in prison a great many, if not nearly all the men, whose chief fault had been their anxious desire to assist in carrying out that measure. As an act not only of generosity, but of

sound policy, he recommended the Government to order the immediate release of the men they had imprisoned under the Coercion Act. A strong feeling prevailed in Ireland that the time had come for release; and deference should be given to this sentiment with as little delay as possible. So long as they were kept in prison—the men who injured their interests and sacrificed their liberty in order to obtain justice for the tenants—there would not be contentment or loyal feeling to the Government in Ireland.

MR. HOPWOOD said, he cordially joined with his hon. Friend the Member for Glasgow (Mr. Anderson) in his appeal to the Government for mercy for the “suspects” arrested under the Coercion Act. In common with his hon. Friend, he approached that measure of coercion with considerable repulsion; but he supported it, because he was convinced by the case made out by the Government that such a measure was necessary. While there were some hon. Members belonging to the Irish Party who were deserving of his warmest regard, there were others who were not entitled to the same measure of respect, when they were discussing who was to blame for what had happened, and who were to be set free from coercion; and he was as much convinced by the conduct of certain Members of that House, leaders of the Land League, who had no word of condemnation for outrages which hon. Gentlemen on that side strongly condemned. He, and many others, were also impressed by the promise of a remedial measure, which, by the way, received scant support from some hon. Members to whom he had just alluded; and when its fate hung in the balance last week that circumstance seemed to them a matter of congratulation. He was one of those who was proud of, and anticipated great things from, that measure; but there was one element which might interfere with its healing influence, and that was the conduct of some hon. Members of that House, who seldom disguised their sentiments, and to whom it was pretty sure to be a menace. When those hon. Gentlemen were making this appeal for mercy hon. Members ought not to be altogether influenced by the course they had pursued. It was true those Gentlemen might have a programme to carry out—namely, to produce utter disunion between the two

Kingdoms. If the object of those leaders was rebellion with a very fine veil over it, he could understand their opposition to remedial measures, he could understand their trying to set their country against the reception of remedial measures, and trying to promote discontent; but he could not envy them such a programme. But they were now discussing the propriety and expediency of releasing a number of unfortunate men. They had had an assurance from the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland that against some of the men in prison a case of inciting to murder had been made out. But he (Mr. Hopwood) was speaking not of those, but of men who, from love of Ireland, might have been impelled into an unfortunate course. If such men were released it would gratify England, and, no doubt, Ireland also. He knew the responsibility must rest with the Chief Secretary for Ireland; but he would appeal to his right hon. Friend whether the gravity of his position might not render him unnecessarily nervous. When one was closeted with policemen, though high in rank, every day, one became in time a policeman in a sort of way. That was something against which he (Mr. Hopwood) could say, from his experience of the administration of the Criminal Law, the right hon. Gentleman would do well to guard. The Chief Secretary for Ireland had told the House, on his responsibility, that, under the pressure of present circumstances, he did not see how he could let out those men. But suppose the right hon. Gentleman began with the men who were put in prison merely for violence of language, choosing those who had been the least so, and gave it to be understood that on the conduct of those who were let out would depend whether the rest would be released or not. In that way he thought the right hon. Gentleman might tentatively proceed; and in a short while he believed Kilmainham and the other prisons would not retain a political prisoner. What was the obstacle? The conduct of several hon. Gentlemen opposite, who were open to the suspicion that they did not want to see their countrymen released, and that they believed the fact of these men remaining in prison would add to the power of those who were pulling the wires of the existing

Mr. Hopwood

agitation. In that case, let it be thoroughly understood that the obstacle to the release of the imprisoned men was the conduct of the leaders of the Land League, who prevented the Government from gratifying their own feelings of mercy. He trusted the Chief Secretary for Ireland would be able to give effect to the suggestion he had made; and in doing so it would gratify a vast number of the supporters of the Government, and the bulk of the people of England, if Her Majesty's Government could do what the Prime Minister and some of his Colleagues had done more than 10 years ago in the case of the Fenian prisoners. What had been done then was a message of peace to the people of Ireland, and those who criticized it at first afterwards admitted its courage and wisdom. He therefore hoped the Government would see their way to act in that direction. To the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland he paid a willing tribute of respect. Though a statesman entitled on the formation of the present Cabinet to a more prominent position, he, nevertheless, consented to take an Office which was the least likely to be attended with honour, or to be softened by the gratitude or tenderness of the people. The right hon. Gentleman had, he (Mr. Hopwood) thought, administered the Office with a merciful consideration towards those whom he was called upon to govern, and he had remained at his post notwithstanding taunts, frequently vulgar and often insolent, and of such a nature that would not be addressed outside the House for fear of the retaliation which they might provoke; and he, therefore, maintained he ought to be thanked by all who had the good of the Empire at heart.

MR. LEAMY said, that the hon. and learned Member who had just spoken (Mr. Hopwood) had insinuated that some of the members of the Land League were deficient in courage. It was too soon, however, after the surrender in the Transvaal and the Battle of Majuba Hill, for Englishmen to make such a charge against the Irish. The hon. and learned Member had also thought fit to appeal for mercy for what he called the unfortunate men who were now in gaol under the Coercion Act; but there were men like Father Sheehy in prison who had rather rot there than owe their liberty

to the pleading of the hon. and learned Member. They still supported the Land League, and would continue to do so, although there was not the least doubt that if they chose to give up that Association the Government would be only too glad to set them at liberty. Like his hon. Friend the Member for the county (Mr. Blake), he (Mr. Leamy) wished to say a word about his own unique position. He represented a district proscribed, but in which no one had been arrested—namely, the city of Waterford. On a former occasion the Chief Secretary for Ireland said it had been thought necessary to proclaim the city of Waterford, because the county had been proclaimed, although, out of 140,000 persons in that county, only three had been arrested under the Coercion Act. However, the matter was not of much importance as long as the Chief Secretary for Ireland was able, by a stroke of the pen, to suspend the Constitution. The ease with which such a county as Waterford and its city, with the proud motto *Urbs intacta*, were proclaimed showed how completely the liberties of the people depended on the will of the Castle officials. Not that he (Mr. Leamy) specially blamed them, or thought their conduct personally unjust; but they were the victims of a bad system, and were poisoned by the air of the place. He thought that if they took an angel out of Heaven and placed him at the head of Dublin Castle he would be contaminated by the evil traditions of the place, and would be persuaded to curtail the liberties of the Irish people. He would not occupy the time of the House unduly with details; but he wished to refer to one case, that of J. D. Power, a farmer, paying more than £100 a-year, who was arrested on a charge of preventing persons from obtaining the necessities of life. As he (Mr. Leamy) understood the Chief Secretary for Ireland, it was only a case of exclusive dealing; but, if so, how could inciting to exclusive dealing be regarded as an offence? Whatever the Coercion Act had done, it had been used to suppress the Land League by the arrest of its most prominent members; but the arrest of Mr. Dillon showed that the leaders of the people were ready to share their hardships. It was a disgrace to English law that a man should be sent to gaol for a single day without having a right

to appeal to another tribunal. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland must be held responsible for the Circular which directed the head constables to make out lists of persons whom they thought were likely to commit offences. It also contained a direct incitement to the police to worm themselves into the confidence of the peasantry for the purpose of betraying them. Although a practice of that kind might be looked upon with favour by English Radicals, the Minister who promulgated such an order could not be looked upon as a Constitutional Minister. It instituted a State inquisition of the most infamous character in Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman must likewise be held responsible for the conditions which he deemed it necessary to impose on prisoners who were discharged on account of ill-health. There never was a more wanton abuse of power than to insist upon a man signing such conditions before he was released. If the release of a prisoner were a bar to his subsequent arrest, there might be some reason for imposing these conditions; but, in the actual state of things, the only object in doing so must be to humiliate a man and to break his spirit. It was true that the conditions were not imposed in the case of John Dillon, because the right hon. Gentleman knew very well that he would die rather than accept them. If, however, the right hon. Gentleman could dispense with the conditions in the case of John Dillon, it was a meanness to force men of a weaker nature to accept them. While he (Mr. Leamy) was opposed to these exceptional powers being given to the Government, he derived a good deal of comfort from the reflection that the Coercion Act had brought the Government into discredit in Ireland. People might talk about the Land Act being the great legislative outcome of the present Session; but the Irish people would always remember that the great legislative outcome of the Session was the Coercion Act. Long after the present Ministry had passed away, and when their acts had become a matter of history, men in Ireland would be glad to trace back their descent from those who were now the "suspects" of the right hon. Gentleman. Whatever might be said, of the Land Bill, no Irishman would admit that he owed that measure to the

Government. On the contrary, all would agree that the passing of that measure was due to John Dillon, Father Sheehy, and the "suspects" now incarcerated in Kilmainham Gaol; while, at the same time, the Government were credited only with the Coercion Act, which had deprived these men of their liberties.

MR. P. MARTIN supported the Motion of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell), and contended that the exceptional and arbitrary powers vested, under the provisions of the Coercion Act, in the Chief Secretary for Ireland would not have been conceded by the House but for the statements made by the Government that a wide spread system of terrorism and outrage prevailed, which made it impossible for them to bring forward in public evidence within their knowledge, or to anticipate, even when sufficient proof was laid before jurors, that convictions would be had. More than once had the Prime Minister and Chief Secretary given assurances that the Act would not be put in force except in places where intimidation defied the ordinary course of law, and prevented the administration of the ordinary tribunals in a Constitutional form. As had been said by the Solicitor General for Ireland, if the names of the witnesses were given their lives would not be worth an hour's purchase. Now, having regard to those statements and assurances on the part of the Government, could any fair-minded man deny that faith had not been kept with the House, and that there had been, in very many instances, a great abuse by the Irish Executive of those exceptional powers. Let him take, as an example, the county of which he was one of the Representatives (Kilkenny). He defied the Chief Secretary or Attorney General for Ireland to deny that it was a model county, in respect of the very small number of agrarian offences; and where they had been proved to have occurred the ordinary tribunals had been found sufficient to meet all the requirements of justice. There was no hesitation on the part of witnesses in coming forward and giving evidence, and there was no fear on the part of the juries which made convictions in proper cases not procurable. These facts clearly appeared from the admissions made by the County Court Judges—Mr. Baron Dowse and Mr. Baron Deasy—that there

was nothing to defeat the ordinary action of the tribunals in either the county or the city of Kilkenny. Despite all this, however, the county had been proclaimed, and he would like to know exactly the grounds of such proclamation. It seemed to him that it had been proclaimed on wholly insufficient grounds, the principal one being that Mr. Dillon had gone down and made a speech on its confines. Therefore, after their action in proclaiming the county with which he was connected, he could not place any confidence in the promises of Her Majesty's Government. Equally indefensible had been the conduct of the Government in respect to the arrests made in Kilkenny. In Dublin, English delegates had been allowed to indulge in most violent language. The Government had certainly in no way challenged, or attempted to deny, that the proceedings and speeches of the Land League leaders in Dublin were within the law. Indeed, it might be well believed their legality was admitted by the Government. Yet, in most capricious fashion, they arrested in the country respectable shopkeepers as adherents of the Land League, on most frivolous grounds, under the Act. The first arrest in Kilkenny was a Mr. Patrick Barron, a Poor Law Guardian and shopkeeper, and in commenting on the circumstances of his case, he most urgently contended the arrest was unjust. Even if guilty of indirectly inciting or encouraging the rioters, it must be borne in mind the actual rioters had been convicted without difficulty at the Assizes, and that the term of Mr. Barron's imprisonment had, by many months, exceeded that awarded by the Judge to those actually concerned in the riot. If the ordinary tribunals, then, sufficed to insure the conviction and punishment of the guilty, why was the exercise of this harsh and arbitrary law resorted to in the case of Mr. Barron. Why was he, a man in delicate health, subjected to a punishment out of all proportion to his offence if it had been proved before the ordinary tribunals. The next arrest was of a farmer named James Bowe. He had been charged with a riot and intimidation in connection with the service of some ejectment processes, before the magistrates, presided over by the resident magistrate. The case was fully investigated, and the witnesses all heard. Bowe was acquitted;

and yet, though no dissatisfaction was expressed by the magistrates with the result, this man was arrested, it was said, on the same charge under the Coercion Act. Some explanation as to this was required. As matters appeared, he felt bound to say that the Coercion Act had not been administered in accordance with the declarations of Ministers at the time it was obtained; and he must protest against the proclamation of the county of Kilkenny, where, as he had said, it could not be pretended that juries would not convict on reasonable evidence. He had adhered to the Government in nearly all the divisions on the Land Bill as an independent Irish Member, and he hoped and believed that it would be a most beneficial measure. But, at the same time, while recognizing its beneficial character, he did not see how any Irish Member could do otherwise than vote for the Resolution of the hon. Member for the City of Cork. He believed so long as those men were kept in prison its good effect would be entirely counterbalanced, and the continuance of their imprisonment would only serve to perpetuate the exasperation and dislike of the English Government. He must express the regret he had felt with the speech of the Chief Secretary. It was idle to say that the agitation had not aided the Government in carrying into law the recent measure of Land Reform. The wise and politic course, then, for the Government was boldly to open the prison doors for all the "suspects," without distinction. Thus peace and tranquillity would again spread over Ireland.

MR. O'KELLY said, that the speech of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland had been mere special pleading, and that of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland a mere echo of what he had made on the introduction of the Bill. He (Mr. O'Kelly) and his hon. Colleagues ought to thank the hon. and learned Gentleman and the right hon. Gentleman for having delivered those speeches, for they would deepen the impression in the minds of the Irish people that they could never look with confidence to that House for justice and fair play. In fact, it seemed that the policy which underlay the action of the Government on this subject was that of the Quaker who gave his dog a bad name in order that others might kill it.

The men who had been arrested were individuals who stood high in the estimation of their neighbours. That House did not prevent the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland making insinuations of a grave character against these men, while he refused to them an opportunity of disproving the charges brought against them. Could anything be more infamous on the part of a Government? Irish landlords might be men of education, or they might not be. Some of them occupied small positions in society; but, in any case, their evidence was necessarily tainted with strong bias against men who were opposed to them. Yet it was on the evidence supplied by them that many persons had been arrested, and were still lying in prison. Many of the arrests that had taken place in his county (Roscommon) were, he believed, for the purpose of suppressing free and open speech and a popular Press, and the character of such arrests threw the greatest discredit on the Government. Their conduct in committing the political prisoners to gaol without evidence had been bad enough; but it was still worse—it was infamous to traduce them and take away their characters, when nobody could stand up on their behalf, when no definite charge was brought, and, consequently, no defence could be made. For instance, 28 men were arrested for a supposed illegal act. They were committed for trial at the Roscommon Assizes. Before the trial took place one of them was arrested under a Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant. The other men were brought to trial, and they were acquitted; but the one had been imprisoned three months on the charge of committing an act which a jury of their countrymen had acquitted the others. And yet the House was told by the Government that men were arrested under the Coercion Act only on evidence which would compel a jury to convict. Patrick Lynch, again, was arrested on a charge of having taken part with a crowd in an assault on an occasion of process-serving. The process-server denied that any attack was made on him. It appeared that Lynch had disputed with his landlord. He was in prison. Would the Government give him a chance of proving his innocence? There was a similar case, in which a man was charged, with others, with having taken part in an unlawful assembly to the terror of Her Majesty's

subjects engaged in the discharge of public duties. Not the least offence was committed by that man. He was 30 miles away from the place at the time it was said an unlawful assembly took place there. Yet he had been five months in prison. Would the Government give him a chance of proving his innocence? Then, again, Mr. Jasper Tully, the editor of *The Roscommon Journal*, was arrested. What was the motive for his arrest? A desire to suppress public opinion in the neighbourhood and in the county. The editor had shown up the hypocrisy of Mr. King-Harman, one of the most powerful landlords in the country, and one who had more influence with Members of the Government than he ought to have. It was matter of common notoriety that Mr. King-Harman said, while the Coercion Bill was under discussion, that he would arrest the editor, and as soon as that Bill passed the editor was arrested. A man named M'Hugh was arrested on the pretence of inciting to murder. His case deserved attention. Two years ago a man named Young was shot in the county of Roscommon. The local police had always regarded M'Hugh as an obnoxious person. He was a man of pronounced National views; years ago he had the honour to be connected with the Fenians, and for that reason he never was forgiven by the local authorities. The Government postponed the trial from time to time. When the trial came on, it was distinctly proved by the evidence of priests, doctors, and policemen that M'Hugh was about 30 miles away at the time when the murder took place. The police must have known that. He was kept in prison for 18 months, and when the trial came on he was acquitted. M'Hugh was arrested under the Coercion Act, although he kept himself clear of the Land League agitation. When he was arrested, the police said it was not on their demand that he was arrested. For a long time it was a mystery how he came to be arrested; but at last the mystery was unveiled by an account which a London paper gave of an interview between Mr. King-Harman and the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland. That account stated that Mr. King-Harman represented to the Chief Secretary for Ireland that M'Hugh had threatened to shoot him (Mr. King-Harman); that the right

hon. Gentleman wanted to know what evidence there was to show M'Hugh's intention; that Mr. King-Harman said men, before they committed murder, did not make public their intention; and that if the Government did not protect him he would protect himself. That gentleman was a magistrate and lord lieutenant of the county. It was said that the Chief Secretary for Ireland was horror-struck at the idea of a Fenian being killed, and evidence was soon found at the Castle to lock up the fellow. Except for the light it threw on the way in which the government of Ireland was conducted, the bragging statement of Mr. King-Harman would scarcely be worth mentioning. He (Mr. O'Kelly) did not think Mr. King-Harman would have ventured to shoot M'Hugh, unless he shot him in the back. But if there was any truth in the statement, given on the authority of a respectable journalist, it pointed to the necessity of some close and public supervision of the way in which the Castle conducted its business in Ireland. If, as the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland said, no man was arrested unless there was sufficient evidence to convict him before a jury, why were the men who had been arrested not brought before a jury? So long as that Government of secrecy existed, so long as those unconstitutional acts were continued, the public opinion of Ireland would not be satisfied that their powers were not being abused. If they had anything like evidence against a man, why not put him on his trial? If they had not evidence, how dared they arrest him?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) explained that what he had said was that if there was technical legal evidence about facts as to which there was no doubt, and if that evidence could be brought before an impartial jury, the jury would be bound to convict.

MR. O'SHEA said, he wished to go back to the time when the present Government came into Office. At that date not even the Prime Minister himself had an adequate idea of the extreme pressure of the agrarian question in Ireland. He only thought that English interests were jeopardized by what was going on in the East, from Bulgaria to Cabul. His mind was in the "temples of Benares" when it ought to have

been in the cabins of Connemara. Not only was Ireland not thought of, but there was a systematic exclusion of Irish Members from the body of the Administration, as if they were disloyal to the Crown. Now, Home Rule opinions were perfectly consistent with loyalty to the Queen and fellowship in the burdens of the Empire. In England, on the other hand, sedition seemed to be one of the surest stepping-stones to distinction; for when the present Government was formed, the Cabinet Minister-maker was a politician who had declared for a Republic, and accused the Queen of malversation. What Irishman would have been forgiven, much less rewarded, for such conduct? He (Mr. O'Shea) referred to the Minister who filled what Lord Beaconsfield, in his last novel, described as the most interesting position in the Government—namely, that of representing the Foreign Department in the House of Commons, when the Head of that Department sat in “another place.” Now, that once ultra-Radical politician was found answering questions about foreign affairs with all the airs of an hereditary Whig bureaucrat. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, when he had very courageously and patriotically accepted his most difficult post, did so with a light heart, for he knew nothing about that country when he took Office; and if in politics success was to be regarded as the criterion of merit, it could not be said that that right hon. Gentleman had succeeded, for the result was that everything soon went topsy-turvy. Mr. James Lowther had been accused by some persons of being the worst Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in our time, and yet many men of advanced opinions looked back with regret on Mr. Lowther's occupancy of that Office, as to the days of Plaucus the Consul. Still, he did not wish to say anything to hurt the feelings of the right hon. Gentleman, recollecting the noble services which he and his father rendered to the West of Ireland during the Famine of 1847; and it would be very satisfactory if even now at the eleventh hour the right hon. Gentleman's name should be associated not only with a great Land Bill, but with an amnesty. That would not only shed honour upon the right hon. Gentleman, but would improve the position of the Government in Ireland, for a policy of mercy to Irish prisoners would be felt there

to be a policy of strength. Even if the “suspects” after being released were to offend against the law, Ministers would have plenty of opportunities of re-capturing them. It would be a graceful step on the part of the Government to release Father Sheehy, who surely could not be accused of inciting to murder. Such a step would be a most appropriate way of rewarding the Archbishop of Cashel for the good advice he had given the people as to how they should receive the Land Act.

MR. WARTON said, he considered they were all agreed in thinking that it was a terrible thing that 192 men should be kept in prison without trial. He did not think, however, that what he was now about to say would meet as unanimous an assent. But whose fault was it that they were kept in prison? He did not hesitate to say that it was the fault of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Chief Secretary for Ireland in particular. The right hon. Gentleman was certainly the wrong man for the place. He undertook the duties with a kind of notion that he was the man to govern Ireland, and he began by having a green despatch box, very different from the red one customarily used by the right hon. Gentleman his Predecessor (Mr. J. Lowther), and he seemed to take a great pleasure in exhibiting his green despatch box. In fact, he had been very green—very hopeful and encouraging all through. On commencing the duties of his Office, he refused to put the law into operation as he found it. Then he hoped that various good things would happen; but they did not happen. He hoped last year, for instance, that the harvest would be good, and that the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) would use his influence for the good of the country, and to-night he was again hopeful. In fact, he (Mr. Warton) had heard him hoping about the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, the Coercion Bill, the Land Bill, and everything else connected with the government of Ireland; but it was that perpetual hopefulness, in spite of all experience, that led to this wretched weakness, and which afterwards obliged him to turn to coercion. He (Mr. Warton) did not hesitate to say, the more especially as he had very attentively listened to the elaborate statement of the Chief Secretary for Ire-

land, that the great majority of the "suspects" would not have been in prison that day if the Government had started with a really firm policy—if they had given the Irish people to understand that no nonsense would be allowed; and that they had been imprisoned on account of the Land League, and by reason of the teaching they were foolish enough to follow from that body. With all deference to the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General, he (Mr. Warton) had no hesitation in saying that the Land League was an illegal combination, and ought to have been suppressed long ago. We, the great Conservative Party sitting in that House, had behaved most generously to the Government during the entire Session, and gave them every support, not only in bringing in, but in carrying through, the Coercion Bill, which was rendered necessary by the agitation and organization of the Land League. For a long time, while turbulence and rioting prevailed in Ireland, not a voice was raised in England on behalf of law and order, and it was not until the November Banquet at Guildhall that the Lord Chancellor of England delighted his auditors by stating that the time had arrived when the Government should take steps to dispel the illusion under which the people of Ireland laboured—namely, that they could set the laws of the Realm at defiance. Parliament then stood prorogued until the 20th of November; but they never had any explanation why, in the midst of an almost unexampled crisis, Ministers postponed the re-assembling of the Legislature until the 6th of January, thus allowing outrage to go on unchecked for four months. He was quite free to admit that, at the present moment, the Chief Secretary for Ireland was acting according to what, in his own mind, he conceived to be best for the interest of the country, and what he thought right and justice demanded. No doubt, careful investigation was given to every one of the cases of "suspects" who had been imprisoned; but he maintained that the Coercion Act would have altogether been unnecessary if the Government from the first had acted with firmness. The hon. Member for Roscommon (Mr. O'Kelly) had said—If the men in prison were guilty, why not try them? But juries would not convict. ["Oh!"] He knew it was said Irish juries con-

victed in all save political cases. That meant that a distinction was drawn between political crimes and other crimes. Inciting to murder was wicked, whether political or otherwise; and he thought the word political in this connection had done more mischief than anything else in blinding people to the true nature of the crime, for some people seemed to think that all crimes ceased to be crimes when they were called by the name of political.

Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN said, the beauties of coercion had been so vividly depicted by the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland that he only wondered why English Members did not desire it for their own country. They took good care, however, not to do so. It had been said that no one was arrested under the Act without good and sufficient reason; but to that he would reply—"Tell that to the Marines!" They knew very well that spite was one of the elements in those arrests, and that the landlords were the denouncers of men arrested in numbers of cases. Naturally the landlords did the best they could to retain their powers and privileges. They had the ear of the Government, as administrators of the law, and they detested and feared the men who worked the Land League agitation. Spite, enmity, and revenge thus became associated in sending men into imprisonment. In the county which he (Mr. T. D. Sullivan) represented, a young man named James Higgins was arrested. He was the Secretary to the local Land League. The tenants on the landlord's estate had asked for a reduction of rent, which had been refused. One of them was evicted, and a Mr. Murphy took the farm. In the meantime, there had been an election for Guardians, at which Mr. Higgins's father was elected, in opposition to the landlord's nominee. Higgins, the son, subsequently wrote a letter to Murphy requiring him, if he wished to live in harmony with his neighbours, to give up the farm. No doubt, it was too strong an expression to use; and "request" might have been substituted for "require." But surely it was too slight an offence to be visited with several months' imprisonment. The priest of the parish had said that young Higgins was a youth of the highest character and all that a Christian ought to be. The next case was that of a man who

was accused of inciting to unlawful assemblies and riots. All that he had done was to announce a public meeting, at which thousands were to assemble to witness the dying throes of landlordism. The next case was that of a man who had been charged with sending threatening letters. But the person to whom the letters were sent had expressed his belief that the charge was unfounded, and asked him (Mr. T. D. Sullivan) to use his best endeavours to get the prisoner released. The agitation in Ireland had effected results which went far to justify it, for the broad seal and stamp of the Land Bill had been put upon that agitation; and he did wonder that the House of Commons, obedient as it was to its Leaders, should consent to the perpetration of such gross injustice as the incarceration for three months, with the prospect of another three months, of men who were guilty of no offence but taking an honourable part in that agitation. The right hon. Gentleman had made much of what appeared in *The Irish World*. That paper had existed long before the Land League, and contained many statements for which he himself, though a member of the Land League, would not like to be considered responsible. It was absurd to attempt to fix the Land League with responsibility for what appeared in that paper. It was true that large sums of money were received by the Land League through *The Irish World*; but there were many men connected with that land movement in Ireland and America whose opinions were entitled to respect, and who believed and said that the Association in Ireland would have received twice as much money if it had come through some other channel than *The Irish World*. Allusion had been made to the smallness of the contributions from Ireland compared with those from America. The explanation was that the Irish race in America could amass money, but the Irish race at home could not—the Irish landlords and the English Government took good care of that. And it was a most creditable thing to the Irish exiles in America that they should so love their kindred at home—the victims of Irish landlordism and British misgovernment—as to give them the help they did to carry on the land agitation. In the name of the people of Ireland he saluted those noble-hearted

Irish men and women of America who contributed those funds; he sent to them the expressions of their heartfelt gratitude, and he hoped and believed that they would stand by them, not only during this land agitation, but until they obtained for Ireland the completion of her national rights and national liberties.

THE O'GORMAN MAHON said, that he craved the indulgence of the House for a few minutes while he addressed it for the first time that Session. During the whole of the Session he had not intruded himself upon the House, and even now he did not intend to occupy their time for more than a few moments. He might say, by way of preface, that he highly approved of the Resolution which had been proposed by the man whom they, as Home Rulers, had chosen to be the Leader of their body. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) was a man entitled to every confidence; and he (The O'Gorman Mahon) would vote for his Resolution, because he believed it was honestly conceived, and because he believed that it was well grounded, and because, furthermore, he was satisfied that it was even a source of regret to him to be obliged to make such a Motion as that in opposition to the Administration he (The O'Gorman Mahon) saw opposite. Passing to the speech they had heard that evening from the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, he could not help complaining of this—that there was either misconception on his part or a wonderful departure from facts, which he must have been well aware of. The latter position he would never attribute to him, believing him to be sincere and honest, and that he meant well for Ireland; but he believed he was the mistaken engine and dupe of the clique that existed in Dublin Castle, and he believed that clique had been for a series of years the source of the disunion that existed between Ireland and England, and until that was exterminated, crushed, and stamped out, he believed there would never be a chance of real union between the two countries. It was now more than 51 years ago since he said in that House, while representing the same constituency as he did now, to a House of Commons very differently composed from the present one—he looked upon the hon. Members around

him as children—that there never could be anything like union between England and Ireland until that baneful knot, that clique that existed in Dublin Castle, was routed out bag and baggage, and he repeated the statement now with the confirmation of experience. What was the good of years, and what was the advantage of experience, unless it induced something like a wise conclusion? Eighty-one years' connection between the two countries—a connection forced upon Ireland by means so abominable that only the eloquence of the Prime Minister himself could adequately describe their enormity—had proved a total failure. It was not a union, but a parchment that had been a source of disunion. From that hour to the present it had been the bane of England and the curse of Ireland, and the source of rejoicing to the enemies of Great Britain. He had hoped for better things. When the present Government came into power he addressed a telegram to his constituents, who were holding a large meeting, telling them they might put confidence in "Gladstone, Forster, and Bright." What ensued? They received those three names with cheers and cheers, and reiterated cheers. And now how did they receive them? How was he to appear before his constituents, old man as he was, and great as might be the indulgence they would extend to him, after what had occurred? The Government brought in a Bill, he granted, one of 18 months' duration, for which the people of Ireland would have been gratified; but they (the Liberals), who had the power to command and control, allowed mischief-makers at the other end of the Gallery to interfere, and they exposed the poor people of his country to the extermination and death which they themselves declared would be the result if the Bill were not passed. He blamed them for that—that was, he blamed them for having allowed themselves to be bullied—a vulgar word, but still it was the truth—to be bullied by the wretched mischief-makers at the other end of the Gallery. England would resent the deed, because it was at this moment contemplating what advantages were to be derived from that respectable body who could resist the volition of the Representatives of the people, and who could, by a scratch of their pen, say—"We despise them all, and we will

throw England, Ireland, and Scotland in confusion merely for the gratification of our own views." If he happened to have the misfortune to be the son of a booby Peer, and inherited the booby advantages of his papa, he should go into the House, and with a scratch of his pen—

Mr. SPEAKER rose to call the hon. Member to Order, when—

THE O'GORMAN MAHON said, he would bow at once. He had no intention of being out of Order.

MR. SPEAKER: I merely wish to point out to the hon. Member that he is not speaking to the Question before the House.

THE O'GORMAN MAHON said, he was sorry to offend against Order. He would be the last in the world to do that. He was very glad to get rid of it. But one thing he might be privileged to say. How, he asked, could the Government be justified in keeping in custody, as had been advised by the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Gibson), those men who were now incarcerated on charges emanating God only knew from whom, charges which had not been proved, and on charges which, as the hon. and learned Member for Hereford (Mr. Reid) had said, no Englishman would submit to be imprisoned for unless he had first been brought to trial and convicted. Then, if they would not submit to such a proceeding in England, why should they be asked to do so in Ireland? The Government said it had been necessary to pass the Coercion Act, because it was not possible in Ireland to secure convictions; but, God bless his soul, if a man was deemed to be guilty of an offence, let him be brought before a jury of his country, and let them pronounce upon his guilt or innocence. The adoption of the course which had been followed by the Government had been practically to renew the state of things which existed in the days of the Stuarts in regard to a people to whom they said—"Why do you not love us and take us to your bosom, in order that we may advance your freedom and intelligence?" The reason was that the Irish people looked upon the English Government as a Government which had ruled them with a rod of iron, by physical force, and not by affection and just laws. He would

not detain the House further; but would say — "Avoid Gibson's recommendation." [*Laughter.*] He begged pardon for having transgressed Order by naming the right hon. and learned Gentleman, one of whose constituents he was, and for whom he had the strongest possible personal admiration; but, on the principle *ab hoste doceri*—which he translated "avoid your enemy!"—he warned the Government to avoid the right hon. and learned Gentleman. He had known him as a boy, and a better friend or a truer gentleman he did not know; but in this matter he was an enemy. He hoped that in sending over to Ireland this boon, of which so much had been said, that it would be no half measure, but that it would be accompanied by the release of many men who had been arrested on mere suspicion, and who had not been tried openly before the tribunals of their country, as they ought to have been, in which case he, for one, and many others, would use their influence with their constituents to give it a fair trial; but it would never have that trial as long as they kept those men in prison. [*Long and prolonged cheers.*]

MR. GLADSTONE: Sir, the sounds which followed the close of the speech delivered by the hon. Member (The O'Gorman Mahon) will have made known to him, what is hardly necessary for me to declare, that there is no person in this House by whom the House would more gladly like to hear the case of Ireland stated. Although we may not entirely agree with his policy, we recognize the genial and hearty character of his utterances, and we notice with joy the total absence from his speech of that spirit of mingled suspicion, defiance, and hostility towards the people of Scotland and England which, unfortunately, we sometimes trace in the utterances of a portion—I am bound to say, numerically, a very small portion—of the Representatives of Ireland. I am not able to follow the argument of the hon. Gentleman; but I can sympathize with his sentiments with respect to the grounds on which the Government asked, at the beginning of this Session, for extra-Constitutional powers in order to deal with an extraordinary state of things. He asks why we did not submit to the ordinary legal tribunals of the country the cases of persons whom we deemed to have been guilty of offences against

the law. But, Sir, that is the very thing which we did. We did submit, in the most solemn manner, to the tribunals of the country, the cases of those whom we deemed to have offended against the law; but we found it impossible, notwithstanding the judgment pronounced by the highest legal authorities, to procure the verdicts which were absolutely necessary for maintaining the peace of the country. We recognized the general growth of efficiency in the judicial system of Ireland, and the growing security of property and life in all classes of the community, except that which is unhappily known as agrarian; but we contended that in agrarian cases the whole judicial system of the country had completely broken down. The hon. Gentleman—my hon. Friend, if I may be permitted so to address him—he and I have, at least, this tie between us, that I believe we are two of the three persons now in Parliament who earliest came within these doors—my hon. Friend has put this question to me; he gave me this challenge, which he thinks is conclusive. He said—Would Englishmen endure a system such as this? I ask—Would Englishmen tolerate, would Englishmen be parties to a state of facts such as that which created the necessity for that system? ["Yes," and "No!"] If I could suppose a condition of things in England or Scotland in which life and property would be insecure in connection with the class of duties which appertain to agricultural relations, I say the people of this country would endure even the suspension of their Constitutional liberties. ["No, no!"] Well, I may know as much of the people of this country as the hon. Members who interrupt me; and I say they would endure even the suspension of their Constitutional liberties rather than allow their country to be disgraced in the eyes of the world by the total failure of those institutions upon which the fulfilment of the first duties of society depends. That is the answer I make to the challenge so fairly put, with regard to what England would endure in circumstances that are happily impossible in England, and which I trust will never more involve dishonour and misfortune in Ireland. I need not go back to one part of the speech to which we have just listened, as I fully agree to it, I mean the lamentation of my hon. Friend over

the disastrous act which marked the latter part of the last Session in the rejection of the measure which, had it been allowed to pass, I believe would have averted by far the greater part of the dangers and difficulties which have arisen, and which have rendered this legislation necessary. My hon. Friend lays on me the blame—[The O'GORMAN MAHON: No, no!]—well, then, not the blame of rejecting the measure, but the blame of enduring that proceeding. But we had no more choice in the matter than he had; and he also endured, and lamented, as we did, the rejection of the Bill. It would not have been easy for him to point out the method by which we could have escaped from the position in which Ireland was placed, and the whole country was placed, by one of the most deplorable errors of judgment which, in my opinion, ever bewildered or misled a public Legislative Assembly. I should not have wished to interpose in this debate, notwithstanding the fascination which my hon. Friend has been able to cast over it, but that I felt it to be my duty to associate myself with my right hon. Friend near me, at least in a few words, in the responsible position which he holds towards the government of Ireland. I do not think it necessary to go back to that portion of the debate which referred to the administration by the Irish Government of the powers placed by Parliament in its hands. I only wish to say that I believe those powers have been used—[“Oh, oh!”]—be tolerant with me for one moment—with as much of firmness, of discrimination, and of clemency as any Executive Government could have brought to so painful, and, I will go so far as to say, so odious a task. But this debate has another aspect. It refers also to the future. We have had a discussion as to the manner in which the Land Bill will be received in Ireland, and upon the course to be taken hereafter by the Government in the administration of the law. The speeches we have heard divide themselves into two classes. Some there have been—I will not say that they have been numerous—the constant strain of which is, unhappily, not unknown to us; it is to the effect that nothing is to be gained from this Parliament or this country for Ireland by reasoning; that agitation and disturbance are the means by which alone anything has ever been attained on be-

half of that country; and threats are added that unless the prison doors are opened and every political prisoner set free there can be, and there shall be, no fair trial for the Land Act. [*Cries of* “No, no!” *and* an hon. MEMBER: Who said that?] I am quoting the very words—I am certain the spirit of the words—of one hon. Member in particular, to whose speech I listened with care—the speech of the hon. Gentleman the Member for New Ross (Mr. Redmond).

MR. REDMOND said, those were not his words. He had argued that so long as a single prisoner remained in Ireland the state of affairs would not be satisfactory, and that it would utterly impossible for the Act to have a fair trial in Ireland unless the Government liberated them.

MR. GLADSTONE: But the hon. Member further said that his endeavours would be to move in that direction; that as long as any political prisoner remained within the prisons of Ireland, he would not endure or assist in procuring any fair trial for the Land Act; and he said that he held, in all its purity, that the doctrine of intimidation of the people of Great Britain was the only means by which anything could be procured for Ireland. Well, I am not one of those optimists who take a very satisfactory view with respect to the past relations of the two countries. I have often expressed myself in that sense. I must, however, say that even if there is something to be desired in this matter, there is, in my opinion, something harsh and uncharitable and unjust in a state of mind which, in reviewing the history of the last half-century, taken as a whole, can deem it fit to apply to the conduct of the British Legislature and the British people towards Ireland epithets such as those which are still too commonly bestowed upon them. It may be that we may have much to learn; it may be that we have not made all the progress that might have been desirable; but surely there have been honest efforts. It was not Irish agitation that procured for Ireland the re-constitution of its Parliamentary system in 1830. It was not Irish agitation that procured in 1869 the Disestablishment of the Irish Church. [*Cries of* “Yes!” “Oh, oh!” *and* an hon. MEMBER: What was it then?] The sense of justice on the part of the

people of this country. [Mr. HEALY: Clerkenwell.] Clerkenwell! Do you really believe that Clerkenwell inspired the people of this country with a sentiment of fear and cowardice, and thus led the House of Commons to pass that great measure of religious equality? Clerkenwell, Sir, was no more the cause of the Disestablishment of the Irish Church than, when you hear the bell of your chapel ring to call you to public worship, the sound of that bell is the cause of your going to chapel. Clerkenwell was simply that which drew attention to it; but is attention the same as fear? [The IRISH MEMBERS: No; we do not say so.] Then, if you do not say it is, why interrupt me? I affirm that never were two measures passed by the Legislature with less regard to the motives inspired by public agitation than in the case of the Irish Church Act of 1869 and of the Land Act of 1870. Sir, at any rate, this I must say—it is not by defiant speeches, not by the tone and temper of those who point across the Atlantic to another country as the true country for Irishmen, it is not by declarations which treat the people of England and the people of Scotland as foreigners, and which complain of them as administering a foreign rule—it is not by these means that my right hon. Friend, or anyone connected with the Irish or English Government, will be induced to accelerate by one day the opening of any prison door holding in confinement the Irish prisoners. It would be a betrayal of the duty imposed upon the Government if they gave way to motives that appeared to presume the baseness of our characters, and to insinuations the fountain of which, in the mind of those who make them, I do not care to investigate. But there are other appeals which have been made to us, which, if we required any such incentives, it would be more difficult to resist—appeals such as that made by my hon. Friend who has just sat down, such as that made by the hon. Member for Waterford (Mr. Blake), and such as those which proceeded from more than one hon. Member on this side of the House yesterday, and during the debate of this evening. Now, what are the duties of the Government in respect to Ireland, and what are the limits of their choice? It is surely not difficult to believe that we regard with no sentiments of desire the

continuance and continued exercise of powers which are outside the limits of the Constitution, and which are alien to its principles. Nothing in the world but a failure in the very first and elementary purposes of political society can have justified a resort to such laws as those which are now in existence. But the failure which justifies such a resort also requires it; and when the duty of administering these laws is put upon the Government, it is like every other political obligation, a sacred, though it may be an odious duty; and the odium attending that duty must not be allowed to lead our minds to slacken in its execution. My hon. Friend (The O'Gorman Mahon) has said that he was so kind at the beginning of this Administration as to recommend the names of some of its Members to his constituency in Ireland, and to advise them to place confidence in that Government; but he says now that he fears the reception of those names would be very different from the reception accorded to them then. It may be so, Sir; but I say to him that I wish to know whether we should not be the meanest of mankind, whether we should not be totally and absolutely unworthy to be chosen for the discharge of any political duty if we allowed the pain with which we should contemplate the loss of Irish sympathy and approval—be that loss small or great—to govern us in making our choice between what is right and what is wrong. We must not shrink from the performance of our duty because it is a painful and an odious one. We have had before us two great obligations. One has been to apply the whole power of the Government, and all the power with which Parliament can arm it, to the maintenance of law, and the maintenance not only of public order, but of private rights in Ireland. Our other duty has been that of attempting to grapple with what was most urgent and needed in connection with remedial legislation. Between the different exigencies of Irish society, as it has understood them, the Legislature of this great Empire has devoted its wholetime during this Session. Hon. Members opposite may think that a mistake which we have done; but they cannot be so distant from the truth as to suppose that it was an abstract love of coercive measures which led the British House of

Commons to devote the first three months of the Session to the consideration of the Bills of that class which were submitted to it. I ask you for no gratitude for those first three months of the Session; for I know with what indignation the idea is repelled by certain hon. Members—though, as I have said, by very few—representing Irish constituencies—with what indignation they repel the idea that any devotion of the time and care of this House, any deviation from British principles of legislation to meet the peculiarities of Ireland, any amount of investigation used in order to pierce into the very depths of the difficult Irish problem—I knew with what indignation the idea is repelled that the smallest fraction of gratitude would be a proper return for all this. But I ask for no gratitude from those hon. Members. Gratitude is spontaneous. There is no use in attempting to force it. Let it come in its own good time. There are some minds so constituted that it does not easily spring up; but there are others across the Channel in whom it will spring up and grow and flourish—nay, in whom it has sprung and has grown and flourished; and I look with perfect confidence to the judgment of the Irish people upon the motives and action of the British Parliament in the labours in which it has lately been engaged. My hon. Friend opposite has very fairly owned that the British Parliament, in the business of remedial legislation, has done what it could. Some hon. Members opposite may be idealists in legislation. There may be hon. Gentlemen among them who are not satisfied with anything less than what they may deem perfection; and I presume that, when they meet among themselves for the discussion of Irish matters, they have no experience at all of human imperfections and infirmities. I presume it is only when they descend from the lofty heights to which they have climbed to the level of common humanity that they are led to discover so much ground for complaint and remonstrance in the proceedings of the British Legislature. But, be that as it may, I wish to put this case to them. If an Act has been passed by Parliament, which, as I believe, the enormous majority of the Irish Members calling themselves either Liberals or Home Rulers admit to be a measure calculated to do much good to Ireland,

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are they, I ask then, justified in intercepting, or endeavouring to intercept, the consequence of that measure? However much you may disapprove our mode of administering the Irish Government, and however far you may think yourselves supported by justice and policy in calling for the immediate release of the prisoners, I put this to you—that whether the Government accede to your representations or not, our misconduct in that respect, and our misconduct and misjudgment in Irish government, cannot justify you in intercepting the action of a measure which you know and admit to contain provisions vital to the interests of the Irish people. And I should wish to know, therefore, in which way it is you support, if you are prepared to support, the contention of the hon. Gentleman the Member for New Ross, who says that as long as one political prisoner remains in Ireland the Land Bill is not to have a fair trial?

MR. REDMOND: I did not say that. I said that so long as there was a political prisoner in Ireland there could not be any such thing as a pacified Ireland.

MR. GLADSTONE: I understood the hon. Gentleman to say—and I certainly thought I took the words down, the words from his speech—that it was his intention to prolong and intensify a state of feeling which was a danger to England. I do not wish to insist upon it, or to make charges where there is a desire to repudiate them. ["Hear, hear!"] Then I do not understand him to say that the Irish Land Bill is not to have a fair trial?

MR. PARNELL: Nobody said so in this debate.

MR. GLADSTONE: I am not so sure of that; but, as I said, I will make no charges, and if such things are said they are only to be received with grief and concern for the errors they seem to involve. So far, so good. As far as we are concerned, of course, as I have said, our duty is, when we have been able to complete, so far as depends upon us, the business of remedial legislation, to fall back at all times, and with an undivided attention, or, at least, with an unrelaxed vigilance, upon the work of administering the business of the government of the country, and of maintaining the laws. We can have no negotiations, and we can have no compromise with those who do not respect them. We cannot be parties,

directly or indirectly, to the setting up of any other law in Ireland than the public law which has received the sanction of Parliament. That duty of securing both the maintenance of public order and the enforcement of private rights is a duty paramount over every other duty. Society does not exist for particular laws, but particular laws exist for society. It is the first business of a Government to see that primary purposes are attained; and the purposes which, beyond all others, are primary are the maintenance of public order and the enforcement of private rights. I am bound to express my belief that the very large majority of those even who bear the name of Home Rulers, and who are regarded on this side of the water as extreme politicians, are completely united with the rest of the House of Commons in the desire that full and free opportunity may be given for the working of the beneficial provisions of the Land Act. I wish that I could say that I were as certain with respect to a small—a very small—minority of their number. Their declarations have not tended to inspire us with the confidence which we could have wished to feel. However, Sir, sometimes I hope that even those hon. Gentlemen, whose language we have now and then listened to with the deepest pain and the strongest reprobation, have not determined to set themselves against what we think the true interests of their country. I heard with the highest satisfaction to-night from the hon. Gentleman the Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy), or, at least, I gathered so much from one of his interlocutory passages during the speech of my right hon. Friend (Mr. Forster), in which it appeared to me that, however uncompromising may be the sentiments to which he sometimes gives utterance, and however strong and dangerous his language—even he seemed to have a divided feeling, and a leaning towards the cause of peace, and I would hope, if there be a conflict in his mind, that his better part may gain the victory. But, be that as it may, our course is clear. We must under no circumstances compromise the peace of the country. We may have a choice of means; but we must pursue peace, and, so far as our limited powers may carry us, we must not allow any vision of popularity, we must not allow any sanguine theory of the operation of gratitude upon the

minds of men, to place society in danger. We must do our best to confront danger and to compress it, and we must make no terms of accommodation with those who defy or endeavour to frustrate the law. Short of that, Sir, who can doubt that it is the desire of the Government, by every means in their power, to accelerate the arrival of the happy day when they may begin to contract, or when they may be able altogether to depart from, the sphere of their extra-Constitutional action in Ireland. Supposing, even, that we have none of the commonest motives of humanity that dwell in the minds of men; supposing that we are totally deficient in those principles of liberty which are the ornament and the glory of this Legislature in its whole, and not least, I hope, of the political Party which has now in its hands the administration of power, we must use the powers we have as long as they are necessary. We must not contract that use; but we shall rejoice to place it in abeyance when we find them superfluous. When they are insufficient, it is equally our duty to enlarge them; but I myself, for the present, desire to record my full adhesion to the declaration of my right hon. Friend, whose own antecedents and disposition, drawn, I think, from the recollections of other days, must be known to be such as will never allow him to be, at any rate, a conscious instrument of unnecessary aggression on public liberty. Sir, it lies not in our hands; but it lies in the hands of others to place us in a position to bring about a consummation that seems to be so warmly desired. Only give us a state of things to deal with in which we can see that the public safety will not be compromised by the free exercise of mercy, and we shall require no other stimulus but our love of order. Our duty towards order will then tend to co-operate with our love of liberty, because we know perfectly well that it is in the union of liberty with order in which the happiness of civilized society is to be found; and although the maintenance of order must be paramount in certain circumstances, even to the allowance of liberty, such order never can be permanent, never can be safely placed upon a solid and lasting foundation, unless when it is associated with freedom.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he wished to point out, in answer to the speech of the Prime Minister, that there had been

many cases of house-burning and rick-burning and acts of violence in England which had not been followed by coercion and the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. Take the case of the Rebecca riots in Wales, which were mentioned by Lord Granville. Those riots went on for four years, and in the course of them a toll-keeper was killed. Several persons were brought to trial; but the juries refused to convict; yet nobody proposed an Act of Coercion. Indeed, he believed that some of the lawlessness which prevailed at that time still went on, because the grievances against which it was directed still existed. But he might take another case—the outrages in Sheffield. Could the right hon. Gentleman deny that those outrages were of a far more heinous character than anything that had taken place in Ireland? but yet nobody proposed coercion for Sheffield. In that part of his case the right hon. Gentleman had completely broken down, because it could be abundantly shown that the same state of public disturbance and crime existed in England and was not followed up by coercion. The right hon. Gentleman was amazed to find that Irishmen considered that the Irish people and their country were placed in an inferior position to that of Englishmen and England. The right hon. Gentleman asked for no gratitude from Ireland for the attention which Parliament had given to Irish affairs. He wished the right hon. Gentleman would try for a moment to comprehend the position of the Irish Members upon that matter. Why was it that they were unable to feel grateful to Parliament for the devotion the Legislature had paid to Irish affairs? It was simply because it was a reflection upon the right of the Irish people to govern for themselves. He was surprised that an Englishman of the clear intelligence and usually just judgment of the right hon. Gentleman should so completely misapprehend the whole Irish position. If Parliament wasted its time upon Irish affairs, it was not on account of the wishes of the Irish people, but in spite of their loudest protests. Retorting upon the right hon. Gentleman his appeal to the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) to act in accordance with the better part of his nature, he would ask the right hon. Gentleman how it was that he could not sympathize with the feeling of the Irish

Members, many of whom would only be too proud to devote their energy and ability to the improvement of the distressed and backward condition of their country, instead of which they found themselves compelled to appear in that House and endeavour to make their voices heard in the deaf ear of Her Majesty's Government. The right hon. Gentleman had alluded to some meetings the Irish Members had held for the discussion of Irish affairs. He (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) had attended more of those meetings than the right hon. Gentleman; and he was proud to be able to say that, as far as his experience of them went, they would contrast favourably with those of any nationality for good sense, mutual toleration, and a keen and ardent desire to arrive at the most practical means of carrying out the wishes and the ends of the Irish people. All they asked of the right hon. Gentleman was that he should give to the Irish people the opportunity of meeting and discussing where their discussions could have some practical effect in the shape of legislation. Ten or 11 years ago he had been present at the deliberations of a body brought into existence by the action of the right hon. Gentleman—he alluded to the Convention of the first Disestablished Church. It was a Convention of Irish Protestants, most of whom were either Irish clergymen or landlords, with whom it certainly could not be supposed that he had the slightest sympathy. But the deliberations of that body were conducted with a discretion, a good temper, and an orderly discussion, which formed a favourable contrast with the debates in Parliament itself. They certainly afforded a satisfactory augury of what a popular body connected with Ireland would be likely to do. His complaint against the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister was that it ignored the question which had been raised that night. The speech—like all the speeches of the right hon. Gentleman—was distinguished by eloquence, great felicity of language, and much sentiment; but he had failed to hear a syllable that bore reference to the Motion of his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell). Accordingly, it became necessary to go back to the speech of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary in order to find something to answer. He proposed to discuss the speech of the

right hon. Gentleman in a practical spirit. In the first place, he charged the right hon. Gentleman with having carried out the Coercion Act in direct contravention to the promises he had made to Parliament while the measure was under discussion. The right hon. Gentleman founded the Bill mainly on the assertion that the Land League possessed power in Ireland principally by means of intimidation; that that intimidation was exercised by acts of violence against persons who disobeyed the injunctions of the Land League; and that these acts of violence were of such a character that it was either impossible to get witnesses to swear to them, or to induce juries to convict. In the course of his speech in introducing the Coercion Bill, the right hon. Gentleman divided the acts of intimidation under various heads — sending threatening letters, arson, attacking houses, firing into houses, shooting landlords, and so on. Documents had now been laid on the Table showing the character of the offences for which arrests had been made; and in the list of the offences supplied by the right hon. Gentleman he (Mr. O'Connor) found that those which were instanced as justifying this Act of Coercion were precisely the offences for which the smallest number of persons had been incarcerated. Out of a total of 192 prisoners now in gaol, only 53 were imprisoned for offences the commission of which gave the right hon. Gentleman the excuse and the reason for demanding coercion; 53 out of 192 were of a character which the right hon. Gentleman declared ought to be put down with a strong hand. Looking at the list a little closer, he thought he had a right to complain, both of the right hon. Gentleman and the hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland, for the manner in which they had bracketed the offences — bundling up in the same category the small offences and the great. He found, in looking over the list, that many of the cases were cases which ought to have been brought before the magistrates. The right hon. Gentleman never attempted to answer that part of the question. In one single allusion to it he said, what was the use of talking about cases which the magistrates might decide when it was to impossible to obtain evidence which could be brought before the magistrates? Five of the persons

arrested were in prison for assaulting and beating Her Majesty's subjects. Did the right hon. Gentleman mean to say that in a case of assaulting and beating an individual it was impossible to obtain evidence of the assault? [Mr. W. E. FORSTER assented.] The right hon. Gentleman did say so. Very well. He would take another case. Six persons were in prison under the Coercion Act for assaulting constables. Were those cases in which the right hon. Gentleman found it impossible to get evidence? If the constables were able to tell him they had been assaulted, and to tell him by whom they had been assaulted, surely they were able to bring their assailants before the police magistrates, and have them sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour. He would take another class of offences. One of the most cruel injustices of the Coercion Act was the atrocious and undeserved stigma it cast upon the character of respectable men. The hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland laid great stress upon a number of cases of extreme violence, such as murder, shooting at individuals, and inciting to murder, and he said, very properly, that incitement to murder was even worse than murder itself. But the hon. and learned Gentleman forgot to go into those cases of inciting to murder. Mr. Huban and Mr. Cunningham, of Loughrea, were in prison for inciting to murder. Hon. Members were perfectly well acquainted with the cases of Mr. Huban and Mr. Cunningham. Mr. Huban was a newspaper correspondent, and Mr. Cunningham was a student of the same College of which he (Mr. O'Connor) had been a member. Two more respectable, honest, earnest, and patriotic young men did not exist in Ireland; and no more atrocious calumny was ever uttered against two young men than that they could in any way have been accessories to, or the instigators of, the foul crime of murder. When the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary undertook to tell the House the offences for which persons would be put in confinement, no one anticipated that the Warrants would be made the vehicles of blasting the character of honourable men. He thought the fact that Mr. Cunningham and Mr. Huban, and several other gentlemen, should have been charged on Warrants with having

incited to murder was even a greater offence against them than the fact that they were in prison. Looking at the list of offences further, he found that a large number of them were Land League offences—offences in the nature of carrying out the means of combination. There was one matter which no speaker on the Treasury Bench had yet alluded to. No Member of the Government had explained why the two gentlemen alluded to by his hon. Friend the Member for the County of Limerick (Mr. O'Sullivan) had been put in confinement. Their offence was the collection of subscriptions; and what were the circumstances of the case? A woman and two men were fined a guinea each by Mr. Clifford Lloyd, a magistrate in regard to whose character he preferred the testimony of Mr. Boyd Kinnear to that of the right hon. Gentleman. These persons were fined by the presiding magistrate, and certain persons went round to collect subscriptions for the purpose of paying the fines. For the offence of collecting those subscriptions in order to pay an unjust fine, the two men mentioned by the hon. Member for the County of Limerick had been put in prison, and he was ashamed to say that they remained in prison at that very hour. No other ground of complaint whatever was stated in the Warrant. Edmond O'Neill, one of them, was stated in the Warrant to be suspected of having intimidated diverse persons with a view to compelling them to contribute to the payment of certain penalties imposed by the magistrate, of having in that way extorted money in a prescribed district, and of having been guilty of intimidation with the intention of interfering with the maintenance of law and order. But what did his hon. Friend the Member for the County of Limerick do? He got a declaration from every single person who had subscribed to the payment of these fines, and every person who was alleged to have been intimidated signed a declaration that he gave the money voluntarily, and not in the slightest degree under compulsion. His hon. Friend the Member for the County of Limerick was a much more daring man than he (Mr. O'Connor) would like to be; for his hon. Friend had done exactly what these men had done. He had asked a declaration from the persons who subscribed the money stating that it was not extorted

from them; and, accordingly, he had brought himself quite as much under the ban of the Chief Secretary and Mr. Clifford Lloyd as the two unfortunate men who were in prison. In another case, a young man had been put in prison because he rang the church bell to summon people to what was called a riotous assembly. If his memory did not deceive him, the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister, in 1878, might have been accused of having been instrumental in getting the church bells rung, and thereby inciting persons to assemble unlawfully together. There had been a touching allusion to the ringing of a church bell that night, and reference had been made to an Orange clergyman who had the church bell rung in the month of July in order to call the people together.

MR. GLADSTONE said, the case was one of an anti-Orangeman who refused to allow the church bell to be rung.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, the illustration remained the same. But they lived now in different times from those halcyon days of the right hon. Gentleman's Lancashire speeches, and this man was now in prison on the charge of having rung a church bell for the purpose of preventing the due execution of the law. He would take another case. Three men were in prison on a charge of having intimidated persons not to pay rent. He saw the other day that the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister had instructed his agents to abate 10 per cent of the rents due to him in the present year; and immediately below the paragraph containing that announcement was another, stating that the Duke of Westminster had abated 25 per cent of the rent on his farms, and that the late Lord Beaconsfield had also taken off 25 per cent. If these things had been done in Ireland, probably the right hon. Gentleman, and the Duke of Westminster, and the late Lord Beaconsfield might have found themselves in Kilmainham, charged with intimidating persons not to pay their lawful rent. Twenty persons were in prison for intimidating persons not to pay their lawful debts. Intimidating persons not to pay rent was an extraordinary charge; but he did not think it would require much compulsion in order to induce a man not to pay his lawful debts; and yet, according to Her Majesty's Govern-

ment, it required coercion, all the agency of the Land League, shooting, threatening letters, and incitement to murder, in order to induce a willing tenant to refrain from paying a rack-rent which would leave himself and his family in a state of destitution. There were 19 persons in prison in Ireland on the charge of unlawful assembly. He had carefully gone through these charges of unlawful assembly, and he found they were of various kinds. Some of the unlawful assemblies were alleged to have been followed by riot—others had been brought together for the purpose of obstructing the proceedings at a sheriff's sale. But none of the persons imprisoned were directly charged with rioting, or with the prevention of legal process, or with any act of violence whatever. All the charges were of the same kind—namely, unlawful assembly to the terror of Her Majesty's subjects. Only a few days ago there was a meeting in Trafalgar Square. It was surely quite as much an unlawful assembly; but he confessed that it did not terrify him, as one of Her Majesty's subjects, although he was unable to say whether it might not have terrified the worthy Alderman (Mr. R. N. Fowler) who was then representing Her Majesty's Opposition on the Front Bench. He did not think it would have required much straining to regard some of the Mid Lothian meetings, and the meetings at Scarborough—the constituency represented by the right hon. Gentleman the President of the Local Government Board—as unlawful assemblies calculated to intimidate Her Majesty's subjects. Yet 19 persons were imprisoned in Ireland upon no more serious charge than that of unlawful assembly—or, in other words, taking part in a perfectly Constitutional public meeting. Of course, if these so-called unlawful assemblies had been accompanied by acts of violence, or by anything tending to incite to violence, the Warrants would say so; and they contained no such charge. Notwithstanding the statements, the promises, and the representations made by the Chief Secretary, the facts clearly proved the gravamen of the charge made by the Irish Members that Her Majesty's Government had used the Coercion Act for the purpose of putting down the Land League. The Chief Secretary had talked of the increase of crime in Ireland, and

had endeavoured to answer the argument that coercion had not put down crime. The right hon. Gentleman had been compelled to acknowledge that it had not; but that outrages had actually increased during the present year in the coercion months. The right hon. Gentleman stated that there were 196 offences in April, 199 in May, 207 in June—three months after the Coercion Act passed. Therefore, coercion had not diminished outrage. But that was only part of the case. The right hon. Gentleman not altogether candidly turned the argument by saying that if the outrages were more numerous in the months of coercion than they were in the opening months of the year they were less than they were in the three concluding months of last year. The right hon. Gentleman compared April, May, and June this year with the three last months of last year. It would certainly have been fairer to compare April, May, and June this year with April, May, and June last year, because, as everyone knew, in the winter months if any disturbances were going on there was an increase of crime. The right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister had taken the opportunity of talking of the lowered tone of that Assembly, and had more than broadly hinted that it was due to the action of a new class of Irish Members who had entered it. ["Hear, hear!"] An hon. Member, remarkable for his timely applause, cheered that observation. The right hon. Gentleman apparently looked back to the olden times of that House and a different class of Irish Members as halcyon dreams which had, unfortunately, passed away. But there were four Members in those halcyon days, one of whom was expelled the House for forgery; while a second flew to New York on account of robbery; a third, having been guilty of forgery, committed suicide; and the fourth, being the political associate of Members of the present Government, was raised to the Judicial Bench. Personally, he infinitely preferred the hon. Member whom Cork had given to the House either to the lamented suicide, John Sadleir, or the equally lamented Judge—Mr. Justice Keogh—who, on one occasion, speaking in the town of Mullingar, said something to this effect—"Remember, boys, the long winter nights are coming on, and then you can treat the landlords

as you like." The right hon. Gentleman, who looked back with regret to the days when the Irish Members were of a different class, must well remember that this foul agitator—this miscreant who gave this advice to the Irish peasantry—was raised by the Government to which the right hon. Gentleman himself belonged to the ermine of the Judicial Bench. [Mr. GLADSTONE dissented.] Mr. Justice Keogh was Solicitor General for Ireland in the Aberdeen Administration; and although the right hon. Gentleman did leave that Ministry for a while he was at one time a Member of Lord Aberdeen's Government, or, at any rate, a friend and associate of Lord Aberdeen. He (Mr. O'Connor) would now compare the outrages in April, May, and June this year with those committed in the months of April, May, and June last year. In April this year, with coercion, the number was 196; in April last year, without coercion, only 43; in May this year, with coercion, 199; in May last year, without coercion, 54; in June this year, with coercion, 207; in June last year, without coercion, 58. Did anybody ever see such an enormous disproportion in so short a time, between the outrages in a time of coercion and in a time when no coercion existed? In March, this year, the outrages were 82, and in March last year, without coercion, 40. In the first quarter of the present year there were 351 outrages, and in the second quarter there were 611. And there were not only double the number of outrages, but 1,051, or treble the number of evictions. This was the way in which Her Majesty's Government justly, wisely, and humanely administered the law. They had been told that the law of the Land League was supreme; but it was the law of the landlord and the law of the outrage-maker that the right hon. Gentleman, by his coercion, had made supreme. He thought he had proved how little coercion had benefited the country. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had alluded to the statement which had been made in regard to the respectability of the men arrested. He did not accuse the right hon. Gentleman of intentional misrepresentation; but sometimes an experienced and adroit Parliamentary debater was guilty of a *suppressio veri*. The right hon. Gentleman ought to have known that not a single

Irish Member had put forward the respectability of the suspected persons as a reason why they should not be punished if they were guilty of crime. [Mr. W. E. FORSTER dissented.] The right hon. Gentleman shook his head. He challenged the right hon. Gentleman to name a single Member who had put forward the respectability of a man as a reason why he should not be punished. Let the right hon. Gentleman name.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member must address the Chair.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR would respectfully ask the right hon. Gentleman, through the Chair, to name a single Irish Member who had put this forward as a reason why a man should not be punished.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I do not know if I am in Order; but I might quote the speech of the hon. and gallant Member for Galway (Major Nolan).

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, the hon. and gallant Member for Galway was in his place and would contradict him if he was guilty of any misrepresentation. The hon. and gallant Member brought forward the case of a man named Carney, who was accused of arson and of being accessory to the burning of some hay. The hon. and gallant Member stated that the accused was the son of a man who did business to the extent of £1,100 a-year; and he asked if it was likely that such a person would be a party to the burning of hay when he would be called upon to provide the largest share of the money paid in compensation as the largest ratepayer in the district. What the Irish Members had adhered to all through these debates was that the respectability of these men afforded some proof that they would not lend themselves to dastardly outrages and to offences against their fellow-citizens. The fact that many of them had been elected to municipal honours might be taken as a proof that they were neither "village tyrants" nor "dissolute ruffians," nor that scum of society for whom the right hon. Gentleman said this Coercion Act was alone wanted. Even now the right hon. Gentleman was misrepresenting the argument of the hon. and gallant Member for Galway, and making it appear completely contradictory to the object for which it was advanced. It was a specimen of the mode of dealing with the arguments of his opponents for which

Mr. T. P. O'Connor

the right hon. Gentleman was famous. Many of the persons who had been arrested were personal acquaintances of hon. Members sitting on those Benches. He often regretted in these discussions that English Members had not had the advantage, which the Irish Members had, of a personal acquaintance with the details of every-day life in Ireland, because the most sympathetic nature without such acquaintance could not conceive the realities of Irish life with half the force and vividness with which they presented themselves to the minds of persons who had spent the greater part of their time in Ireland. Hon. Members opposite, in discussing the Land Bill, dealt only with the Motion to strike out a sub-section or to amend a particular line; but to the minds of the Irish Members there was always present houses which in their boyhood they had seen inhabited and prosperous in desolate ruins now, with all the people who were once connected dead or gone away. Coercion meant the desolate home of men like Mr. Harrington—with every member of whose family he was intimate—and cases like that of Mr. Sheridan, who was put into prison a few days after he had been engaged in the holy work of assisting the unfortunate people whom the landlords had turned out of house and home. They could see the acts of these men; and they could see, too, the swaggering constable, who stared at everyone at the railway stations in Ireland, and who walked through the streets of Irish towns and villages the only well-dressed and well-fed man, and the only insolent tyrant and dissolute ruffian in the place. They had seen these things, and they would see them again when they returned to their homes in the Recess. Some of the scenes they had witnessed would appeal to the heart of any man who had human feeling in his bosom. In one case a man had been arrested upon suspicion, who had a wife, eight children, and an aged mother dependent upon him, and so wretchedly poor was their home that the police sergeant who executed the warrant took 4s. out of his own pocket to assist the family who were deprived of their only means of support. The loss of liberty to these people was, perhaps, the smallest part of the injury done to them. Their real loss would be represented by the broken-hearted wives, and, perhaps, the dead children,

whose sufferings would complete the painful tragedy of coercion. There were 1,000 women and children deprived of their bread by the operation of these Acts. He would now pass on to the Land Bill, and here he would express the opinion that the Chief Secretary for Ireland and the Prime Minister had been engaged in a cross-examination of hon. Members on that side of the House. They were endeavouring to sound them before risking themselves to a course of justice, and, he would add, of decency in this policy of coercion. They asked Irish Members to give the Land Bill a fair trial. He asked the occupants of the Treasury Bench would they give it a fair trial when they put its acceptance or rejection before the Irish people, not to their free will, but to their will coerced by buckshot, by large numbers of the military and police, and by the spectacle of 200 persons lying in prison? Why did the Government ask this question about a fair trial for the Land Bill? If they themselves felt confidence in its justice and completeness, and in the satisfactory character of its provisions, they would never have asked that question with so much anxiety. Did they mean that, because they feared the Bill was not satisfactory, they must force it down the throats of the Irish people with a complement of coercion, so that their mouths might be closed from expressing their real feelings with regard to it? He answered the Government by saying—"Begin by giving the Bill a fair trial yourselves, and when you have shown some confidence in the reality of your measure it will be time enough to ask the approval of the Irish people and their Representatives." Then with regard to what has been said as to foreign intervention in Ireland. It was a noticeable fact that whenever any movement took place there it was attributed by somebody to intervention. But that was an old argument, familiar to himself and to the Prime Minister also, against whom it had been used, and one which he triumphantly repelled. When it was said that the intervention of Russia was the cause of the discontent of Bulgaria, the right hon. Gentleman's answer was that—

"These men of the same creed and scions of the same race would be less than human if they did not sympathize with the wrongs and oppression of their fellow Slavs."

And would the Irish race in America be worthy the name of men and women if, because they were in a free country, where their ability and industry were not kept down by foreign rule and coercion—would not they be less than men and women if they gave not of their substance to the brothers and sisters they had left at home? He said that the Irishmen in America were the pride of their race, because of the sympathy they had shown with their fellow-people, and because of their love and affection that kept so green in a foreign land. He thought he had completely answered the case of the Government with regard to coercion. On the whole, he was not sorry, because of coercion, for he regarded it as as necessary trial through which the Irish people should pass. They had passed through it triumphantly. The Government had done their worst against them; they had imprisoned as many of their leaders as they could with any show of decency; they had poured as many troops into the country as if they were waging war against the people; they had encouraged the magistrates in the worst form of brutal tyranny, and with what result? Why, the Irish people were that day more attached to those who represented them in the House of Commons than they were before the Coercion Bill was passed, with regard to the future government of the Irish people. They had in their party a recruiting sergeant in every single man who had been put in prison. They would be the men who, when the Government faced the Dissolution which now they feared, would be the means of sending to Parliament 70 or 80 Members pledged to adopt the policy and follow the lead of his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork. When that day of reckoning arrived they would see what would become of the Liberal Ministry in Ireland who employed coercion. Therefore, he contended that coercion had been tried and found wanting, and that the Irish people had been shown what they could do.

MR. O'DONNELL said he should endeavour to make his remarks as few as possible. It was his duty to lay before the House, in the absence of the Liberal Members for the County of Donegal, an account of the working of the Coercion Act in that county. Donegal was one of those counties which, some months ago,

obtained the peculiar pity of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, on the ground of its poverty and the trial through which it had passed. However, in Donegal the Coercion Act had been worked with at least as much industry as in any part of Ireland. He was directed to lay before the House the true history of a village tyrant, only he was not one of the defenders of the people whom the Chief Secretary for Ireland was mistaken in suspecting were men of that character. He was one of the guardians of the peace, one of the persons charged with the administration of law and order in Ireland. In Donegal there had been six respectable men arrested under the Coercion Act, one of these being Hugh M'Bride, a process-server during 44 years, who found himself cast into prison on reasonable suspicion when he refused to continue the trade of process-serving, his offence, when called by its proper name, being that of refusing to deliver threatening letters. The rest of the prisoners were respectable farmers, and they were all charged on the usual grounds of unlawful assembly, or of having something to do with the delivery of threatening messages. But he was specially directed to ask the attention of the House to the case of Messrs. Crampsey and Diver, who had been imprisoned since the 16th of April on charges of reasonable suspicion in connection with unlawful assemblies in Innishowen. With regard to Mr. Crampsey, he asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was not true that a short time previous to the passing of the Coercion Act the Government had accepted his bail to keep the peace for 12 months? That bail had never been forfeited, and yet the Government, without the commission of any offence on his part, had cast him into gaol. The man who was responsible for the arrest of Messrs. Crampsey and Diver was Sub-Inspector Smith—something of whose history he must lay before the House, and who was just now the tyrant of Innishowen. If the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary thought that inquiry into the character of the agents who were his chief informers in Ireland was worthy his attention, he would ask him to take notes of the history he was about to lay before him. He found, in 1874, Sub-Inspector Smith giving evidence before Judge Barry in a notorious case of rioting which occurred in the

town of Derry; and the evidence which he gave on that occasion furnished a very favourable illustration of his capacity for carrying out the duties of Sub-Inspectorship. Smith did all in his power to throw the blame for the riot which took place on the unarmed Catholic Party, and one of the principal reasons advanced by him in the witness-box for this was that in the Catholic procession he had seen a green flag with a bloody hand displayed upon it. Nothing could shake the belief of this Sub-Inspector that this bloody hand was nothing else than the certain pledge of the procession to commit murder before they returned to their homes. Mr. May, the Government lawyer, did all in his power, in a gently leading way, to bring home to the mind of Sub-Inspector Smith that the red hand was a proper cognizance in the Heraldry of Ulster. But Smith had never read a line of Irish history, and knew nothing of the Ulster red hand, and so he came into the witness-box to proclaim that it was an open declaration on the part of the Catholic procession of its intention to commit murder. Next he found Sub-Inspector Smith at Cookstown in 1879 in a state of remarkable excitement, entering the houses of the resident Catholics in search of rioters, levelling his revolver at the head of one Catholic, flinging his cigar at the head of another, and finally charged with being drunk on duty. The charge was investigated before a full Bench of magistrates—an extraordinarily full Bench—for there was not one Orange magistrate who did not think it his duty to be present when the case of Sub-Inspector Smith came forward. As a matter of course, Sub-Inspector Smith was acquitted of all the charges with flying honours; and he (Mr. O'Donnell) would advise the Government to investigate the constitution of the Bench of magistrates in Castletown. He found that Sub-Inspector Smith had, in 1880, allowed the Orange fraternity to erect an Orange arch right under his own window, and that fact need only to be referred to as an evidence of the warm sympathy which united Sub-Inspector Smith with the most fanatical portion of the people in the North of Ireland. On being removed to Innishowen, Sub-Inspector Smith at once proceeded to show in what spirit he intended to carry out his authority by removing the

Catholic constables to Moville, and replacing them with trusted members of his own persuasion. He (Mr. O'Donnell) had not the smallest doubt as to the capacity of Protestants more than Catholics in Ireland; but changes of that description by a gentleman with such antecedents were significant. Mr. Sub-Inspector Smith set about gaining for himself credit as an active and intelligent officer from the first moment of his arrival in hitherto peaceful Innishowen. He did not wait for the secret Circular of the Lord Lieutenant to spur him on to the work of denunciation. Among the engines of intimidation which he set up was a petty court—a sort of Star Chamber—to which he invited by summons all the peasantry of the neighbourhood to come, and gave a full account of their proceedings; and until the rev. Father O'Dogherty warned the parishioners from the pulpit that Sub-Inspector Smith had no right to set up any such jurisdiction, the whole country side was trembling in fear of being summoned to this court. Energy of that kind was only a preparatory step. It was necessary to go further in order to obtain what Sub-Inspector Smith required. Innishowen was still unproclaimed; and, accordingly, he set about charging every country fellow who had taken a drop too much, or who had a quarrel with a relative, with committing an offence under the Whiteboy Acts. Catholic and Protestant peasant lads who had used hard words to each other were brought before the Bench of magistrates, and on the assurance of Sub-Inspector Smith that evidence would be forthcoming they were returned for trial, and duly marched to Lifford Gaol for incarceration. In all these cases the Judge of Assize—Judge Lawson—refused to see *prima facie* evidence of an offence against the Whiteboy Acts, and treated the cases as trivial. But another machine was then produced to damage the country. *The Belfast News Letter* was unique in its unsparing denunciations of those who differed from its views, whether they were Papists, Nationalists, or Land Leaguers. From the arrival of Sub-Inspector Smith until public opinion made it too hot for the Constabulary, *The Belfast News Letter* contained special reports of the fearful condition of affairs in Innishowen, and the preliminary investigation in the case of

Hutchinson at Carn Dough was treated as positive proof that Innishowen was in such a condition that there was not a respectable non-Leaguer, agent, tenant, or landlord who did not go about armed to the teeth, not knowing when some cowardly assassin might shoot him. That was a statement which produced an emphatic contradiction; but whenever any Land League meeting took place in the neighbourhood there was a spicy and poisonous narrative in *The Belfast News Letter*; and it was a remarkable fact that whenever these letters appeared in *The Belfast News Letter* copies of the paper were sent in a more or less disguised hand to Messrs. Crampsey and Diver, who were leading Land Leaguers in Innishowen. These papers bore the Moville and Derry postmark, and were strong evidence that Sub-Inspector Smith, stationed at Carn Dough, had some connection with the sending of those papers. On one occasion, when he had been at Omagh on official business, *The Belfast News Letter* of that week, containing an abusive article, was sent to Messrs. Crampsey and Diver bearing the Omagh postmark. He (Mr. O'Donnell) held in his hand the very newspaper which had been sent to those gentlemen. Mr. Crampsey was a draper and tailor in a respectable way of business in Innishowen, and Mr. Diver was a farmer in the neighbourhood of Carn Dough. The superscription on the paper sent from Omagh was printed, in order to more completely disguise the handwriting. After the Land League meeting, at which Messrs. Crampsey and Diver were present, and at which Mr. John Dillon spoke, an abusive article appeared in *The Belfast News Letter* singling out as the most dangerous persons Messrs. Crampsey and Diver. The paper containing that article reached Moville, and Sub-Inspector Smith was so delighted with the article that he sent a copy of the paper, with his compliments, to all the leading inhabitants of Carn Dough. Mr. Crampsey was, no doubt, a man of rather quick temper and sharp tongue, and did not spare denunciations of his persecutor; and the ground upon which he was bound over to keep the peace was that at a public meeting, where some uncomplimentary references were made to Sub-Inspector Smith, Mr. Crampsey cried out in a jesting tone, "Boycott him." Sub-Inspector

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Smith, ever on the watch for a good case in order to condemn the reputation of the district and procure himself favour at the hands of the Government, at once entered a prosecution against Mr. Crampsey, and swore that he himself was in danger, and in that way he succeeded in getting Mr. Crampsey bound over to keep the peace for 12 months. *The Belfast News Letter*, containing a letter upon this case, was handed around the town by a constable sent for the purpose by Sub-Inspector Smith. Messrs. Crampsey and Diver, who, although Land Leaguers, were respectable men, and on several occasions had contributed to preserving the peace when evictions were going on, were arrested and carried away, without trial, like the other "suspects." All these statements with regard to the insulting demeanour of Sub-Inspector Smith in Carn Dough could be borne out by universal testimony; and he brought this case forward because the Chief Secretary for Ireland had not been told that Mr. Crampsey, before being arrested under the Coercion Act, had been bound over to keep the peace and had not forfeited his bail. He doubted whether, if the Chief Secretary had known these facts, he would have consented to the arrest of Mr. Crampsey, and the Chief Secretary ought to inquire into the circumstances of the case. Sub-Inspector Smith, from all he could hear of him, was a hot-headed, fanatic, passionate, and prejudiced man. His ridiculous errors about the bloody hand of Ulster in the Derry witness-box, his blustering violence at Cookstown on July 12, 1879, his permission to the Orangemen to erect an arch under his window in 1880, and the reasonable suspicion of his action with *The Belfast News Letter*, all went to show that he was not a man to be intrusted with the powers which were given to a Sub-Inspector in a district in Ireland, and he was perfectly certain that if Sub-Inspector Smith was sent to some other district—to some warm Protestant district in Antrim—where he would be surrounded by Protestants, he would be a harmless officer, and would never suspect Protestants of being in league with the Pope and the Devil against the Constitution of the United Kingdom. But if he were left amongst a Catholic population he would continue to be, as he had admitted himself to be, unable to

conciliate the Catholics. He had been nourished on croppies' tails; he was a relic of the past, and he ought to be preserved in the Museum. He was not fit to be intrusted with the powers given under the Coercion Act. He (Mr. O'Donnell) was satisfied that Innishowen would not have been proclaimed but for this officer's activity; and he was certain that if the Chief Secretary would enter into this case he would see that Mr. Crampsey had been treated with bad faith, and that Mr. Diver had been brought into the case because he was a friend of Crampsey, and because Sub-Inspector Smith suspected evil from both of them. Both of them had suffered four months' imprisonment; but both, as the Chief Secretary would find, might be restored to their liberty without danger to peace and with satisfaction to the district. He would leave these facts for the Government to consider, asking them only to consult all the independent witnesses—the clergy of all denominations in Innishowen—and he would then see that there was no ground for proclaiming the district, and certainly no ground for keeping two easy-going, respectable men of, perhaps, somewhat sharp temper and bitter tongue, and who were just the sort of men to use strong language against a busybody like Sub-Inspector Smith, in prison. They could be very well restored to their homes and friends without the tenure of Office by the Liberal Government being endangered.

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes 83; Noes 80: Majority 53.—(Div. List, No. 395.)

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and agreed to.

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICES.

SUPPLY—considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £4,270, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and other Expenses."

Mr. PARNELL said, he hoped the Government did not mean to take the Irish Votes to-night. There were some points of some importance in connection with this Vote; and at this hour—namely, 5 minutes past 1 o'clock, hon. Members could hardly be expected to go into them. He trusted the Government would agree to report Progress.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said, he thought that there was not likely to be much debate on this particular Vote. The hour was late, no doubt; but the period of the Session was also very late, and the subject of this Vote had been considered very fully already.

Mr. BIGGAR said, he would formally move to report Progress, and, in doing so, would point out that the Government, in these matters, were thoroughly unreasonable. They had been discussing the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary since 4 o'clock, and all the arguments had been against the Government—in fact, the Government had had no case whatever. The Government had their mechanical majority to support them, and they would be able to carry any Votes with that majority, in spite of the arguments that might be brought to bear against them, and it was perfectly preposterous to take the discussion on Irish matters at a time when that discussion could not be reported. The Government had introduced an innovation of bringing on important Votes at this late hour, and they had set both public opinion and precedent at defiance. A Liberal Administration should pay more attention to the principles of representative government than to seek to obtain money for obnoxious purposes at such an hour in the morning.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(Mr. Biggar.)

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I hope the Committee will consent to make some progress with this Vote. So far as the matters involved in it are concerned, they have already been fully debated in the House. My right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland is fully prepared to discuss the details of the Votes if hon. Members wish it. I cannot see that by reporting Progress to-night, and resuming to-morrow, that

the Votes will be brought on at a more reasonable hour, because totally different questions may be raised on going into Committee to-morrow, the discussion of which may last a long time, and we may find ourselves in no better position to go into the Votes than we are now. We would not ask the Committee to go into any new matters; but these Votes are immediately connected with the subject we have been discussing, and I, therefore, would ask the Committee to allow us to make some progress.

MR. CALLAN said, perhaps the noble Marquess would inform them whether it was proposed to proceed with any other Vote beyond that immediately before the House. If the noble Marquess only intended to go on with this Vote there would be no objection. [MR. BIGGAR: Yes, there would.] At any rate, there would be no substantial objection. If the noble Marquess would give them an assurance that he would not go on with any other Vote, well and good; but if that assurance was refused, hon. Members like himself (Mr. Callan) would have to vote with the hon. Member for Cavan. If the Government would content themselves with taking merely the Vote for the Household of the Lord Lieutenant, the hon. Member for Cavan might be induced to yield, and the Committee might be allowed to proceed to business at once. That proposition was a very fair one, and if the Government did not accede to it, it would be the duty of the Irish Members to offer a most determined opposition to the progress of Supply.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, the noble Marquess seemed to think that, because two evenings had been occupied in discussing the question of the administration in Ireland, therefore the Votes for the Household of the Lord Lieutenant, and for the Chief Secretary, which immediately followed, were not likely to give rise to a considerable amount of debate. The noble Marquess was wrong; the Vote itself before the Committee was challenged by the hon. Member for Ennis (Mr. Finigan) in regard to the allowance for the Ulster King-at-Arms. The hon. Member, he believed, intended to go to a division; and he (Mr. A. O'Connor) also intended to oppose the proposed allowance to the Protestant chaplain at Dublin Castle. The Vote for the Chief Secretary in-

cluded allowances to Inspector of Lunatic Asylums as well as Inspectors of Irish Fisheries; and matters affecting these officers would have to be considered. There was a question to be raised as to the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund, and also questions as to the administration of the Lunacy Laws in Ireland. It was impossible, therefore, to look upon these Votes as though they were not contentious; and he trusted the Government would see the unreasonableness of wanting to discuss them at this hour of the morning.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: The Vote now before the Committee is for the Household of the Lord Lieutenant. Well, matters affecting the Lord Lieutenant have been thoroughly discussed in the House; also the question of the Ulster King-at-Arms. At this late hour, if we are allowed to proceed, I would not propose to go beyond this Vote. I think the Committee might fairly be asked to consider it.

MR. PARSELL said, the point upon which he was anxious to obtain information was one upon which he had thought he had handed in a Notice to the Clerk at the Table on Saturday. What he wished to know was whether a member of the Lord Lieutenant's Household had really purchased, on behalf of the Orange Emergency Committee, a considerable quantity of agricultural implements for the use of those people engaged in harvesting the crops on farms from which the tenants had been evicted. He found that, owing to some mistake, whether on his own part or that of the officials, the Question had not reached the Clerk at the Table, and did not appear in the Votes. He did not find that out until Monday, and he had then given a Notice on the subject which stood for to-morrow. He was anxious to know whether it was true that a member of the Lord Lieutenant's Household was actively engaged in assisting the Emergency Committee, because the matter was one which required the very serious attention of the Government. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary would, no doubt, admit that no officer in the Lord Lieutenant's Household should take any part in any proceeding of that kind. He did not know whether the right hon. Gentleman had seen the Question, or whether he had been able to obtain any information

with regard to it. He had no wish to stand in the way of the Government and the passing of the Vote that night; but he would certainly be glad if the right hon. Gentleman would make the necessary inquiries by telegraph, so that he might have an opportunity of raising the question again on the Report.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he understood the hon. Member to say that he had placed the Question on the Paper.

MR. PARNELL said, he had handed it in last week.

MR. W. E. FORSTER remarked, that he was unable to find the Question upon the Order Book.

MR. PARNELL said, he believed he had handed in a Notice of the Question a night or two ago; but he might be mistaken as to the day for which he had put it down. He believed it was for Friday.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he was unable to find the Question, and he would therefore request the hon. Member to put it down again, so that he might have an opportunity of seeing exactly what it was.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked the Chairman if he was able to inform the Committee whether the Question had been accepted by the authorities of the House?

THE CHAIRMAN: I have only heard of the Question for the first time now.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he would advise his hon. Friend the Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) to withdraw the Motion; but, at the same time, he hoped the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary would give some assurance or some expression of opinion upon the matter.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that would be impossible until he had seen the Question.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he understood that up to the present moment the right hon. Gentleman had not seen the Question; but his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) was endeavouring to procure a copy of it. But surely the right hon. Gentleman would be able to say at once whether the state of things represented by his hon. Friend was not of such a nature as to call for the immediate attention of the Government. As the right hon. Gentleman very well knew, the Emergency Committee went all over

Ireland. He did not question their right to do so; but it was also a fact that they were in direct opposition to another organization by whom they were regarded with the bitterest antagonism. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would be able to say that if the result of his investigations should prove that the statement of the hon. Member for the City of Cork was well-founded, steps would be taken by Her Majesty's Government to prevent an official in the service of the Crown from initiating such a course of proceeding. He trusted that the right hon. Gentleman, without pledging himself to any details, would be able to give some assurance to the Committee upon the matter.

MR. HEALY said, he had no wish to protract the debate, but he wished to put a question to the noble Lord the Financial Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the salary of the chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He wished to know how it was that this salary was paid by the State? And, personally, he strongly objected to any provision which taxed the people of Ireland for a religion in which the majority of them did not believe. He even thought that hon. Members below the Gangway on the other side of the House, who were in favour of Disestablishment, would not be enthusiastic in voting a salary for a Protestant chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant. He asked the noble Lord to inform the Committee that the next Lord Lieutenant would not be allowed a chaplain, so that the Irish Members might not find themselves called upon, time after time, to contest this Vote. Surely the noble Lord might say that when the present chaplain ceased his functions, future Lord Lieutenants would provide for their own religious services.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, it had always been the practice to provide a chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, and he did not think the hon. Member would be inclined to say that, in this instance, the chaplain was in any respect overpaid.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER said, the Motion before the Committee had one advantage, seeing that under it they were in Order in discussing a considerable variety of questions indiscriminately. In reference to the information asked for by the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell), he thought it was a

matter which might be very easily disposed of, as the House had already been favoured with the opinion of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland as to the legality of an *employé* at Dublin Castle being engaged in a political organization. He understood that the Emergency Committee was a political organization, and the question whether paid servants of the Crown were at liberty to take an active part in a political organization was really a matter which ought to be easily disposed of. He was reminded that a somewhat similar case had recently occurred in connection with one of the electoral contests in Oxford. The hon. Member for Southwark (Mr. Thorold Rogers), at an early period of the Session, gave Notice of his intention to call the attention of the House to the fact that an officer of the House of Lords had constituted himself an agent for the Conservative Party in promoting the election of a particular individual for the City of Oxford. The hon. Member did not follow up the Notice of his intention to bring forward a Motion; but it was well understood that the action of any officer of the House of Lords, in interfering with a political contest, was altogether illegal. This was a similar case. The gentleman complained of was an officer of Dublin Castle, and he either had a right or he had not a right to interfere in the working of the Emergency Committee. Let them, however, have a clear statement of the law; and if it was found that the officer in question was only exercising a legal right, then the fact that he was an officer of Dublin Castle would not justify the Committee in withholding from him his salary. At any rate, the Committee was entitled to have an assurance from the Chief Secretary that the conduct of this paid official would not be repeated.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he was unable to answer the question, because he really did not know what the facts of the case were. He neither knew who the official was nor what his action had been.

MR. CALLAN said, he hoped that the Chairman would be allowed to report Progress. Only a short time ago an assurance had been given by the noble Lord the Financial Secretary to

the Treasury that no other Vote would be taken; and, seeing the hesitancy manifested by the Government in regard to the question put to them by the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell), he thought the time had now arrived for reporting Progress. Looking over the Estimate, he saw many objections that might be raised to it. He found, under one of the sub-heads, an item for salaries and allowances amounting to £788 for Protestant chaplains. But the Protestant Church in Ireland had been disestablished 10 years ago; and why, in the name of common sense, should Parliament be called upon to pay a Protestant minister for performing Divine Service to the Lord Lieutenant and some half-dozen of his menials in Dublin Castle? The Lord Lieutenant was only an inmate of Dublin Castle for some six weeks or two months in the course of the year, and he certainly did not see why Parliament should be called upon to keep up the farce of maintaining a Protestant religious service. Why should a tax be imposed upon the Catholics of Ireland for the services of a hostile Church—a Church which they did not recognize, and a Church which had been disestablished? If the Protestant Lord Lieutenant of Ireland wished to do honour to the Church to which he belonged, he would go in state to St. Patrick's Cathedral or Christ Church, and he would then show, in the face of the Irish people, that he did believe in the Protestant religion; but, instead of doing that, he sneaked into some chapel in the Castle by means of a covered way from his official apartments. It was a most disreputable transaction altogether. If the Lord Lieutenant wished to show that he was a member of the Protestant Church, let him go in state to St. Patrick's, as the Lord Mayor of Dublin was in the habit of doing in regard to the Church to which he belonged. Of course, the Lord Mayor could not go to a Cathedral church as the Dublin Lord Mayors of old were wont to do until one of the national churches was restored to the Roman Catholics. Until that was done he was obliged to go in state to his own church. [An hon. MEMBER: His chapel.] The hon. Member was quite mistaken. It was only Dissenters who called their places of worship chapels. A Roman Catholic place of worship was

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a church. As the question had been raised in connection with this Vote, he did not see why the whole matter should not be discussed. Why should the Dissenters of England—the rigid Nonconformists who were so fond of crying out for religious equality—vote £788 for the celebration of a religious service to which the public were not admitted, and which none but detectives or subordinates retained in the service of the Constabulary were permitted to attend? Another subject had also been brought before the Committee—namely, the action of some servant of the Crown—some officer of Dublin Castle—some menial in the service of the State who had entered into the speculative purchase of property offered for sale under legal processes. He thought it should be made perfectly clear whether it was actually a fact that it was a creature of Dublin Castle who had purchased the agricultural implements offered for sale, and that he had acted either on behalf of the Protestant Defence Association or of the Orange Emergency Association. He believed there was a very great difference between the two associations. Mr. Goddard, the solicitor and manager of the Protestant Defence Association, acted for the Irish landlords, and received a fee of £3 3s. upon every writ he served; but the Emergency Committee had two attorneys; and he wished to know which of these associations it was alleged the official of Dublin Castle was acting for? Nobody belonged to the Protestant Defence Association unless he was a howling swill; and he believed it received a very large amount of support from the Members of the Front Opposition Bench. He thought it would be well for the Government to allow the consideration of the Vote to be postponed until to-morrow, in order that they might obtain information by telegraph as to whether any person was included in the Vote who was connected either with the Protestant Defence Association or the Orange Emergency Committee. There was only one item in the Vote which he should feel inclined to vote for, and that was the sum proposed to be given for Queen's Plates. If they could vote the item for Queen's Plates now, and leave the rest of the Vote to be disposed of hereafter, it would be a most desirable consummation. Certainly, as an important question had been raised by the hon. Mem-

ber for the City of Cork in regard to the connection of any official of Dublin Castle with the Protestant Defence Association or the Orange Emergency Committee, he thought, if only for the purpose of satisfying the hon. Member that the further consideration of the Vote should be adjourned, and also for the purpose of enabling the Committee to discuss the item under Sub-head C for the salaries of the present minister, the clerk, and the organist. He was surprised that the Vote had never been challenged before, seeing that the Irish Church had now been disestablished for 10 years. It was certainly high time that any item for the support of the Disestablished Irish Church should now be omitted from the Estimates. He thought the Lord Lieutenant should be required to pay for the services of his chaplain out of the savings of the Office, and not ask the Roman Catholic public to pay for religious services in which they did not believe.

MR. PARNELL said, he had found, on asking for an explanation of the Question of which he had given Notice, that it was considered to be a Question that was not, strictly speaking, in Order, and, therefore, it had not appeared on the Paper. At the same time, he would suggest that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary might make some inquiry by telegraph into the matter, and give an explanation to-morrow. It was a question that certainly ought not to be allowed to be passed over without inquiry. He had no wish to name the gentleman to whom he referred. All he asked was that the right hon. Gentleman should inquire into the matter, and see if the facts of the case were in accordance with the information he (Mr. Parnell) had received. If the right hon. Gentleman would undertake to do that on the Report, there would be no necessity for any further objecting to the Vote that night; otherwise he thought they ought to ask that the consideration of the Vote should be adjourned until to-morrow.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, there was a little difficulty in the matter. The hon. Member said that he had given Notice of a Question and placed it on the Paper. He (Mr. W. E. Forster) had never seen the Question. He understood, however, that the hon. Member had submitted the Question to the authorities of the House, and that they

had decided that it was not in Order. And that was all he really knew about it. Under the circumstances, it was hardly to be expected that he should make any promise. Before doing so he should certainly like to know what had induced the authorities of the House to act in the matter. Until the present discussion was originated he knew nothing about it.

MR. PARNELL said, that, under the circumstances, he was afraid that he must persist in the request to have Progress reported upon the present Vote. In order that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary might have an opportunity of making an inquiry and ascertaining what the facts were.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that if the Question of the hon. Member appeared in the Votes to-morrow, he would pledge himself to get all the information that could possibly be obtained by telegraph. But at present, as he had already stated, he knew nothing of the matter.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he thought there was a simple way out of the difficulty. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) objected to the allowance which appeared in the Vote for one of the aide-de-camps of the Lord Lieutenant, having regard to the fact that with respect to his official position he had done that which he ought not to have done. The allowance to an aide-de-camp included in the Vote was £61, and if that sum were disallowed now, and it should appear, on subsequent investigation, that the gentleman in question had done nothing that was really open to challenge, the Government might bring in a Supplementary Estimate. Under these circumstances, he thought it was impossible to proceed with the discussion of the Vote, and Progress ought to be reported.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he was without the detailed information necessary for inquiry.

MR. BIGGAR said, he thought it would be better that Progress should be reported and the matter discussed to-morrow.

MR. PARNELL said, he thought if the right hon. Gentleman would engage to have the information asked for ready for hon. Members to-morrow, or engage to postpone the Report of the Vote until he could obtain it, then he thought their

objection to the Vote might be withdrawn.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, if he found the Question on the Order Book to-morrow, he would at once telegraph for the information specified.

MR. HEALY said, it was no fault of the hon. Member for the City of Cork that the right hon. Gentleman was without information, because he had twice given Notice, although it had not appeared on the Paper. He thought it would have been more candid on the part of the right hon. Gentleman to admit that the hon. Member was not in fault.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, if the hon. Member for the City of Cork would state then what it was he wanted to know, he would to-morrow inform him whether he could give him the information or not.

MR. PARNELL said, the Question which he had put and repeated a short time ago was simply this—whether a member of the Lord Lieutenant's Household had recently purchased a number of agricultural implements and machinery on behalf of the Orange Emergency Committee from a leading agricultural firm in Dublin?

MR. W. E. FORSTER observed, that the hon. Member had not given names.

MR. PARNELL said, the person who gave the information asked him not to put on the Report the names either of the firm or of the official in question. If, however, the right hon. Gentleman said it was indispensable to have the names he was ready to give them. The name of the member of the Lord Lieutenant's Household was Captain M'Calmont, and the name of the agricultural firm was Messrs. M'Kenzie, of Dublin.

MR. CALLAN remarked, that Captain M'Calmont was a well-known rowdy in Ireland. ["Order!"]

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out to the hon. Member that those words were not decorous, and ought not to be used by hon. Members.

MR. CALLAN said, he would not repeat the words, although, if he were out of Order, he thought attention might have been called to the fact without the intervention of the Home Secretary. He had heard similar words used in that House towards persons in Ireland, whom the Chief Secretary called village tyrants, without being called to Order. The

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official in question was simply an officer in the Army, and if the language he had used was not permissible towards persons of that class, still less was a Minister of the Crown in Order in describing as village ruffians those who held Commissions of the Peace. But there was another matter of far more importance to Members of the Committee. The hon. Member for the City of Cork stated that he had twice placed a Notice on the Paper, and it appeared that now, on the third occasion, by the kind permission of the Clerks of the House, it was to be printed.

THE CHAIRMAN reminded the hon. Member that he was referring to a decision of Mr. Speaker, which could not be challenged in Committee.

MR. CALLAN said, the Question would appear to-morrow, and if it had not appeared already it was from no fault of the hon. Member for the City of Cork. He did not question the decision of Mr. Speaker; but if the right hon. Gentleman had any fault to find, it should be with Mr. Speaker, and not with his hon. Friend. If Captain M'Calmont did buy these agricultural implements on behalf of the Orange Committee, which was a secret body, he certainly ought not to continue to occupy his present position in the Household of the Lord Lieutenant—["Order!"]—and if the right hon. Gentleman the Home Secretary was aware of the character of this officer, he would not be so ready to cry "Order!" when he (Mr. Callan) said he was unworthy and unfit to be attached to the Lord Lieutenant's Household.

MR. DALY said, he hoped the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) would persevere with his Motion to report Progress. Personally, he knew nothing of the circumstance referred to by the hon. Member for the City of Cork; but if the statement concerning Captain M'Calmont were true, it was undoubtedly a matter of grave importance. As it stood at present, there was clearly a case of reasonable suspicion. The Chief Secretary was guilty of great inconsistency, inasmuch as, having been engaged for the last nine hours in defending the policy of the Government in sending respectable persons to prison in Ireland without giving them the names of their accusers, he had now objected to the hon. Member for the City of Cork not giving the names of the persons

concerned in the matter to which he had referred in connection with the purchase of agricultural implements for the Orange Emergency Committee. He thought Irish Members would be guilty of a dereliction of duty if they allowed the Vote to pass without information being supplied from the proper sources as to the accuracy or inaccuracy of the statement of the hon. Member for the City of Cork.

MR. BIGGAR said, it would seem, from the demeanour of the Chief Secretary for Ireland and that of the Home Secretary, that they were determined to screen Captain M'Calmont from the consequences of his conduct. But, instead of leaving the matter in the dark, Irish Members wished to have an opportunity of exposing it in the light of day; and they said it was the duty of the Government to declare that if the facts were as had been stated they would insist on Captain M'Calmont resigning the place which he occupied in the Household of the Lord Lieutenant. It would be but small comfort to the Irish people to have this gentleman in a position where he could do them a large amount of mischief, and where, by using his private influence, he could cause persons to be taken prisoners in the way they had been lately. Hon. Members on that side of the House regarded this as a matter of far too great importance to be decided in the manner proposed. The hon. and learned Solicitor General for Ireland said he could not give any opinion upon the case until he had heard the facts. But the facts had been stated before the Committee, and still the hon. and learned Gentleman gave no opinion. Under the circumstances, hon. Members on that side of the House would insist upon having this matter fully investigated.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 20; Noes 70: Majority 50.—(Div. List, No. 396.)

Original Question again proposed.

MAJOR NOLAN said, he thought that this Vote afforded an opportunity for saying a few words about the case of the man Carney, who had been imprisoned for alleged burning of hay. That man, he knew, bore a high character in the neighbourhood, and there was not the slightest reason for supposing that he

was connected with the offence charged against him. He was a man paying £1,100 a year rent, and possessed freehold property of the value of £300, and those facts made it very improbable that he could commit such an offence. These men were always put in prison on the evidence of people in respectable positions, such as resident magistrates and police officers; but he thought the fact of this man being possessed of wealth ought to have had some weight in his favour.

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. and gallant Gentleman explain to me whether the Private Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant had anything to do with these warrants, for, if he has not, these remarks are out of Order?

MAJOR NOLAN said, he believed a good deal of latitude had been given to some Members, and he hoped he might be allowed to refer to this case.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must ask the hon. and gallant Gentleman to show whether the Private Secretary has anything to do with the execution of the warrants. If he has not, it is out of Order to bring up this matter again.

MAJOR NOLAN said, he thought that any man of common sense would suppose that the Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant would lay the warrants before the Lord Lieutenant.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked whether this allowance to the Lord Lieutenant for a Private Secretary had not some bearing on this case?

THE CHAIRMAN: The next Vote is the Vote for the Executive, and it seems to me that the case would come under that Vote and not under this.

MR. CALLAN said, he thought a question should have been addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury as to whether this sum of £29 0s. 8d. was paid to the Lord Lieutenant to be paid to the Private Secretary, or was paid to the Private Secretary himself? If it was paid to the Lord Lieutenant, then he presumed the hon. and gallant Member for Galway (Major Nolan) was perfectly in Order in referring to this case. If the money was paid to the Private Secretary direct, then that was a question upon which the Chief Secretary could enlighten the Committee by saying whether it was a part of the Private Secretary's duty to lay the reports and warrants before the Lord Lieutenant.

Major Nolan

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. and gallant Gentleman is in possession of the Committee.

MAJOR NOLAN said, that if he was shown that the Private Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant had nothing to do with the execution of the warrants, he should defer his observations until the Question was put that the Chairman should leave the Chair.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he did not know that it was the duty of the Private Secretary to make a report to the Lord Lieutenant in every case, and certainly when he and the Lord Lieutenant had been considering this case he had never seen the Private Secretary at all.

MR. HEALY said, he should move that the Chairman leave the Chair, for no explanation had been given as to what the Chief Secretary intended to do with regard to Captain M'Calmont, and the Irish Members were not being treated properly. When the hon. Member's (Mr. Parnell's) complaint was first made, the Chief Secretary promised to make inquiries; but there was no certainty that either now or upon Report the Chief Secretary intended to give any information upon this matter. That might be a proper way to treat the Committee, but it was not the way to facilitate Business; and certainly the manner in which the Chief Secretary had acted had not produced a good impression upon that side of the House. He would suggest that the right hon. Gentleman should get up and, with a candour which would be new to him, say, having got the name of Captain M'Calmont, and having got the name of Messrs. Mackenzie as the firm who supplied the implements of the Emergency Committee, what more he wanted. That was a straight question, and he did not think it was too much to ask the Chief Secretary to give an opportunity of challenging this very serious charge. He wanted to know from the Chief Secretary distinctly whether or not he intended to afford the Irish Members the information which they required before this question came up again?

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Healy.*)

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the hon. Gentleman had given him no information on the subject; but if the Question

should appear on the Votes to-morrow, he would ask for information. He had already promised to do that.

MR. PARNELL said, if the right hon. Gentleman would promise to obtain information before Report, so that the Irish Members might have an opportunity of taking the opinion of the Committee upon the salary of this official, that would be all they desired.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR reminded the Committee that a few nights ago the Secretary of State for War had promised that Vote 2 should not be taken at a late hour of the night, and he thought there was every reason now to ask the Government not to proceed further to-night, especially when it was considered that the Irish Members had been kept in close attendance ever since the beginning of the Sitting. They had been interested in every Vote, and it was rather hard for them to have to continue sitting so late, after having necessarily been in the House since 4 o'clock.

MR. CHILDERS said, it was perfectly true that the other night he had at this hour agreed to report Progress; but several millions of money had then been voted. To-night, however, no money had been voted.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he thought it was very hard to ask Irish Members to continue sitting. The Emergency Committee were selling out tenants every day; and it appeared now that the Private Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant was a direct agent in those cases. This light thrown on the remedial legislation of the Government ought to be made known in broad publicity, and this was not the hour at which Irish Members ought to be asked for a Vote of this description. Since Lord Clarendon hired men to asperse the character of Irish patriots, there had been no such singular revelation as that of this Castle official directing the action of the Emergency Committee.

MR. HEALY said, that on the understanding that the Chief Secretary was willing, before the Report, to give the required information, he would withdraw the Motion.

MR. BIGGAR said, he thought this was far too serious a question to be discussed at this hour of the morning. It was necessary that the subject should be taken when it could be properly discussed—namely, before 5 o'clock in the

afternoon. If the allegation of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) was true, the Government stood in a position which was really disgraceful. He did not know whether that word was Parliamentary or not, but it was really a scandal; and the proper course for the Government to have adopted would have been for them to have got up at once and have stated that the charge was true, that they felt themselves disgraced by this gentleman, whom he (Mr. Biggar) believed had been one of four co-respondents in a divorce case. ["Oh, oh!"] Well, he meant by that to show that the gentleman was of such a character that he should not hold a position in the Household of the Lord Lieutenant. He would put it to the Government whether they were going to allow themselves to be disgraced by this gentleman any more?

MR. BARRY said, he thought that the paid officials of Dublin Castle should not associate themselves with any political organization. [*Laughter.*] The Chief Secretary might laugh and think it a trivial matter; in fact, he should not be surprised to hear that the right hon. Gentleman was a honorary member of the Orange Association himself. It would be quite in keeping with his whole course of proceeding.

MR. LEAMY said, that the Orange Emergency Committee had been referred to as a political organization; but he would remind the Committee that it was to be seen, from a printed form calling on the landlords to combine, that it was really a proselytizing organization, inasmuch as it called upon the landlords to say whether they would not have Protestant tenants.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER said, he would like to call the attention of his Colleagues to the position in which they would place many of their Friends by dividing on this question. The hon. Member for the City of Cork had distinctly made a proposition to the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, which proposition was accepted. Therefore, the course advocated by their Leader would be repudiated by the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) and others, if this division were taken. What did the hon. Member for the City of Cork ask? It was this—whether the right hon. Gentleman would ascertain by telegraph the facts of the case, and supply

him with the necessary information tomorrow? It appeared at first as though the Chief Secretary did not accept the proposal; but he had got up again in his place just now, and stated that he accepted the proposal unreservedly. And upon that, the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) rose and said—"We cannot accept that bargain now." The Irish Members would be placing themselves in a false position if they departed from the arrangement proposed by the hon. Member for the City of Cork and accepted by the Chief Secretary. He (Mr. O'Connor Power) was anxious that no proceedings that might be taken on any of these Votes to-night should at all detract from the interesting and important debate that had occupied the attention of the House for the past two days; and he would, therefore, suggest that the hon. Member who moved the Motion that the Chairman do leave the Chair, should withdraw it. He would join with his hon. Friends in challenging the other items; but they should show that their object was not to prevent the voting of money for Public Service, but to legitimately point out their grievances.

MR. BIGGAR said, what the Government had attempted to do was this—they had endeavoured to screen a most disreputable individual in the person of Captain M'Calmont. The Government had put down the Vote for an hour when no one could discuss it, for the reason that they were thoroughly ashamed of what had taken place. Why did they not say, manfully, that they were ashamed of this person, and that he had disgraced them?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I really must call the attention of the Committee to the language the hon. Member has just used, and the course the discussion has taken. The hon. Member for the City of Cork has put a Question on the Paper, and my right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary has undertaken to inquire into the matter to which it refers, and return an answer. Upon that, what course does the hon. Member for Cavan take? Why, he rises in his place, and accuses Her Majesty's Government of attempting to screen a disreputable person; and he says this, in spite of the representation that has been made to him by the Chief Secretary that he has never before heard of the state of things

which has been complained of. The hon. Member for Cavan states that the Government are deliberately screening a disreputable person in reference to a charge they have never heard raised before, and that, I think, is conduct that commends itself to no right-thinking person in this Committee. For my own part, I have never heard this gentleman spoken of before, and I now hear the foulest names applied to him for reasons that are altogether unfounded. The Chief Secretary, whose word, I would venture to say, will be taken by any other hon. Member in this House, makes a statement which is ignored by the hon. Member for Cavan, and I say that this is not the way in which debates can be conducted in this Assembly with credit either to ourselves or the country. Such transactions as these are what the Prime Minister the other day declared as bringing discredit and dishonour on the Assembly. When charges are made which the hon. Member who makes them must know to be baseless—

MR. CALLAN: I rise to Order. The Home Secretary has made a statement directly pointed to the Member for Cavan. He has said that charges are made, and the hon. Member who makes them knows them to be baseless. I have to ask you, Sir, whether that is in Order?

THE CHAIRMAN: I understood the right hon. and learned Gentleman to say that the charges the hon. Member made against the Government were baseless when the Government had assured him that they knew nothing of the circumstances.

MR. CALLAN: No, no! I pin the Home Secretary to the words he used. He said the hon. Member who made the charges must know them to be baseless.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT here rose—

MR. CALLAN: If the Home Secretary will restrain his impatience and his dictatorial presumption, I will proceed with my point of Order. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said the hon. Member who made these charges must have known them to be baseless. I want to know whether such a statement, coming from a Minister of the Crown, is permissible? The right hon. and learned Gentleman accuses the hon. Member for Cavan of having brought a false charge, and, therefore, accuses him of having told a lie.

MR. O'DONNELL rose.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: What I said was this—

MR. CALLAN: I rise to a point of Order. The hon. Member (Mr. O'Donnell) has a right to be heard. ["Order, order!"] I have a right to raise this question.

THE CHAIRMAN called upon Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I rose to state what I did say, and it will be for you, Mr. Chairman, to rule whether that is contrary to the Orders of this House. I said that the hon. Member for Cavan, in asserting that the Government were deliberately screening a man whom they knew to be guilty—[Mr. BIGGAR: No, no!—of disreputable conduct, after the assurance given by the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant that he knew nothing at all about the matter, had made a charge which he must know to be baseless. I would ask your ruling on this matter?]

MR. O'DONNELL: I rise on the point of Order to support the Home Secretary. The right hon. and learned Gentleman, when he was interrupted by the hon. Member for Louth, had just said "unless;" and I do not think he or any other Gentleman should be interrupted and called to Order before he has finished his sentence.

THE CHAIRMAN: The argument of the Home Secretary was, I think, quite in Order.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: What I said was perfectly in Order. I will proceed to point out that I do not think it is to the credit of an Assembly like the House of Commons, when Gentlemen who are entitled to credit say they have no knowledge of a certain transaction that it should be assumed that they are acquainted with that transaction, and that they should be charged with screening a disreputable person. The charge is one that should not be brought; it is utterly baseless, and those who bring it know that it is utterly baseless. The hon. Member for the City of Cork, when he was called on to make that charge, manfully came forward and made it, and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant has undertaken to investigate that charge. The hon. Member for the City of Cork, therefore, agreed that, so far as he was concerned,

the Vote should be taken, and that further consideration of this subject should be postponed. I will venture to say that no man in this House has a right to assume the charge to be well-founded until it has been inquired into. If accusations of this kind and discussions of this kind, on subjects about which it is necessary that some Notice should be given to the Executive, are to be allowed, it is impossible that the affairs of the country can be transacted as they should be.

MR. PARNELL: It appears to me—

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN: I rise to a point of Order.

MR. PARNELL said, it appeared to him that the person who was least facilitating the Business of the House was the Home Secretary. The right hon. and learned Gentleman was using a Nasmyth's steam hammer to crush a fly when he went so forcibly into this matter. It had not been through any fault of his (Mr. Parnell's) that due Notice had not been given to the Government, because he had put his Question on the Paper. He had handed it to the Clerk at the Table, and, not finding it in the Votes, he had handed in another Question; and even that he had not seen appear on the Votes. A question had been raised by the Home Secretary as to whether the course of Business was creditable to the House. Well, so far as he (Mr. Parnell) was concerned, he thought it was not creditable to the House that the money of the people should be voted away in this manner at half-past 2 or a quarter to 3 o'clock in the morning. It was obvious that the granting of Supply stood on a different footing to any other Business of the House; and he, therefore, thought the Government ought to pause before they attempted to get money in this way and at such an hour in the morning.

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN said, he wished to call attention to a point of Order. The Chairman had ruled that the argument of the Home Secretary was in perfect Order; but the question was not whether the speech of the right hon. and learned Gentleman was in Order, but whether or not he was in Order in attributing falsehood to a Member of the House.

THE CHAIRMAN: The point of Order is already settled.

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN: Oh, no!

MR. CALLAN said, the Home Secretary had indulged in his usual violent declamation against the Members who persisted in their Motion after receiving an assurance from the Chief Secretary that he would make an inquiry into the matter, and the right hon. and learned Gentleman had wound up by a direct reference to him (Mr. Callan). Well, if the right hon. and learned Gentleman really wished to condemn or censure him for having in any way whatever thrown doubt on the assurance of the Chief Secretary, he would have been justified in so doing if one condition had been fulfilled, which was if he (Mr. Callan) had in any way whatever thrown any doubt on the word of the Chief Secretary. As a matter of fact, he had done nothing of the kind. He had accepted the Chief Secretary's promise that he would make an inquiry into the matter. The Home Secretary had denounced him (Mr. Callan) for having made a most unfounded charge, but he had made no charge ["Yes, yes!"] He did not require the patriotic interruptions of the hon. and learned Member for Stockport (Mr. Hopwood), who, they all knew, was looking for something, and was endeavouring to facilitate his search by constant attendance in the House and constant "Hear, hearing!" of the Ministry; and it was to be hoped the hon. Member would not be disappointed in his expectations. With reference to what the Home Secretary had said, he had made a most unwarrantable attack upon him (Mr. Callan), and had reprimanded him for having called him to Order for attributing falsehood to an hon. Member.

MR. BIGGAR said, the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Home Secretary was exceedingly artful in having accused him (Mr. Biggar) of doing what he never did do, and then proceeding to found an argument upon this baseless superstructure. [*Laughter.*] He was glad hon. Members were amused. It was said that he accused the Government of knowing very well that the charge against Captain M'Calmont was well-founded, but he had never done anything of the kind; what he had done was this. Grave charges were brought against Captain M'Calmont, and if they were true Captain M'Calmont was unfit to hold the position he now held, and it was the duty of the Government to make in-

quiries into the matter. He had said that, and that was all he had said, and he declared that the Government at this moment were screening Captain M'Calmont, who had been charged with such conduct as would unfit him for any position under the Government. If the charge he had heard made against Captain M'Calmont were true, it amounted to this—that he was acting as bailiff on the Emergency Committee and at the same time holding the dignified position of aide-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant. The Government had not shown a proper disposition to meet the case.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, there was one point in the statement of the Home Secretary which hon. Members on this (the Opposition) side of the House ought at once to notice. He had put before the Committee the fact that though several Members of the Committee had taken exception to the Vote on one ground or another, the hon. Member for the City of Cork had asked a certain Question and proposed a certain arrangement as to one specific matter, and a certain promise had been made. Upon that the Home Secretary had at once assumed that the hon. Member for the City of Cork being satisfied, all other hon. Members ought to rest satisfied. He did not consider that if his hon. Friend withdrew his opposition to the Vote, he (Mr. A. O'Connor) must do so too. He would not follow his hon. Friend's example, and he would oppose the withdrawal of the Motion that the Chairman do leave the Chair, because his opposition was not limited to the particular ground he had stated. He objected to the charge for the chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, because he thought that, after all, it was a charge which ought not to be allowed to be continued—at any rate, without such protest that Irish Members could make against it. It was a remnant of the old ecclesiastical supremacy they were supposed to have cleared away. He objected to the charge on account of this fact; and he objected, moreover, to the discussion of the Vote being brought on at this late hour. He should oppose the withdrawal of the Motion.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR appealed to his hon. Friend (Mr. A. O'Connor), strong as his opposition was, not to persevere in the intention he had just announced. They might very properly

be allowed to retire to rest now ; but, of course, if the Motion were persevered in, he should vote with his hon. Friends, as he always did. What he particularly rose for was to express the hope that the time was not far distant when they would have the Home Secretary the Leader of the House. If anyone desired to have this Assembly disorderly, and if they wished that little or no Business should be transacted, they should strive to create the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Leader of the House. The amount of acrimony the Home Secretary could influence, the amount of turbulence with which he could distract the most peaceable debate, and the amount of personal temper he could evoke in himself and induce in others in the midst of an almost ethereal calmness, were such as to make him (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) anticipate that when the right hon. and learned Gentleman was Leader of the House they would not do any Business, either English, Irish, or Scotch, but all their time would be occupied by discussions on questions which personally would be exceedingly interesting, but which would not advance the interests of the country. He made these observations in a spirit of the most perfect friendliness towards the right hon. and learned Gentleman, who was to him the subject of never ceasing delight and amusement. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had to-night raised two or three interesting problems ; he had asked, for instance, how much nonsense human nature was capable of standing—

THE CHAIRMAN: I must inform the hon. Member that he is really speaking outside the Question.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR agreed with the Chairman ; but he was only giving utterance to his anticipation that when the Home Secretary became their Leader, nobody at all would ever be able to speak to the Question.

MR. HEALY asked his hon. Friends if there really was any good purpose to be served by pushing the matter further? It was such a novel thing for him to appear as a moderate Member, that he hoped he would be excused. As the Government had promised to give them the information they desired, he would advise his hon. Friends to consent to the withdrawal of the Motion now under consideration, and, if necessary, to carry on their opposition against the Vote itself.

Question put.

The Committee divided :—Ayes 15 ; Noes 63 : Majority 48.—(Div. List, No. 397.)

Original Question again proposed.

MR. HEALY said, he should move the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £325 for the salary of the chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £3,945, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and other Expenses."—(Mr. Healy.)

MR. CALLAN said, he believed the Committee would agree to this reduction when he stated that the chaplain at the Castle in Dublin was a temperance lecturer. The proposal of the hon. Member for Wexford would effect a saving to the country of £325, and would inflict but a small loss on the reverend gentleman in question, who went about maligning the taxpayers, and had been obliged more than once to apologize for the language he had used with regard to respectable tradesmen in Ireland. There was no State Church in Ireland, and, therefore, no reason could be adduced for the continuance of the office.

MR. LYULPH STANLEY said, he thought it would be better that next year there should be no salaried chaplain at the Castle of any denomination. He thought the Vote might be allowed to pass on the present occasion ; but if it were challenged next year, he should certainly join with hon. Members opposite in their endeavour to get it abolished.

MAJOR NOLAN said, he had no objection to the chaplain at the Castle being a water-drinker ; but he should vote against the continuance of the charge in the Estimates.

MR. HEALY said, if the Government would state that when the office became vacant they would not make another appointment, he might be induced to withdraw his Motion.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he was not aware that there was any intention of making any alteration.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 13; Noes 57: Majority 44.—(Div. List, No. 398.)

Original Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 62; Noes 10: Majority 52.—(Div. List, No. 399.)

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow*.

Committee to sit again *To-morrow*.

STATUTE LAW REVISION AND CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.—[*Lords*.]—[Bill 219.]

(*Mr. Attorney General*.)

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) observed, that Clause 2, excluding Ireland from the Bill, having already been passed, he thought the hon. Member for Galway could not move his Amendment.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he had facilitated the hon. and learned Gentleman very much in regard to this Bill, having removed his blocking Notice from the Paper; and in fairness he thought the hon. and learned Gentleman might have drawn his attention before.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, he quite acknowledged the courtesy of the hon. Member in taking off the block, and he should be sorry to interfere in any way with the hon. Member. The clause was now passed, and he thought the hon. Member's attention had been called to it.

THE CHAIRMAN: Without the Instruction of the House the Committee has no power to extend this Bill to Ireland.

Bill *reported*, without Amendment; to be read the third time upon *Monday* next.

SOLENT NAVIGATION (*re-committed*)

BILL.—[Bill 207.]

(*Mr. Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan.*)

COMMITTEE. THIRD READING.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

MR. HEALY said, objections to this Bill had been brought before him, and

he must complain of the course taken in regard to it. The hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Evelyn Ashley) on Monday night moved that the Order for the Committee be discharged, because there was a blocking Notice against it, and now it was brought up again for Committee. He wished to know whether that was the proper way to treat Members of the House?

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY denied that he had proposed to move the discharge of the Order in order to get rid of the blocking Notice. The whole of this Bill had been examined by the Standing Order Committee, and had been reported to the House. The Amendments proposed were simply those which had been on the Paper for 10 days or a fortnight, limiting the operation of the Bill. He should be very much interested to know by whom the objections mentioned by the hon. Member were made, for the only people interested in the Bill were the inhabitants of the Isle of Wight and Hampshire, and they had no objection to the Bill.

MR. HEALY complained that the Bill had not been reprinted.

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY explained that it had not been reprinted simply in order to save expense. The alterations were so small that he did not think it worth while to put the House to the expense of printing 600 or 700 copies.

Bill *reported*, without Amendment; read the third time, and *passed*.

LEASES FOR SCHOOLS (IRELAND)

BILL.—[*Lords*.]—[Bill 252.]

(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland.*)

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) explained that this Bill was a Bill to enable leases of sites for schools to be made for long terms.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, that as he now understood the character of the Bill, he should withdraw his opposition.

Motion *agreed to*.

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for *To-morrow*.

ERNE LOUGH AND RIVER BILL.

Lords Amendments considered.

Several agreed to; one amended, and agreed to; one disagreed to.

Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing to the Amendment to which this House hath disagreed:"—Mr. HOLMS, Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH, Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL for IRELAND, Mr. SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND, Lord RICHARD GROSVENOR, Lord KENSINGTON, and Sir ARTHUR HAYTER:—To withdraw immediately:—Three to be the quorum.

Commons Reasons for disagreement to the Amendment made by The Lords reported, and agreed to:—To be communicated to The Lords.

House adjourned at a quarter before Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 19th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Expiring Laws Continuance*; Solent Navigation* (219).

Second Reading—Pollen Fishing (Ireland)* (218).

Third Reading—Consolidated Fund (No. 4)*; East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities)* (216); Indian Loan of 1879* (212); National Debt* (213), and passed.

THE ARMY LIST.

QUESTION. OBSERVATIONS.

THE EARL OF LONGFORD asked the Under Secretary of State for War, Whether it was intended to continue the issue of the monthly *Army List* in its present limited and inconvenient form? For many years that list was published in a very convenient shape, and contained all the names of officers, dates of commissions, and other useful information; but, among other changes, the Secretary of State for War had reduced the monthly *Army List* to very different proportions, and withheld some very useful information. Some time since the Secretary of State had cut the lace off his coat and replaced it by decorations of his own; and now he had cut his name out of *The Army List*—he knew not why. A great many officers sympathized in his views, and were desirous that the book should be restored to its former proportions,

THE EARL OF MORLEY said, that the conditions under which the new *Army List* was published were quite different from those of the old *Army List*. In consequence mainly of the changes made in the organization of the Army, the Secretary of State published a quarterly *Army List*, somewhat bulky in form, but containing more information than the old monthly list could contain. The quarterly *Army List* would contain the names of all the officers in the Army, and they would occupy some 800 pages. It was intended that this book should be the great authority in all cases of promotion and retirement, and other matters. The new *Army List*, printed monthly, was intended to give in a reduced shape some of the information to be found in the old *Army List*, and contained the names of officers on active service. It omitted the whole of the preliminary part of the old monthly list, which related to mobilization and localization, and in lieu of that there had been inserted a list of all the regiments under the head of Distribution of Staff. There was also omitted the list of Militia and Volunteer officers, which only came in once in six months. As to the complaint of the noble and gallant Earl that his name was omitted, that omission would be corrected in the quarterly *Army List*, in which the names of retired officers would appear, with the dates of their commissions. Though the new monthly list did not contain the same amount of information as the quarterly list, yet it would be found very useful, and it had been thought necessary to issue it in a cheaper form. If it was found desirable to introduce the dates of the last commissions in the monthly *Army List*, that would be done. The matter was now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for War.

LORD CHELMSFORD, said he was glad to hear that the new *Army List* would be revised, because there was at present ground for substantial complaint. Before the new changes were made, when an officer retired of his own free will, his name was retained on the list, and if this monthly list was to be popular the same thing must be done. The monthly list would be the one most purchased, as the price of the quarterly list—£3 a-year—would be beyond the means of many officers. He hoped the Secretary of State would see the necessity of re-placing on the list the names

of officers who had obtained distinguished service rewards. The officers whose names had been removed felt it extremely, and it would be a graceful and a just thing to have the names restored.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH considered it was absolutely necessary, in reference to the formation of courts martial, that all the names of officers should be restored to the monthly list, and the dates of all commissions of regimental officers should be given.

POST OFFICE—TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

QUESTION.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH asked Her Majesty's Government, Whether it was intended to discontinue the issue of telegraphic stamps, which had been found very useful to the public? He thought it would be a convenient thing if the 1s. and 3d. telegraphic stamps could be used for ordinary purposes.

LORD THURLOW, in reply, said, he was afraid that it was not in his power to give the noble Lord any decided information on the subject. The question of the abolition of the stamps for telegraphs had for some time been under the consideration of the Postmaster General; but no final decision had been arrived at in the matter. A few days ago a somewhat similar inquiry was addressed to the Postmaster General in "another place," and he (Lord Thurlow) had nothing to add to the reply given by the right hon. Gentleman on that occasion.

THE ROYAL MARINES—THE ARMY WARRANT.—QUESTION.

THE EARL OF LONGFORD (on behalf of Viscount Sidmouth) asked the First Lord of the Admiralty, Whether any steps were about to be taken to accelerate the promotion of lieutenants of the Royal Marines, and improve the position of the non-commissioned officers of that corps with reference to the recent Army Warrant?

THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK: My Lords, I am glad to have an opportunity, before the Prorogation of Parliament, of laying on the Table a Memorandum showing certain changes which the Board of Admiralty propose to make in the Regulations affecting the Royal Marines, and of giving a short explanation of those changes and the

reasons for them. The Royal Marines possess a history of which they are justly proud. Marine regiments were raised along with the first regiments of the Army, and, indeed, many of the most distinguished of the latter owe their origin to, or stand in the place of, the old regiments of Marines which from time to time were incorporated with the Army. Among these I may mention the Buffs, the Coldstream Guards, and the 31st and 52nd Regiments. The Marines were placed under the Board of Admiralty in 1747, and have distinguished themselves upon many memorable occasions, especially at the defence of Acre under Sir Sidney Smith. The Corps has been subject to many vicissitudes, and has been dealt with by numerous Orders in Council, the last of which was passed in 1878. Under that Order, it consists of four Divisions, one of Artillery and three of Light Infantry, with a total strength of about 14,000. I can confidently assert that the present condition of the Corps as to training and discipline is highly satisfactory, not only from the periodical inspections held under the Board of Admiralty, but from the favourable opinion which His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been good enough to convey to me. Your Lordships are aware that of late years great changes have been made in the conditions of enlistment in the Army. A system of short service and Reserves has been introduced, which has required a considerable increase in the number of recruits, and has made it necessary to improve the prospects of the soldier. At the same time, the abolition of Purchase has made it necessary to introduce into the Army new systems of promotion and retirement, in order to maintain a reasonable flow of promotion among the officers. There has not been the same reason for altering the system, either as regards officers or men, in the Royal Marines. The system of short service has not been applied to them, nor is it desirable that it should be, while the Corps of Royal Marines has been a non-purchase corps for more than 100 years. In 1879 the strength of the Corps was reduced by about 1,000 men, and the Board of Admiralty of that time entertained an opinion in favour of abolishing the Marine Artillery, and appointed a Committee of Naval and Marine officers to consider

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the measures necessary for the purpose, as well as to propose a revised establishment for the reduced strength of the Corps. The Committee had just made their Report when the change of Government took place last year, and it became the duty of the new Board of Admiralty to consider it. The Members of the Committee differed considerably in opinion, and their Reports showed that great difficulty would be found in abolishing the Marine Artillery. The policy, moreover, of its abolition appeared to me to be very doubtful. The Corps is in a high state of efficiency, and would be of great value in time of war, for reasons which I need not detain your Lordships by explaining at length. We, therefore, decided not to abolish the Artillery, but to consider what could be done to meet certain complaints which had recently been made, and which seemed not to be without foundation. These complaints were prominently brought before us at the inspections held last year. There was one from the lieutenants, who represented the very slow rate of promotion to the rank of captain, and another from the non-commissioned officers of Light Infantry, who complained of the inferiority as to pay in which they were placed compared with similar ranks in the Army. We considered that it would be right to apply some remedy to both these complaints; but, as changes in the Army were contemplated by my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for War, it was obviously desirable to await the completion of those changes, which would certainly affect the questions we had to consider. Accordingly, we waited until the Royal Warrant for the Army was issued, and the promotions made under it were announced in *The Gazette* of the 1st of August last.

I will now endeavour to explain shortly the changes which we propose to introduce. We make no change in the pay of the men. The pay of the private of Marines while on shore was originally the same as that of a soldier; but when afloat he received a free daily ration, which gave him substantially 6½d. a-day more than the soldier. In 1873, when the daily stoppage of 4½d. for the ration of bread and meat was abolished, and his pay fixed at 1s. a-day, the pay of the soldier was increased by 1½d. a-day. The Board of Admiralty,

when my right hon. Friend Mr. Goschen was First Lord, carefully considered whether the change should be applied to the Marines. To have introduced the Army rate of pay on shore and afloat would have been detrimental to them, and it was therefore decided to make no change. In 1876, when deferred pay was given to the soldier and the pay of the non-commissioned officers of the Army was increased, the question whether those measures should be applied to the Marines was considered by the Board of Admiralty; and the right hon. Gentleman my Predecessor (Mr. W. H. Smith) decided that, bearing in mind the advantages which the Marine possessed, it was not necessary to do so. In my opinion the decision was sound, and the grant of deferred pay appears to me to be obviously unnecessary, because the Marine has the privilege of serving on for a pension. We propose, however, to give 1d. a-day gunnery pay, while serving afloat, to Marines of the Light Infantry who qualify as trained men of the Navy, and we also propose to give a consolidated allowance of 6d. a-day for lodging, fuel, and light to non-commissioned officers or men who are allowed to marry, and are not entitled to a higher scale of allowance. The present lodging allowance is 4d. and 2d. a-day, which is less than that received in the Army; and I ascertained when at Chatham, the other day, by personal inspection and inquiry, that the present allowance is inadequate. This increase of allowance will be rather a heavy charge, as a larger proportion of the Marines are allowed to marry than of the soldiers of the Line. In regard to the non-commissioned officers, it seemed to us that it would be right to extend to them the same advantages which have recently been conferred upon the non-commissioned officers of the Army. The analogous ranks will be promoted to be warrant officers; and of the other non-commissioned officers, those who never serve afloat will receive the same pay as in the Army, while those who serve afloat will, in consideration of the free ration they receive while so serving, receive a pay which, like that of the privates, will be 1½d. a-day less than that in the Army. The quartermasters will receive the same pay as that fixed for the Army, and will be placed under the same Regulations in respect to retirement.

It now remains for me to explain the changes it is proposed to introduce in respect to the promotion and retirement of the officers. It is obvious to anyone who considers the organization and duties of the Royal Marines that the same considerations which have governed promotion and retirement in the Army are only partially applicable to the Marines. While in the Army it is necessary to provide such a flow of promotion as will secure active and efficient lieutenant-colonels of battalions and major-generals, there is no opportunity in the Royal Marines for the employment of general officers on active service; and as there is no permanent battalion organization for tactical purposes, when a battalion of Marines is employed on shore, it is made up, as regards both officers and men, in such manner as may be most expedient, and there is no difficulty in selecting active and efficient officers for commands. It, therefore, appears to us to be unnecessary to make any considerable changes in the Regulations affecting the higher ranks of officers in the Marines. We propose to allow colonels-commandant to receive full pay retirement after the expiration of their term of service of three years, or on reaching 60 years of age to give the rank of colonel to the second commandants who are now lieutenant-colonels, and to provide that they shall retire if not promoted to be colonel-commandant in their turn. We propose that lieutenant-colonels shall retire after six years' service in that rank, instead of at 54 years of age, as at present. I may observe here that the constitution of the Royal Marines makes it impossible to adopt the system of unattached lists which has been introduced into the Army, and that, while generally endeavouring to give to officers of the Royal Marines a fair prospect of promotion as compared with the Army, it is impracticable, and would, I sincerely believe, be contrary to the interests of the Marine officers, to attempt to adopt all the provisions of the recent Army Warrants. Majors will be promoted by selection to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and will be required to retire at the age of 48 on £300 a-year, as at present. In dealing with promotions from captain to major and from lieutenant to captain, the difference between the organization of the Marines and that of the Infantry of the Army

has been taken into consideration. As I have observed before, there is no battalion organization for tactical purposes in the Marines, and the same necessity does not exist for securing rapidity of promotion to the rank of field officer. The organization of the Marines has, in fact, more similarity to that of the Royal Engineers than to that of the Infantry. Accordingly, we propose that the system of promotion which has been applied to the Engineers by the late Warrant shall be adopted to regulate the promotion of lieutenants to the rank of captain in the Marines—that is to say, that a lieutenant will be promoted to captain after 12 years' service, if he has not previously received his promotion in a vacancy. This arrangement will remedy the stagnation in the promotion of lieutenants, which is the most serious grievance now existing among the officers of the Corps. I should have been glad if we could have also followed the new Regulation under which captains of the Royal Engineers will be promoted to the rank of major after 20 years' service; but to do that would add so many majors to the present number as to be out of all proportion to the work they have to do. We have, therefore, been only able to add six majors to the present establishment for the Artillery, and 18 for the Light Infantry. We do not think it necessary to maintain the system of compulsory retirement for captains now that the promotion of lieutenants will be assured to them after 12 years' service, and we propose that all captains who are qualified under the Regulations shall be promoted to the rank of major, so that every officer who enters the Royal Marines will be assured of becoming a captain after 12 years' service, and of rising to the rank of major in his turn, the first compulsory retirement being from the rank of major, at the age of 48, on £300 a-year, as at present. I have had actuarial calculations made of the probable effect of the proposed organization by Mr. Davey, of the War Office, and I have every reason to believe that it will work fairly for the interests of officers. The promotion will be somewhat slower than in the Army, but the compulsory retirement will not be so great.

I have only to add that these changes will entail a considerable increase of charge. I wish that I could advise an

addition to the Navy Estimates sufficient to bear the increased expense; but I am bound to say that, looking to the more pressing demands of other branches of the Service, especially the necessity of pushing on somewhat faster the building of line-of-battle ships, we are unable to appropriate to the Marines a greater annual sum than at present. I am obliged, therefore, to meet the increased charge by some reduction of establishment, which will be carried out with care, and so as to enable the strength of the Corps to be raised without difficulty if the occasion should arise. In laying the Memorandum of the proposed changes on the Table before carrying them into effect, I am following the course which, I think, was very wisely taken in regard to the Army by my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for War. In such matters as these, which involve many details, there is an obvious advantage in obtaining any suggestions which may be made by those concerned before changes are finally made; and I must guard myself, in conclusion, by adding that the pressure of time has prevented us from obtaining the formal concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury in the measures we propose to adopt; but they follow so much upon the lines of the recent Army Warrant that I cannot anticipate any serious divergence of opinion between us.

Memorandum showing certain changes in the pay and promotion of the Corps of Royal Marines: *Presented* (by command), and ordered to lie on the Table.

House adjourned at Six o'clock, to Monday next, Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Friday, 19th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRIT ISSUED—*For the Elgin Burghs, v. Alexander Asher, esquire, Her Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland.*
SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—CIVIL SERVICES—Class II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS; Class III.—LAW AND JUSTICE; Class IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART; Class VI.—NON-EFFEC-

TIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES; Class V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES; £400,000, TRANSVAAL; £500,000, AFGHAN WAR, Grant in Aid.

Resolutions [August 18] *reported.*

PUBLIC BILLS—*Committee deferred*—Veterinary Surgeons [214]; India Office Auditor (Superannuation) [140].

Committee—Report—Third Reading—Leases for Schools (Ireland) * [252], and *passed.*

QUESTIONS.

LAW AND POLICE (IRELAND)—THE ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—ASSAULTS.

MR. WARTON asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is the case, as stated in the "Dublin Evening Mail" of Saturday last—that one of the Royal Irish Constabulary met on the road a Roman Catholic clergyman who is connected with the Land League; that the constable omitted to touch his hat to the priest; that the priest stopped him and angrily demanded his reason for that omission; that the constable replied,

"I am perfectly willing to salute your reverence, but the last time I did so you took no notice of me. If you choose to return the salute I shall be happy to make one;"

that, thereupon, the priest asked him, "Will you return this?" and struck him a sharp blow on the face; that the constable did nothing, but said that he would report the occurrence to his superior officer; that his superior officer wrote to the authorities at Dublin Castle asking for instructions as to the proper course to take; that the reply was that no notice should be taken of the occurrence; whether he approves of the course taken by the Castle authorities; and, whether he will cause the law to be put in force against anyone who breaks the peace, even though he be a priest and connected with the Land League?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that as far as he could make out there was no truth whatever in the statement set forth in the hon. and learned Member's Question. There was no official record of the matter in Dublin, and the officials recollected nothing of it.

MR. WARTON (for Viscount Folkestone) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether, at a recent eviction near Clifden, co. Galway, a policeman, while in discharge of his

duty, was violently assaulted by the Rev. Father Rhatigan, O.C.; and, whether the case was reported to the authorities in Dublin; and, if so, what course has been taken in the matter?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that he had received an official Report in connection with this case, from which it appeared that the rev. gentleman in question insisted on going into an hovel from which an old woman was being evicted. He was prevented from so doing by a policeman, on which he grew very angry and tried to drag the policeman away by force. Being a very small man, and the constable in question about 6 feet high, he only succeeded in tearing a shoulder strap from the latter's coat, and went away using a good deal of strong language. The matter was not considered to be of sufficient importance for any action to be taken with regard to it.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: On whose land was the eviction?

MR. W. E. FORSTER believed that it took place on the land of a Mrs. Suffield. There were seven evictions on the property in the neighbourhood of Olifden. Two of the tenants settled with the agents on the previous Saturday and received 25 per cent reduction in their rents. The sheriff told Father Rhatigan that if the remaining number did not pay their rents the evictions would be proceeded with.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: Could the right hon. Gentleman say what reduction was offered?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Five-and-twenty per cent was offered, and they would not accept it.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—CASE OF MR. JOHN P. M'CARTHY, A PRISONER UNDER THE ACT.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If it is true that on the trial of Mr. John P. M'Carthy at Loughrea Petty Sessions, on the charge of having in his premises without a licence an old flint pistol, Mr. Byrne, R.M. refused Mr. M'Carthy's application for an adjournment of his case for a week to enable him to obtain the services of a solicitor; and, if so, on what grounds this refusal was based, and whether it was necessary for the ends of justice; and, considering the following statement made by Mr. M'Carthy in court—

"That the pistol was not used for many years. He was not aware that it was in his house; if he were he would have given it to the police. He had been away from home for several months. During his absence there was an auction, and he was under the impression that the pistol was amongst waste iron disposed of at the time,"

whether he will recommend the remission of the sentence?

MR. SPEAKER said, the Question appeared to have been put by inadvertence. The Question was put by the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) yesterday and answered.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER said, he did not think the Question was exactly the same as that put yesterday. What he wished to call the attention of the Chief Secretary to was this—why did Mr. Byrne refuse Mr. M'Carthy's application for an adjournment of his case, when he stated that it was absolutely necessary, in order to enable him to get a solicitor? Was it necessary for the ends of justice to refuse that application?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, M'Carthy applied for an adjournment, stating that he wanted to engage a solicitor; but the Crown Solicitor, who conducted the prosecution, opposed the application, urging, amongst other things, that M'Carthy had time to engage a solicitor in Galway the previous evening. The resident magistrate stated that he was quite prepared to accede to the application if M'Carthy could show that his defence would be prejudiced by the absence of a solicitor. M'Carthy showed no cause for adjournment; he did not contradict the assertion of the Crown Solicitor; and the resident magistrate, not thinking the application *bond fide*, declined to adjourn the case. The reason why there was so much strictness with regard to arms in that part of the country was the number of people that had been murdered in and about Loughrea; and it appeared that murders were not unfrequently committed in Ireland by old flint guns and pistols.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked, Did the Chief Secretary really mean to insinuate that Mr. M'Carthy was concerned in any of the murders he referred to? Did he know that Mr. M'Carthy was one of the most respectable men in the county?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he had no reason to know or believe that M'Carthy was one of the most respectable men in the county. He did not

think the case was one in which he ought to interfere.

MR. PARNELL: Could the right hon. Gentleman say whether, since he came into Office, any murder that had taken place in Ireland had been committed by a flint pistol?

MR. W. E. FORSTER: It is not very easy to ascertain any particulars about any particular murder that may be committed. I was informed, however, that the late Earl of Leitrim was killed by a flint pistol.

MR. HEALY: I wish to ask the right hon. Gentleman—

MR. SPEAKER: The Question has been put and answered, and the matter has now terminated.

SEEDS LOANS ACT—STROKESTOWN BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

DR. COMMINS asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether, upon receipt of a Petition from the Strokestown Board of Guardians in the month of March last, praying for a remission of a portion of a loan granted to them under the Seeds Loans Act, and expended by them upon seed potatoes, the crops from which turned out an almost total failure, an inquiry was directed into the case by an Inspector of the Local Government Board; whether such Inspector made a Report favourable to the prayer of the Petitioners; and, whether he has any objection to lay a Copy of such Report upon the Table of the House?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that there was no power under the existing law for the Local Government Board to make remissions of loans granted under the Seeds Loans Act; and it was on that account that the Local Government Board had not directed any inquiry to be made into the facts set forth in the Petition. But their local Inspector reported that some of the seed bought by the Guardians had proved almost a total failure. This, coupled with the failure of the old seed, caused so much suffering that it caused him to induce the House to pass the Act which had just been passed authorizing remission.

ARMY—THE ARMY HOSPITAL CORPS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether there is an Officer of the Army Hospital Corps who has held the relative rank

of Captain for twenty-five years; whether another Officer of the Army Hospital Corps has as such frequently sat as President of Courts Martial; whether another Officer of the Army Hospital Corps has been the *bonâ fide* Commanding Officer of a force of officers and men about equal to that of a regiment; and, whether there is any precedent for making Quartermasters of Officers with such antecedents as these Officers; and, if not, whether he thinks it wise to establish a precedent in case of Officers promoted from the ranks?

MR. CHILDERS: The best reply to the hon. Member's four Questions, which it would be difficult, if not impossible, in the compass of a mere answer to a Question to explain clearly to the House, is that, as I have already hinted in reply to a Question some weeks ago, I have formally offered to all the officers of the Army Hospital Corps the option of remaining with their old *status*, and under the former Warrant, or of receiving the benefits of the new Warrant, with the change of title. If they elect the former, their choice must be final.

LAW AND JUSTICE—EVIDENCE ACTS —OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS—OBJECTION TO TAKE AN OATH.

MR. LABOUCHERE asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether magistrates have a right to refuse to administer the affirmation to a witness who has a scruple, either religious or otherwise, to take an oath; and, if not, what would be the proper method, in case of such a refusal, for a witness to take in order to obtain his legal rights.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES), in reply, said, that he had given an answer to this Question last Session, which he would now repeat. A statute passed in the year 1861 recited that it was expedient to grant relief to persons who might refuse, or who might be unwilling, from alleged conscientious motives, to be sworn in criminal proceedings, and it was enacted that in the case of any witness in any Court requiring or desiring to give evidence who should refuse or be unwilling from alleged conscientious motives to be sworn it should be lawful for the Judge or magistrate to permit him to affirm. Although it was a matter of permission, it clearly was a duty cast upon the magistrate to allow any person to affirm who alleged con-

scientious motives. As to the last part of the Question, he was not aware it was a legal right; but the course taken would be that if a person had called a witness, and the magistrate refused to allow the witness to affirm, and therefore shut out evidence, there would be power to compel the magistrate by process of *mandamus* to hear and determine the matter before him—that was to say, to allow the witness to give his evidence.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—JOHN SWEENEY, A PRISONER UNDER THE ACT.

MR. PARNELL asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, if he will permit the removal of John Sweeney, of Loughrea, a "suspect" under the Coercion Act, from Dundalk Gaol to Galway Prison, so that Mr. Sweeney may be nearer his home, and enabled to arrange with his family for the conduct of his business.

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that he had made inquiry, and found that there would be no objection?

POOR LAW — ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN IN WORKHOUSES.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether it is true that a number of Catholic children have been transferred from the Nottingham Workhouse to the New Radford Training Institution; whether on the second Sunday after their removal they were sent to the Protestant Service; whether after protest being made by the Catholic Clergy they were, on condition that they be sent for, and sent back by the manager of the Catholic School, allowed to attend mass on Sundays; whether these children are now sent to the Board School, and will not be permitted to attend the Catholic School though it is under the School Board supervision; whether they are compelled to attend at prayers not in accordance with their own religion; whether three of these children, who are over twelve and not fourteen years, have contrary to Act of Parliament been permitted to absent themselves from mass on Sunday, without having been, as required by the Act of Parliament, pronounced by the Poor Law Board capable of using their own judgment on the

matter; and, whether the Catholic Clergy are prevented from seeing these children in reference to their religious duties?

MR. DODSON: I have not been able to ascertain whether all the allegations implied by these Questions are circumstantially true; but I regret to say that, in the main, they are well-founded. I have been in communication with the Guardians on the subject, and expressed my strong disapproval of the course which they have adopted, at the same time requesting that arrangements may be made to allow ministers of all denominations to visit and instruct children of their own creed, and that the Roman Catholic children may no longer attend any other services than those of their own religion.

MERCANTILE MARINE—BRITISH HOSPITAL AT PERNAMBUCO.

MR. WHITLEY (for Viscount SANDON) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether the attention of the Treasury has been called to the letter addressed by the Board of Trade to the Foreign Office on December 24th 1880, in which it is stated by the Board—

"That it cannot be concealed that, unless provision other than the Native hospital is made for the treatment of British seamen at Pernambuco, a very serious mortality may result in the event of the place being subject to an outbreak of smallpox or yellow fever;"

and to the Despatches of Her Majesty's Consul at Pernambuco, which show the terrible dangers to which the lives of British seamen are subjected by the abolition of the British hospital at Pernambuco under the order of the Treasury, which was stated by the Board of Trade, on March 26th 1881, to be a matter of the greatest regret to that Department; and, whether Her Majesty's Government will make some temporary provision for the safety of invalid sailors at Pernambuco, until such a time as a permanent arrangement can be entered into with the Mercantile Marine for this purpose?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: The Treasury have been fully informed of the views of the Board of Trade on the subject of hospital arrangements at Pernambuco, and the hon. Member will find the view of the Treasury set forth in the Correspondence which has been presented to Parliament. Since that Correspondence was presented the Treasury

has allowed the Consul, in the case of an epidemic appearing, discretionary powers to provide accommodation and medical attendance, and to take measures to prevent the spread of infection. But they retain their opinion that the expenses of maintaining hospitals in foreign ports, and especially where dues for the purpose are levied on foreign shipping, ought not to be borne by the British taxpayer. The arrangement I have described has, therefore, been limited to the 31st of March, 1883, by which time it is to be hoped that arrangements may be made for throwing the burden upon the proper shoulders.

SCIENCE AND ART—OPENING MUSEUMS ON SUNDAY.

MR. R. N. FOWLER asked the Vice President of the Council, Whether he is aware that Works of Art for loan exhibition from South Kensington have been publicly exhibited on Sunday; and, whether, in view of the fact that Parliament has repeatedly refused to sanction the opening of the State Museums on Sunday, he will give directions that Works of Art shall be loaned from the South Kensington and other Museums for exhibition only on the condition that they shall not be shown on Sundays so long as South Kensington and other State Museums remain closed?

MR. MUNDELLA: I am not aware that Works of Art lent by South Kensington have been exhibited on Sunday. No statement to that effect has reached the Department. Our general practice is to make loans to Museums established by, and under the control of, the municipalities or the managers of local Schools of Art; and I should consider it a very improper interference with the rights of municipalities to refuse a loan on the ground suggested by the hon. Member. Since coming down to the House I have heard that the municipal Museums of Manchester and Birmingham are open on Sunday afternoon; but the hon. Member could not expect us to refuse loans to those important centres on that account.

PUBLIC HEALTH—THE BATHING SEASON.

MR. GOURLEY asked the President of the Local Government Board, If his attention has been called to the loss of

life which occurred at Scarborough yesterday morning when two men bathing lost their lives near the south end of the Spa; and, if it is his intention to introduce a Bill next Session to enable and compel local authorities of inland and sea-side watering places (whose resident inhabitants derive large pecuniary advantages from their visitors) to have watchmen, boats, and life-saving apparatus always in readiness to assist in saving life during the bathing season?

MR. DODSON: My attention has been called to the unfortunate accident referred to. I have on a recent occasion stated that I contemplated dealing with the matter whenever a suitable opportunity offers for doing so; and although I could not give an undertaking to introduce a Bill specially for the purpose, the matter will receive my careful consideration during the Recess, and if in connection with other legislation next year I can see my way to promote the objects which the hon. Member has in view I will not fail to do so.

PUBLIC HEALTH—VACCINATION OF THE LOWER ANIMALS.

MR. THOMASSON asked the President of the Local Government Board, If he is aware that an exact translation of M. Pasteur's Paper on the vaccination of the Lower Animals was given in the "Times" of August 9; whether there is any precedent for printing a scientific paper at the public expense; and, whether he will re-consider as to so printing M. Pasteur's paper?

MR. DODSON: I am aware that an excellent translation of M. Pasteur's paper on the inoculation of the lower animals as delivered by him was given in *The Times* of August 9; but the Paper which I contemplated laying on the Table of the House is a copy of the Address which has had the advantage of being revised by M. Pasteur himself subsequently to its delivery. There are numerous precedents for printing scientific papers at the public expense, as may be seen by reference to the Reports of the Medical Officer of the Board and separate Returns; but the present Return is not only scientific, but of a very important practical character to agriculturists and others, and one which would justify a precedent in itself.

IRELAND—WATERFORD AND NEW
ROSS HARBOUR ACT, 1874.

MR. LEAMY asked the President of the Board of Trade, If it is not the fact that by the thirty-fourth section of "The Waterford and New Ross Harbour Act, 1874," all the rights, privileges, and powers vested in the Corporation of Waterford by statute, royal charter, or otherwise, have been reserved entire, as if that Act had not been passed; if it is not the fact that by section thirty of "The Waterford and Limerick Railway Act, 1878," all the rights, privileges, and powers of the said Corporation are saved and reserved; and, if, having regard to the grant by several Royal Charters of the foreshores of the River Suir to the Corporation of Waterford, he will direct the Board of Trade to refrain from interfering with the rights of the Corporation to the said foreshore by attempting to make conveyances of any part thereof, or by demanding payment for the erection thereon of piers, harbours, &c.?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply, said, he believed the statement contained in the first two paragraphs of the hon. Member's Question was correct. Differences had arisen between the Corporation of Waterford and the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, arising out of a legal question, on which he was not competent to pronounce an opinion. Under the Crown Lands Act of 1866, in such cases as these the parties who felt aggrieved should, in the first instance, make their complaint to the Board of Trade and state their case; and if the Corporation of Waterford would take that course the matter would receive the most careful consideration.

NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)—
THE CUILTIBO NATIONAL SCHOOL.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether it is the fact that Cuiltibo National School, county Mayo, was built on a grant from the National Board of Education; whether it was vested in Trustees; whether these Trustees are still living; and, if not, why other Trustees have not been appointed; and, whether he can state why the above-named school has been kept closed for a period of three months?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, the National Board of Education vested this school in Trustees. One was alive, and was said to be at present living in Australia. The Commissioners of National Education informed him that they had received complaints that the manager closed the school because the tenants did not pay their rents. They had written to the manager asking what statement he had to make.

CROWN LANDS AND ECCLESIASTICAL
COMMISSIONERS' ESTATES.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND asked the hon. Member for Salford, Whether he intended to proceed with his Motion on the subject of Crown Lands?

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, that, under the circumstances of the Session, he had certainly no intention whatever of proceeding with his Motion, which stood first on the Paper for this evening. But, in giving Notice of his intention to bring it forward next Session, he was sure the House would be gratified to learn that it had already produced beneficial results; and that in consequence of its appearance on the Paper the Estates Committee of the Ecclesiastical Commission had by a recent Minute, as shown in their Report, reduced the cost of management by more than £2,000 a-year.

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY said, he must take the liberty of saying, after what had fallen from his hon. Friend, that the reduction was not at all due to his Notice of Motion.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS)
ACT—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE
(LANCASHIRE).

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT said, it had been stated that there was a serious outbreak of foot- and -mouth disease in the county of Lancaster, and he saw it also stated that in one or two other counties there was an outbreak. He wished to know what steps the Government thought it necessary to take against an outbreak so serious as was reported?

MR. MUNDELLA said, he had had a Return of the foot-and-mouth disease put into his hands just before he came down to the House, because he saw in one of the London papers a statement that a very violent outbreak had taken

place in parts of Lancashire. He did not find in the Return more than a single case of outbreak in the whole of Lancashire. The Returns of the last few days were very much better than those of last year; indeed, they had never reached half of what they were last year. The disease, however, still lingered about, mainly in the Midland Counties. The hon. and gallant Gentleman asked what course he thought it was necessary to take on the subject, and his reply was that he would like to see the markets shut and then to go away for a holiday.

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—THE IRISH VOTES—CAPTAIN M'CALMONT.

MR. PARNELL wished to make an explanation in reference to a Question which he put to the Chief Secretary in Committee of Supply last night, and which the right hon. Gentleman was unable to answer, as it did not appear on the Paper. The Question related to the alleged assistance given to the Orange Emergency Committee by Captain M'Calmont, one of the aides-de-camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was reported to have purchased for the Committee a large quantity of agricultural implements.

MR. SPEAKER said, he considered the Question irregular, and one that could not be put to a Minister.

MR. PARNELL explained that since he handed in the Notice he had received information which led him to suppose that his informant was in error. The information was to the effect that a prominent member of the Emergency Committee, or Property Defence Association, had a similar name to Captain M'Calmont, and he supposed his informant was mistaken. He did not know for certain whether this was the fact. If it was not the fact, he was surprised that his informant should have committed the error, as he was in a position to satisfy himself exactly as to the facts. As the statement appeared to be in error, he (Mr. Parnell) wished to explain to the House that he regretted that he should have put the Question.

PARLIAMENT — ARRANGEMENT OF PUBLIC BUSINESS.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN asked the Prime Minister, Whether he could

definitely fix a day for the discussion of the Indian finances?

MR. A. J. BALFOUR inquired if it was intended to proceed that evening with the second reading of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) Bill?

MR. GLADSTONE, in reply, said, he did not think the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) Bill could be proceeded with that night. With respect to the Indian Budget, he hoped to take it on the first clear day after the closing of Supply. He could not, at the present moment, say when Supply would be closed. He wished, with the permission of the House, to say that the House next week would meet at 3 o'clock instead of 4, as the Prorogation was approaching. Supply would be proceeded with to-night, and the Government hoped then to dispose of the remaining Votes, excepting such as would give, at the meeting of the House to-morrow, an opportunity to the hon. Member for the City of Cork of referring to the case of Michael Davitt. With that view they would be able to go on to-morrow also with one or two Bills which it was very necessary should be proceeded with—the Regulation of the Forces Bill and the Irish Church Act Amendment Bill in particular.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland whether it was intended to proceed with the Irish Church Act Amendment Bill at this advanced period of the Session, seeing that it was likely to provoke considerable discussion, and that the Government had made ample provision with regard to the Act in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill? Many Members who were interested in the subject had left town.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the real object of the Bill was to save public money by closing the labours of the Commission, which had now practically come to an end. No doubt, there might be some discussion upon the subject; but he did not think there would be any opposition to the Bill, at least so far as the principle of it was concerned. The object of introducing the Act into the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill was to insure that the Church Commission should not practically come to an end.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked whether, if the Bill was not passed, the effect would not be that Mr. Justice

Lawson would have to be paid £1,000 next year? [Mr. W. E. FORSTER: Yes.] In that case he would suggest that his hon. Friend should withdraw his opposition to the Bill.

MR. PARNELL said, that as to the re-arrest of Michael Davitt, he would prefer to bring the matter forward as a substantive Motion rather than upon the Estimates. But he would bring it forward either upon the Estimates or upon the Appropriation Bill.

MR. GLADSTONE said, there would be nothing to prevent the hon. Member, if he thought fit, from bringing it forward on the Motion that the Speaker leave the Chair.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICES.

SUPPLY—*considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

(1.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £22,253, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin and London, and Subordinate Departments."

MR. BIGGAR said, that in regard to this particular Vote he had given Notice of his intention some time ago to move the reduction of the salary of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the extent of £2,000. The total salary was, he believed, £4,000, with some perquisites in addition. In making this Motion, he wished to point out the reasons which he thought justified him in doing so. In the first place, the right hon. Gentleman last year made a statement to the House, which had by no means proved to be an accurate statement, although at the time it was made it virtually amounted to an undertaking on the part of Her Majesty's Government. It had been asserted that, as a rule, the rents charged by the Irish landlords were exorbitant; that the landlords insisted upon having them paid, and that where they found them-

selves unable to succeed in getting the rents paid by ordinary course of law they evicted the tenants from their holdings. They had heard a good deal of sentimental and gushing talk from the right hon. Gentleman as to the amount of suffering occasioned to the Irish tenantry by the proceedings of the landlords; but, at the same time, the right hon. Gentleman persisted in asserting his belief that the number of cases in which this tyrannical course of procedure was pursued by the landlords would not be very great; and he added that he had evidence before him which justified him in arriving at the opinion that the Irish landlords were not likely to continue to act in the future as they had been accustomed to do in the past. The right hon. Gentleman went on to say, further, that if he found the landlords acting in an improper manner, he would consider it his duty to insist upon introducing remedial legislation at the earliest opportunity in the coming Session of Parliament. The right hon. Gentleman further promised not to remain in Office to be a party to enforcing injustice. The undertaking was not made altogether in direct terms; but it was certainly quite as much a pledge as they were usually in the habit of getting from Ministers, who, for obvious reasons, did not like to make pledges in regard to what they intended to do, under certain circumstances, in the future. The right hon. Gentleman said two things—first, that he would not be a party to any conduct on the part of the landlords which would allow them to continue the system of evictions, without, at the first opportunity, introducing remedial legislation. In the next place, the right hon. Gentleman said he would also consider it his duty to enforce the statute law of the Realm; but that he would refuse to be the administrator of any unjust law. Now, the right hon. Gentleman had not acted as he (Mr. Biggar) contended he ought to have acted in regard to either of these matters. Instead of the landlords having, in accordance with the prognostications of the right hon. Gentleman, diminished the number of evictions, they all knew, as a matter of fact, that they had increased them, and that the right hon. Gentleman, placing himself entirely in their hands, had actually assisted them in carrying out their oppressive conduct to the utmost extremity of hardship and

tyranny. And what had been the result? The right hon. Gentleman had not, as he asserted he would, resigned his Office of Chief Secretary, nor had he demanded to be transferred to some other post in the Government. If he had done that, it was quite possible that some other Chief Secretary might have been appointed who would have performed the duties of the Office in a much more satisfactory manner than the right hon. Gentleman had done. But, at any rate, the right hon. Gentleman did not resign; and, further, he had not, as a Member of Her Majesty's Government, insisted upon remedial legislation taking place on the earliest opportunity in the present Session. Instead of introducing the remedial legislation he had pledged himself to inaugurate, as far as any pledge was usually made by a Minister, he had been a party to, and the prime mover in, bringing in and passing Coercion Acts. A Coercion Bill was introduced under the auspices of the right hon. Gentleman as soon as Parliament met; and in introducing it the right hon. Gentleman stated to the House the reasons which induced him to propose it, and the grounds upon which he had arrived at the conclusion that it should become law. He (Mr. Biggar) was told, on the authority of an English Member who sat on the Government side of the House, that the real reason why the right hon. Gentleman had introduced the Coercion Act was that the Irish landlords, being a tyrannical and an extortionate class, went to the right hon. Gentleman and told him that unless he would give them all the assistance they required, they would withdraw from the Commission of the Peace, and refuse to act in the capacity of magistrates, the consequence of which would be, as they asserted, that everything in Ireland would be left in a state of anarchy and disorder. That was a very idle threat, because the administration of justice would have been carried on equally well without their assistance, and probably a great deal better. Nevertheless, the right hon. Gentleman introduced a Coercion Bill, pushed it through the House in opposition to the wishes of the Irish Members, and then followed what the Government called their remedial measure. He (Mr. Biggar) had on more than one occasion stated his opinion in regard to the merits of the Land Bill

brought in by the Government, and, at the present moment, he did not propose to criticize it further. It was on the representations of the right hon. Gentleman that the Coercion Bill was passed into law. During the progress of the Bill through the House, the right hon. Gentleman described the sort of people who were likely to be arrested under the provisions of the Act, and the persons whom it was intended to affect. The Act had now been in operation for some five or six months; and, so far as he was informed, the class of persons whom it was introduced to affect had not been taken prisoners, but an entirely different class of people altogether had been arrested under its provisions. In corroboration of his statement as to the ear-wiggling of the right hon. Gentleman by the Irish magistrates, and the unfair means the landlords had resorted to in order to direct the right hon. Gentleman astray, he might mention the case of one very prominent landlord in Ireland, who was formerly a Member of that House—Colonel King-Harman. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary had been so frightened by the statements of Colonel King-Harman as to the violence which was proposed to be used against him, that he at once took steps for arresting all the persons against whom an accusation was made; whereas, in reality, the person he ought to have placed in safe custody was Colonel King-Harman himself, for having threatened to take the life of Assistant Keogh. This instance was sufficient to show that the right hon. Gentleman had allowed himself to be influenced by the wrong sort of people, instead of listening to the opinions of the Representatives of the Irish people, and those whose views were likely to possess real weight—not Members alone who sat on that—the Home Rule—side of the House, but of Members who sat on the other side, and generally supported Her Majesty's Government. The conduct of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary in regard to the administration of the affairs of Ireland had been a thorough failure, and he had altogether failed to discharge his duty. Another charge he was disposed to make against the right hon. Gentleman was this—Questions had often been asked of the right hon. Gentleman in reference to transactions of which he ought to have been cognizant; but in the vast

majority of cases the right hon. Gentleman had exhibited either a great want of knowledge, or an indisposition to supply the House with the information in his possession. Perhaps the House would permit him to give an illustration of his experience in this respect. Some time ago a question was put to the right hon. Gentleman in reference to a case of eviction, and he was asked to state what was the amount of rent claimed by the landlord, so that the House might be able to form an opinion as to whether the rent was exorbitant or not, the contention of the right hon. Gentleman and of the Government having constantly been that a large proportion of the persons evicted were quite able to pay, but unwilling to do so. The Irish Members had always, on the other hand, urged that that statement was incorrect, and altogether opposed to the fact. He did not mean to say that the right hon. Gentleman had intentionally made a mis-statement; but, to say the least of it, he had exhibited a very gross amount of ignorance, because he could easily have made himself acquainted, in every one of the cases in which a decree was granted, with the amount of rent, because the extent of the claim, with full particulars, was stated in the process and in the decree. Therefore, there was nothing more easy than to get at the annual amount of rent; and as each Poor Law Union had a copy of the Government valuation in its offices, it could supply all the other part of the information with the greatest ease in the world. The production of these Returns would have shown at once whether there had been exorbitant demands or not; but the right hon. Gentleman refused to give the information. The same sort of thing was done constantly. Only the other day he (Mr. Biggar) asked a question as to the published rate in different Unions; but the right hon. Gentleman declared that the Local Government Board did not know what the published rate was in the different Unions in Ireland. The story was certainly a very strange one. The Local Government Board professed to have influence over the County Superintendents in the Unions, and they undertook to force the people to pay to the Guardians a rate of poundage, whether the people themselves considered it to be a reasonable rate or not. He held in his hand

Mr. Biggar

a letter which he had received from a ratepayer in the county of Sligo, stating that the Union rate in Sligo was 9d., and also that it was 9d. in the pound in one of the districts of the county of Limerick. Surely it was singular that he should be able to obtain this information by letter which the right hon. Gentleman was unable to obtain with all the power at his disposal. If the right hon. Gentleman really failed to obtain official knowledge on these subjects, he (Mr. Biggar) held that he neglected his duty, and that he was not entitled to the full payment of the salary which it was proposed to vote to him in the present Estimate. Then, in regard to the persons who were now in prison under the Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, some explanations had been given in regard to a friend of his (Mr. Biggar's)—Mr. Thomas Brennan. Mr. Brennan differed from him upon various matters of policy; but, at the same time, he was bound to state that he never saw a more preposterous charge against a man than that upon which the right hon. Gentleman had been pleased to base Mr. Brennan's arrest. Mr. Brennan was a very able gentleman, and, in all probability, he would be a Member of that House inside the next few months, if the Government would only create a vacancy by giving a situation to one of their respected friends. He had very little doubt that when the first vacancy occurred in the Irish representation Mr. Brennan would become a Member of the House of Commons. He hoped the time would not be long before a vacancy was occasioned, so that the House might have an addition to its numbers of one of the most able and determined critics of the misconduct of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary who could possibly be found. As to the police, the course invariably pursued by the right hon. Gentleman was to screen the police on all occasions. The right hon. Gentleman invariably professed to have no knowledge of any of the charges brought against them. Further than that, the right hon. Gentleman either refused or neglected to insist that certain salutary rules should be put in operation in different parts of Ireland in regard to the police, and especially the rule that in the ranks of the Constabulary itself there should be a mixture of the different religious persuasions. The experience

of the past was that a very much greater amount of promotion was given to the non-Catholic members of the force than to those who happened to belong to the religion of the country. This occasioned a great deal of dissatisfaction and heart-burning, and charges of favouritism and unfairness. He had not much more to say; but, before concluding his remarks, he wished to bring before the Committee two cases of arrest which had been brought under his notice. The first was the case of one of the "suspects" now in prison at Galway, whom he did not know personally, but who had written to him asking him to bring the case before the House. The man told his own story; and he would, therefore, simply read the letter which had been sent to him, in order that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary might have an opportunity of inquiring into the circumstances, and ordering the release of the prisoner if the merits of the case should turn out to be as they were represented. Unless the most flagrant falsehood was uttered by the writer, the case was a very clear and straightforward one, and the unfortunate man ought never to have been arrested at all. The writer said—

"I shall be obliged if you will bring my case before the House. The alleged offence charged against me is having assaulted and beaten a certain person. The charge is quite false, as I had only risen two days before the date of my arrest from a sick bed, to which I had been confined by fever. I had been attended by a priest and a doctor for six weeks previous to my arrest, as those gentlemen can themselves prove."

The name of the man was Thomas Murray; and he (Mr. Biggar) thought it was only fair and just towards him that the Government should have an opportunity of communicating both with the priest and the dispensary doctor referred to. If the man's statement was true, there could be no justification for arresting him on a charge of assault, for it must be borne in mind that the charge was not one of sending a threatening letter, but of having committed an actual assault. The man distinctly asserted that he had been confined to a sick bed for six weeks before his arrest; and if his statement were true, it was preposterous that he could have been in a condition to commit such an assault as would warrant his arrest and detention. It would probably be found that it was a case of mistaken

identity, and that Murray had been confounded with some other man of the same name. A second prisoner wrote as follows:—

"The offence alleged against me is that of assaulting and beating a certain person. I am a married man with eight children, with little or no means of support, and the charge is wholly false."

In this case the writer gave no details; and, therefore, the facts were not so clear as in the case of Murray. If Murray's statements were correct, there was not the shadow of a case against him, and he ought to be set at liberty at once. Another complaint he (Mr. Biggar) made against the right hon. Gentleman was this—that when an application was made to him in the House, in the way in which an application was recently made in the case of Mr. M'Carthy, he was in the habit of saying that he had no power to review the sentences of the magistrates and Courts of Justice in Ireland. That he (Mr. Biggar) believed to be an entire mistake, and was a proof that the right hon. Gentleman was at issue with the Home Secretary in regard to the view which that right hon. and learned Gentleman (Sir William Harcourt) took of the duties and powers of his Office. If he (Mr. Biggar) understood the rule laid down by the Home Secretary aright, it was this—that neither he nor the Chief Secretary had power to increase a sentence, but that they had power to reduce one if they thought the punishment too excessive. They had also power to investigate every case in which a complaint was made, and if they deemed the sentence harsh or unjust to lessen the amount of punishment, or remit it altogether. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, over and over again, seemed to think it the correct thing to speak in a defiant tone towards Members of Parliament, and to deceive them in regard to any question they might ask. [MR. WARTON: No!] He held a correspondence in his hand which related to this very matter; but he had no wish to trouble the Committee by reading it at length. It related to certain charges against the police in the county of Donegal, and he had received communications from various persons of the highest respectability, all reiterating the same charge against one of the Sub-Inspectors. But all the satisfaction that could be obtained from the right

hon. Gentleman was the simple statement that the charges were not well founded. He would suggest that the right hon. Gentleman should make a full investigation into the charges made, and do something to comply with the demands of the people, that the ends of justice should be satisfied. He would also like to draw the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the case of Sub-Inspector Shaw, of the county of Cavan, against whom serious charges had also been made.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman would be in Order in discussing these cases under the Constabulary Vote; but he is not in Order in discussing them under the present Vote.

MR. BIGGAR said, he would not press the matter further; but he simply wished to give the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary an opportunity of taking a note of these cases. The right hon. Gentleman would naturally wish to make an inquiry of some kind; and if he would undertake to institute a proper inquiry he (Mr. Biggar) would be quite satisfied. He had no wish to occupy the time of the Committee unnecessarily. In regard to the "suspects" who were in prison, it was said that they were likely to be kept in prison until the Land Act had had a fair trial. He did not think the Government really wished that Act to have a fair trial. He believed that many people who thought they were going to get some benefit from it would find themselves mistaken. No doubt, in some cases, there would be benefit; but in the majority of cases everybody would be striving to do the best for their own individual interests, and many of the people would get no advantage at all. One great object of the Government was to destroy an organization which hitherto had been of immense benefit to the people, and which, even under the provisions of the Act, might still be exceedingly beneficial to them in securing proper decisions from the Land Court. The right hon. Gentleman, however, wished to see this organization swept away, so that the people might be driven wholesale out of the land and exterminated. Then, when the country was desolated, they would say that, at last, it was at peace. He thought he had said enough to satisfy any impartial tribunal that there were good grounds

for the Motion he now made to reduce the salary of the Chief Secretary by the sum of £2,000.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £20,253, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries and Expenses of the Offices of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin and London, and Subordinate Departments."—(*Mr. Biggar.*)

MR. PARNELL said, the Vote was a very important one. It was a Vote for the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and for the officials in his Office; and it further included the Inspectors of Lunatic Asylums and the Inspectors of the Irish Fisheries. He had no wish to pursue the line which had been taken by his hon. Friend the Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar). He would rather wish to withdraw the discussion of this very important Vote from all considerations of a personal character, so that it might become general, that being the direction in which he thought they would be able more profitably to pursue the discussion than by a personal examination of the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary during the past year. He had always been disposed to think that while there was very much to be found fault with in the way in which the right hon. Gentleman had executed the duties of his Office, and while he had been guilty, undoubtedly, of many sins of omission and of commission, he (Mr. Parnell) had always been disposed to think that the course pursued by the right hon. Gentleman was rather the result of the circumstances and nature of the case than of any special defects of the right hon. Gentleman himself. In point of fact, he did not think there existed in England, or in the world, anybody qualified to undertake the anomalous duties of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, or to discharge them either with satisfaction to himself or to the people he was called upon to govern. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary was certainly in this anomalous position, that he was the practical despotic ruler of a country where Parliamentary government was supposed to exist, and which was supposed to enjoy a Representative Government; and yet, at the same time, he did

not form any part of the representation of that country. He was obliged to administer the government of Ireland not from the point of view of the people who sent Representatives to the House of Commons, but from his own point of view as a practically irresponsible agent of the Parliament of this country and the majority of the people of this country. Hence it happened that they found the right hon. Gentleman had, practically speaking, broken down, and failed in the administration of his Office in the most lamentable manner. But he (Mr. Parnell) did not wish, as he had said at the beginning, to impute the breakdown and failure of the right hon. Gentleman to any fault of the Chief Secretary personally. He thought that any other statesman in the position of the right hon. Gentleman would have similarly failed; and, therefore, he came back to what he had said at the commencement—that it was rather from the nature of things than from any inherent defects in the right hon. Gentleman himself that he had failed in the task of governing Ireland, on which he had entered with such a light heart some 18 months ago. [Mr. W. E. FORSTER dissented.] The right hon. Gentleman shook his head, which he (Mr. Parnell) presumed to mean that the heart of the right hon. Gentleman was not light when he entered on the task. At all events, it was probably lighter than it was now, and in that respect he hoped the right hon. Gentleman would be able to agree with him. It was an encouraging sign for the Irish Party that a statesman of the ability, experience, and undoubted power and character of the right hon. Gentleman should have made such a signal failure in his attempt to govern Ireland from England, because it encouraged those who believed in the right of Irishmen to govern themselves to hope that at some future date England, warned and guided by successive failures on the part of her most prominent statesmen in the task of governing Ireland from England, would intrust to Irishmen at home the full right of governing themselves. If they failed in that, English statesmen and the English Parliament, at all events, would have the satisfaction of saying—"You have failed from your own fault, and you cannot throw the blame on us." He had not failed to notice that there were many

signs of public opinion in this country, and many indications furnished by private conversations with Members sitting on both sides of the House, which led him to suppose that the opinion was very fast gaining ground that it was a practical impossibility to continue the government of Ireland by means of the over-centralized system of which the right hon. Gentleman was the sole Parliamentary embodiment. It was an old saying that Ireland was the most de-boarded country in the world. All the Administrative Departments were administered by a responsible head, who was not, practically speaking, subject to the supervision of the House; and they were only very slightly subjected, by the nature of their position, to the supervision of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. The heads of these Departments were practically irresponsible. Their Offices lasted during life, or during good behaviour; and there was, consequently, no representative element whatever appertaining to the government of Ireland. It was hardly possible to say how many Boards there were in connection with the government of Ireland. There were the Local Government Board, of which the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary was head, the Board of National Education, and the Poor Law Board.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the Poor Law Board was the same as the Local Government Board.

MR. PARNELL said, the Board of Works was also in the hands of an irresponsible head. In point of fact, with the single exception of the Local Government Board, all these Offices were presided over by irresponsible officials having no seats in the House of Commons; and, from the nature of the case, it would be impossible for them to obtain seats in the House, unless they had seats given to them from some of the English constituencies. He thought this was a very serious matter for the House to consider. He presumed that it would be taken up at some future time—probably next Session, if the opportunity was available, and the attention of the Government would then be directed to the whole question of county and local government in Ireland. He did not see how they could satisfactorily enter into an examination of that question without taking also into consideration the cen-

tralizing system of government which now prevailed. If they were to reform the system of county government, they must also reform their system of central government; and if, in the course of that reform, it might be found possible to dispense with the services of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, and even of the Lord Lieutenant himself, and transfer some of the functions now performed by the right hon. Gentleman and by the heads of this branch of the Public Service to which he was referring, and to elect representatives either of the people, or delegates appointed by the County Boards, to discharge these centralizing functions, he was sure that no inconsiderable portion of the question of the Irish Government, so far as it was connected with local government, would have been solved. But, of course, there were a great many considerations connected with the matter which were exceedingly difficult of solution. They had, first of all, the fact that if, in the event of such a system being adopted as he had alluded to, and such a central system of government being inaugurated in Ireland, any minority in Ireland who were dissatisfied with the proceedings of the central local government would have an appeal to the House of Commons. Personally, he would be glad that there should be such an appeal, on account of the difficulty of obtaining accurate information as to the real state of affairs in Ireland. They would have the House dragged in under those circumstances and made a sort of accessory to the contentions of different parties in Ireland; and, consequently, the House would be constituted the arbiter between different parties in Ireland. But even then there would still exist many of the evils which arose from time to time in the attempts of England to govern Ireland by means of the English Parliament. The question, therefore, cut deeper than the mere question of local self-government; and he failed to perceive how they could entirely reform the local government of Ireland without taking into account the undoubted national aspirations of the Irish people. He had ventured upon making these few remarks because he thought the time was appropriate for directing the attention of Englishmen to the very anomalous position occupied

by the right hon. Gentleman. The right hon. Gentleman had, undoubtedly, failed to give any sort of satisfaction to any class in Ireland. He had not pleased the Conservatives, although he had pleased them more than the great mass of the Irish people. He was looked upon with horror and detestation by the great body of the Irish people, on account of the manner in which he had administered the Coercion Act and the general law which came under the control of his Department. He occupied a position, practically speaking, more despotic than that of the Czar of Russia; he had greater power of enforcing his demands than that Power possessed, because, at least, the Czar could be kept in check by the fear of a revolution. But what did the right hon. Gentleman do? He knew that the power outside—far stronger than the power of the Irish people—was always ready to support him in any act he might do, or in any matter he might undertake, and that he himself was practically in the possession of despotic power, the consequences of which he had no cause to fear in the slightest degree. They were now coming in Irish history to the second winter of the government of the right hon. Gentleman. He could not pretend to forecast the future in the slightest degree, or to state to what extent the land legislation of the Government might be productive of a return to tranquillity or contentment in the minds of the Irish people. It was impossible to forecast this, because it was impossible to forecast the nature and extent of the action of the Land Bill which had just been passed. But he should be disposed to think that if the Land Bill did give a substantial and fair abatement of rent the Irish people would go to work, so that a good deal of the turmoil which at present existed would disappear, and the Irish people, looking upon the Land Bill as an instalment of justice, would make the best they could of its provisions, and would endeavour to complete the Land Reform in conformity with the ideas which the great majority of the people had set their hopes upon. In fact, he thought that if the Land Bill gave the abatement of rent which was required by the circumstances of the case, a great many of the Irish landlords would disappear of their own accord, and without

any necessity for exertion on the part of the people or the Land League, and that the result would be an extensive formation of peasant proprietors in Ireland. But all this was contingent on the hopes of the people not being disappointed in the expectation they had formed that they might get a suitable and substantial reduction of the rents they were paying at present. If the Bill failed to give them such an abatement of rent as the tenant considered himself entitled to, or something nearly approaching it, they might depend upon it that their Land Bill would be far from alleviating the disorder which now existed in Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman would now have an opportunity of studying the condition of society in Ireland. He would be able to see how far the Irish people were practically qualified and capable of undertaking the important work of self-government; and he trusted that the result of the consideration of the right hon. Gentleman during the coming winter would be such as to enable him to advise the Cabinet of which he was a Member, when they introduced the question of county government next year, to bring forward a measure of such a character and scope as to enable them to dispense with a considerable portion of the very centralized system of government which at present existed. He trusted that the measure might be one of a complete and of a thorough character, and that no fear of what the "Landlord House" might do in the way of mutilation would prevent the Government from bringing forward a bold and general scheme of legislation, based on the principle that the majority of the people of a country were entitled to have a voice in regard to what became of the taxes they contributed to the Public Exchequer. If they did that—if they gave the Irish people some control over the Government of their own country, and some right to dispose of the taxes they raised, and to direct the distribution of those taxes, they would, undoubtedly, have done something in the direction of solving the problem of local government in Ireland. But that must always be qualified by the further consideration that so long as Ireland was ruled from England—so long as they attempted to govern Ireland by a House of Representatives not elected by the people of

Ireland, but elected, for the most part, by people of two other countries, unacquainted with the wants and wishes and the aspirations of the Irish people, so long they would have the people of this country, and the Government of this country, and the House of Commons dragged in as parties to every dispute which might arise in Ireland between the majority of the people of that country and those who composed the landlord party; while the support of the governing power of England and of the representative institutions of England would be, as a natural consequence, enlisted on behalf of the minority.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) has made a very able, a very interesting, and a very suggestive speech, and, from his point of view, I must say it is a moderate one; but while I say that, I must also say that the speech is one upon general policy, and not the kind of speech which is generally made on occasions set apart for the discussion of the details of the Estimates. Therefore, I think the hon. Member can hardly expect me to follow him by a full and elaborate reply to the statements he has made. The hon. Member has made some remarks as to my own personal position and the policy of the Government. With regard to myself, personally, I will say very little. I have nothing to say against the tone of the hon. Member in the rebuke he has conveyed to me; all I can say is that, under circumstances of some difficulty, I have endeavoured to do my best; and I really look forward to some allowance being made for those difficult circumstances, both by the Irish people and by the Irish Members. Whatever the impression may be with regard to my conduct at this moment in Ireland, I have a confident hope that it will not last; but, if it should be the case, I cannot help it, and I can only express my regret. As regards the policy of the Government, that is a question which would require more time than can well be devoted to it at this period of the Session. At the same time, I do not object to the hon. Member's speech. I admit he is quite justified in taking this opportunity, at the close of the Session, of delivering it. I can only hope that the Committee will now be allowed to go on with the Business of Supply.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, that the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) had anticipated him in some of the observations he intended to make on the appointment of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant; but, before he made any remarks on that subject, he could not help adverting to the statement made by the hon. Member respecting the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman since he had been in Office. The hon. Member stated that the Chief Secretary was held in horror and detestation throughout Ireland. He emphatically denied that. He believed that the people of Ireland, who were a generous people, would do more justice to the right hon. Gentleman than had been done him by the hon. Member. They would recognize the great and embarrassing difficulties under which the right hon. Gentleman had laboured ever since he undertook the very arduous duties of Chief Secretary, and would respect and esteem the manner in which he had met bitter hostility and opposition and repeated taunts, which would have been borne very differently by a man of less imperturbable equanimity and less even temper. They should remember that, when his (Sir Eardley Wilmot's) own Party quitted Office, and the Ministerial programme of Leaders opposite was being arranged, it was generally expected that the right hon. Gentleman would have been selected for one of the highest posts in the Government to which his claims and aspirations justly entitled him; whereas, from a sincere desire to benefit Ireland, and to endeavour to raise her from her present unfortunate position, he accepted the Office he now held. But with regard to the principal object for which he had risen, it was to point out to the Committee the anomalous and peculiar position the right hon. Gentleman held as Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, being a Cabinet Minister in London and sending out instructions from hence to the Lord Lieutenant, and becoming, when he crossed over to Dublin, his inferior and subordinate. [Major NOLAN: No.] He (Sir Eardley Wilmot) was speaking almost in the words of the late Sir Robert Peel, who, in a memorable debate on the 17th June, 1850, on the question of the abolition of the Office of Lord Lieutenant, forcibly pointed out these anomalies in the Office of Chief Secretary. On that occasion, the Prime

Minister (Lord John Russell) proposed the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy, and carried his Motion by a majority of 220, the numbers being 290 for it and only 70 against it. In the majority were to be found the names of the present Prime Minister and the present Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. John Bright). The right hon. Gentleman the Premier, who had just entered the House, would remember that it was the last occasion but one that Sir Robert Peel spoke in the House of Commons before his lamented death, the last being on Mr. Roebuck's Motion on the affairs of Greece. He (Sir Eardley Wilmot) had wished himself to have had an opportunity of speaking on the question of the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy, on which he had long held a strong opinion; and he had waited for two days in expectation of the Vote on the Household of the Lord Lieutenant coming on, but it was taken in his absence at half-past 3 A.M. on that morning.

THE CHAIRMAN said, that the hon. Member could not now go into the question of abolition.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, that he had not the slightest intention of doing so, as he felt it would be irrelevant; but he would appeal to the Prime Minister to take both the matter of the Chief Secretary and the question of local government in Ireland into his serious consideration, with a view to some comprehensive measure on the subject in a future Session. Many of the most eminent statesmen had held the opinion that the union between the two countries could never be complete while the present system of administration lasted. He might remind the Prime Minister that Mr. Pitt, Lord Grenville, and especially Lord Wellealey, who had twice been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, all held the same opinions. As he was addressing the Prime Minister, he could not help saying with what gratification and interest he had listened to his speech on the Coercion Act on the preceding evening. It was a noble and truly English speech; and if the right hon. Gentleman, now that the Land Bill had passed, would devote his statesmanship and abilities to the consideration of those reforms in the government of Ireland which all who had the interests of that country at heart had long felt to be necessary, he was sure that those who

sat on his own side of the House would give him their co-operation and support.

MR. CROPPER desired to say a few words before the Vote was put to the Committee. He had no intention to follow the speech of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell), or to debate the question of Home Rule. It was not without pain that he and many other Liberal Members had accepted the Coercion Bill introduced in the early part of the Session; but in accepting it they felt they were bound to support and carry out to the full the proposals of Her Majesty's Government, and to indicate their approval of the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary in giving effect to the measures of the Government. He could not blame himself for having taken that course, and he was sorry that it had not been followed by every hon. Gentleman who sat upon his side of the House. With regard to the conduct of the Chief Secretary, now under discussion, he felt that any commendation he (Mr. Cropper) could give would be most inadequate. The Office of Chief Secretary had been to the right hon. Gentleman a very thankless office, because it had been accepted by a Statesman who could add very little to his reputation, however efficiently he might discharge the duties intrusted to him. But he regarded the Irish people, who were under the care of the right hon. Gentleman, as a practical people; and, although they did not like the teacher set over them at the present moment, it was not improbable that hereafter, as was often the case with pupils of a public school, they would look back upon the rule of the right hon. Gentleman as one which had really been of everlasting benefit to themselves, and which had helped them materially in understanding their position, and in beginning to enjoy the privileges of British subjects. He had watched with much admiration, during the long and arduous Session now about to close, the ability and power which had been displayed by the many distinguished statesmen who formed Her Majesty's Government. But in regard to the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman who so ably represented Ireland, he could only add to the respect he entertained for him a feeling of sympathy for the difficult position in which he had been placed—a position in which it was

impossible for him to add anything to his reputation or dignity. He believed that the right hon. Gentleman had discharged his duties most ably, and, notwithstanding the fact of being compelled to resort to coercion, he had done nothing to discredit the position he had been called upon to occupy. The real Question before the Committee was not the proposal of the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) that a miserable sum of £2,000 should be struck off the Vote, and off the salary of the right hon. Gentleman, but a far higher and much more important question; and he trusted that the hon. Member would feel it his duty to withdraw the proposition he had made. He (Mr. Cropper) thought that they all owed a debt of gratitude to the right hon. Gentleman and to the Government. He was thankful that the same feeling had been expressed on the other side of the House, and he felt that there should be a similar expression from that (the Liberal) side.

MR. DAWSON said, he thought, if it were not against the Rules of the House, that the proper thing to do would be to move an increase of the Vote. It appeared to him that the right hon. Gentleman, or anyone occupying his position, was really endeavouring to bear the world on his shoulders, for the government of the country, as decided in England, was really placed on the shoulders of the right hon. Gentleman. In England there was a Home Secretary at a large salary—larger than that of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary now enjoyed—and the position of the Home Secretary was far more rosy, and much less difficult, than that of the Chief Secretary. In addition to the Home Secretary, there was in England a President of the Local Government Board, who had a salary of £2,000; and a Vice President of the Council, with another £2,000 a-year. The right hon. Gentleman, besides discharging all these functions in connection with Ireland, was responsible for everything connected with the Board of Works, whereas the same duties in England were performed by a responsible Minister with another salary of £2,000. Under these circumstances, he could not believe that his hon. Friend the Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) was in earnest in proposing to reduce the salary of the Chief Secretary. Instead of moving a

reduction, he really ought to move an increase. To be serious, he knew very well the anomalous position which any one who filled the Office of Chief Secretary must occupy. In one sense, his duties were distributed between the two Kingdoms; he was here one day, and somewhere altogether different another. To-day he was a Minister, sitting with the Cabinet to settle the policy of the Government, and the next he was a mere Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant. It would be difficult for the right hon. Gentleman to discharge the duties of his Office if his whole time were devoted to them in one place; but, distracted as he was, and driven across the sea four or five times a-year, he really did not know how the right hon. Gentleman managed to get through his duties at all. The people of Ireland must necessarily suffer, for the most gigantic intellect and the greatest amount of administrative ability would fail to discharge all the onerous duties of the position. And yet, with all these responsibilities, the right hon. Gentleman, and the Lord Lieutenant, had not one-half of the power in England that the President of the Local Government Board had in Ireland. Only the other day there was an unseemly discussion as to the precedence of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary and the Home Secretary, and the discussion resulted in showing that, although the Chief Secretary was a Minister, and one of the principal Governors in Ireland, he was only one of the four satellites who revolved around the great planet—the Home Secretary—in England. The right hon. Gentleman was merely on a level with various other Government officials here, while the Home Secretary was the person in whom the chief responsibility was vested. In Ireland the Chief Secretary had his hands tied in his action in reference to the Poor Law. As President of the Local Government Board in Ireland he had not one-half of the power which the President of the Local Government Board possessed over Boards of Guardians in England. His action was restricted and tied up; he was unable to give out-door relief, and he was unable to exercise one-half of the power intrusted to the Boards of Guardians in England during the time of the Lancashire Famine. The mere fact that the right hon. Gentleman was called upon to

fill a number of Offices, led to a confusion of dates and a confusion of ideas. It was impossible to avoid confusion when all these things were intrusted to the management of the right hon. Gentleman. There was also another matter to which he desired to call attention. The right hon. Gentleman had given him a share of the castigation which he had bestowed upon the Irish Members for what the right hon. Gentleman was fond of calling the disturbing councils of the Party. He (Mr. Dawson) was willing to bear the censure of the right hon. Gentleman, and to give him credit, nevertheless, for having acted in perfect sincerity. He appreciated keenly the difficult position in which the right hon. Gentleman had been placed; and supposing, as the right hon. Gentleman said, he was not at present appreciated in Ireland—and he certainly was not—the time might come when the right hon. Gentleman would be able to overcome the dislike with which he was at present viewed, and show himself in his true colours as a humane man and an able administrator. It would be very difficult, however, to do this, because the arrangements connected with the Office of Chief Secretary were such that, long before the right hon. Gentleman would be in a position to retrieve the past, he would probably be wafted away to some other post, and, perhaps, replaced by another and even a still greater tyrant. He remembered accompanying the members of the Municipal Corporation of Dublin in a deputation to a former Chief Secretary, and, after the interview was over, everyone of them said—"This is a Secretary, indeed. He is a man who really understands his business, and he is already lifting himself out of the cliquism of Dublin Castle." That was the feeling with which the members of the Corporation came out of the interview with the right hon. Gentleman the Member for East Gloucestershire (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach). They said—"Now that the Chief Secretary is beginning to shake off the cliquism of the Castle, and is beginning to understand how things should be managed, and is consulting his own English heart and independent intelligence, there may be some hope for Ireland." But the very week after, and before the subject upon which the interview took place had been settled, the right hon. Gentleman was

gone; and he was succeeded by another Chief Secretary, whose flippancy and utter contempt for the Irish people would not soon be forgotten. If the right hon. Gentleman (Sir Michael Hicks-Beach) had remained in the Office, he (Mr. Dawson) believed that the people of Ireland would have reaped great advantage from his wise and conciliatory rule; but Mr. Lowther was sent to replace the right hon. Gentleman, and it was not long before an entire revulsion of feeling was brought about. His hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork said that next year they might expect a measure of County Government for Ireland, which would set right a great many things that were now wrong and relieve the shoulders of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary of a great many matters which now pressed hardly upon him; but until the right hon. Gentleman came to realize that in Ireland the will of the Irish people should constitute the Government of Ireland, as the will of the English people did in England, all the amiability of disposition, all the ability and strength of mind, and all the honest-heartedness of purpose which the right hon. Gentleman, or any other Chief Secretary, might display would fail to render English Rule tasteful to the Irish people.

MR. WARTON said, he had never disguised his feeling that the policy of the Government towards Ireland had been a mistaken policy; but he saw no reason why it should be made the ground of a personal attack upon the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary. The complaints which were made against him came very badly from that quarter of the House. One complaint was that the right hon. Gentleman constantly refused to give information. Now, he (Mr. Warton) always felt that the right hon. Gentleman gave too much information. Many of the questions put were questions which ought never to have been asked at all, and every appeal of the right hon. Gentleman for time to enable him to procure information was rejected, often giving rise to debates on the adjournment of the House. He, therefore, thought that these complaints came with very bad grace from that (the Home Rule) quarter of the House. Hon. Members who had sat in the House night after night, as he (Mr. Warton) had done, would have some

feeling of sympathy for the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary and the difficulties of the position he occupied. He did not think the right hon. Gentleman could be accused of any want of sympathy with the Irish people. On the contrary, he thought the right hon. Gentleman had shown too much sympathy. He ought simply and sternly to have kept to the path of duty; and a man who was able to do that would administer the affairs of Ireland far better than a man who had too much sympathy and too much feeling. In addition to his other numerous duties, the Chief Secretary was bound to answer all kinds of questions in regard to the administration of justice all over Ireland. Why did not the right hon. Gentleman take a lesson from the Home Secretary of England?—although he must admit that even the answers of the right hon. Gentleman were a little more effective than those of the Home Secretary. The Chief Secretary put himself to all sorts of trouble in making all kinds of inquiries about all sorts of questions, most of them of the most trivial character, and nearly all of them turning out to be based on inaccurate information. In regard to the speech of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell), he was quite willing to admit that he did not understand it. The hon. Member appeared to have two styles of oratory, each of which was perfectly distinct from the other. In some cases, nothing could be more temperate than the speeches of the hon. Member, and they even elicited expressions of approval from the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary. The speeches of the hon. Member which were delivered elsewhere were couched in a very different tone, and it would scarcely seem possible that they could be made by the same individual. Although he heartily disliked the policy of the Government, he disliked these unjust and ungenerous attacks much more.

MR. BARRY said, he was one of those who were favourable to the appointment of the right hon. Gentleman to the Office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. This was not because he had the least hope that the Office would be discharged to the satisfaction of the Irish people, but because he was glad to see a Statesman of his high personal character appointed to it. He felt sure that the right

hon. Gentleman, with all his ability and experience would fail in the Office, and that the failure of so eminent a Statesman would draw the attention of the English Government and people to the impossibility of governing Ireland through that Office. It must be admitted that the administration of Irish affairs by the right hon. Gentleman had utterly and completely broken down. He said that since, possibly, the time of Cromwell there had been no name held in such utter detestation by the people of Ireland than that of the right hon. Gentleman. He was sorry to make that statement; but there was no greater proof than that of the right hon. Gentleman's failure in Ireland. Had the right hon. Gentleman been as obnoxious to nine-tenths of the people of England as he was to nine-tenths of the people of Ireland he would not occupy a seat on the Treasury Bench for a day longer; and that circumstance pointed to the remarkable difference which existed between the systems in the two countries. It was the fault inherent in the system of government that the administration of the right hon. Gentleman was a failure. There was no man living in England or Ireland who could discharge the duties of the Office of Chief Secretary to the satisfaction of the Irish people. He felt bound to express his opinion that the personal feelings of the right hon. Gentleman had in some degree exaggerated the situation; and, he believed, his great mistake was that he had surrendered his judgment unreservedly to the official class in Dublin. He noticed that whenever a charge was brought against a member of the official class in Ireland—in the Constabulary, or in any other Department—the right hon. Gentleman invariably threw the mantle of his protection over the individual. Considering the many cases of the kind submitted by the Irish Members to the House during the Session, it was impossible that their information should be at fault in every instance; and yet, on every occasion, the right hon. Gentleman defended the official charged. He thought that the mistake of the right hon. Gentleman had been that, in making his inquiries, he simply applied to the officials who were charged with the offence, or those immediately above them in office. His experience of Irish affairs was not extensive; but he must

have been aware that, unfortunately, a feeling of hostility existed between the official classes and the people of Ireland. As the hon. Member for Mayo (Mr. O'Connor Power) had shown the other night, the magistrates in Ireland were appointed not because of their acquaintance with the general condition of things in the country, or on account of their knowledge of the people, but because it was known that they were in direct antagonism to the opinions of the people. The same feeling ran through the whole system of Irish administration; and, that being so, the right hon. Gentleman had been guilty of an error in placing confidence in the statements made by those officials. In order to illustrate this, he would take the present opportunity for bringing forward a case, which he was anxious to call attention to on the previous evening. The case was a very glaring one, and, inasmuch as it had a bearing on the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman, it was perfectly relevant to the Vote before the Committee. Two gentlemen had been sent to prison upon the mandate of Mr. Clifford Lloyd. It was charged against them that they had collected subscriptions under circumstances of intimidation. But it was a fact that each subscriber had been appealed to, and had explicitly stated that no threat had been used; that there was no intimidation, and that they gave their subscriptions cheerfully and voluntarily. In spite of this, however, when the charge was brought under the notice of the right hon. Gentleman, he relied on the statement of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, and sent the two gentlemen to prison. He could bring forward a great many other cases of a like kind, quite as strong as that which he had now instanced. An examination of these cases, he felt sure, would prove to the satisfaction of every impartial man in that House that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant had surrendered his better judgment to the judgment of the official classes in Ireland. For these reasons he should vote with the hon. Member for Cavan if he proceeded to divide the Committee on his Motion.

MR. REDMOND said, he would not engage in a controversy as to the merits of the right hon. Gentlemen, nor enter into any charges of a personal character against him. He thought the Committee was to be congratulated on the

tone which had been introduced into this conversation by the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell). Hon. Members on that side of the House simply desired to make a necessary and justifiable protest against the system of government in Ireland of which the right hon. Gentleman was the Representative. Now, he would say no more than this of the right hon. Gentleman personally. He went to Ireland with opportunities, and his Party came into power with great opportunities of conciliating the Irish people. He (Mr. Redmond) did not believe that since the Union there had ever been a Government which had so great opportunities in that respect as the Government of the Prime Minister. When the present Ministry came into Office, the Irish people looked forward with expectations that their grievances would be redressed; and he was quite certain that when the right hon. Gentleman was chosen as Chief Secretary for Ireland, there was a universal opinion amongst them that a wise and judicious choice had been made, and that benefit would result to Ireland. But he was sorry to say that opinion had been entirely dissipated by the subsequent course of events. The great opportunities of the right hon. Gentleman and his Government had been wasted. He was sorry to see that the good intentions with which he had been credited had been thrown away, and that the honourable reputation as a Statesman, which he brought with him to Ireland, had certainly not, by his administration of Irish affairs, been increased. He wished, as he had said, rather to protest against the system of government in Ireland than to say anything personal against the right hon. Gentleman; and, therefore, he desired to add a few words against a system which was based on principles diametrically opposed to the principles of representative government. The Government of a free country was a Government which was elected by the people, which represented the people, and was Constitutionally responsible to the people. The Government of Ireland was based on totally opposite principles to these. It was in no way representative of the people; it was representative of another nation, and in no sense did it represent the feelings, wishes, and aspirations of the Irish people. It was not respon-

sible to the Irish people. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant was the Representative of a Government as to which the Irish people had no voice whatever. The right hon. Gentleman was responsible to that House, and that House was responsible, not to the Irish nation, but to the people of England and Scotland. Against that principle he and his Colleagues desired to protest. He had heard on occasions of this kind arguments advanced against this theory. He had heard it said that Ireland formed part of one Kingdom, and that the Irish people had no more right to complain than the people of Yorkshire. But there was this great difference. Yorkshire was part of England, and Ireland was not. Ireland, no matter what Acts of Union might be passed, was not a part of England. It was a separate country, and the people of Ireland were a separate race. They felt they were governed by another race, which, unhappily, was hostile to them.

MR. MORGAN LLOYD rose to Order. He desired to ask whether a general discussion upon Irish affairs was permissible on this Vote, especially after the long debate which had taken place last night?

THE CHAIRMAN said, the hon. Gentleman had made use of one sentence only which appeared to him outside the Question before the Committee; but as he felt sure the hon. Gentleman was coming back to the Question, he had not called him to Order.

MR. REDMOND said, he was sure the Committee would believe him when he said he had a sincere desire not to go outside the limits of Order. He was endeavouring to show that he and his Colleagues were making a protest, short but appropriate, against the system of government of which the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant was the Representative in that House, and he was saying that in making that protest they were doing what they believed to be their duty. Now, they had heard something of the past conduct of the right hon. Gentleman and his government in Ireland, and upon that subject he should say no more. But he thought it right to say one word as to the future. He was afraid he should be technically out of Order; but he desired to express the

opinion that he and his Friends had been misrepresented, unintentionally, no doubt, at one period of the discussion which took place last night. He never said, and his Friends had never intended to say, that they would do all they could to prevent the Land Bill, about to be passed, having a fair trial in Ireland. On the contrary, they felt that whatever good was in that Bill should be extracted from it by the Irish people for their benefit, and that it should be used as a weapon for the purpose of getting the full measure of their rights, and for strengthening their hands to obtain a radical change in the system of government against which they protested. He would conclude by saying that if a division were taken he should vote against the salary of the right hon. Gentleman, although with them it was not a question either of salary or of money. In that division they were simply recording a protest against the system of government in Ireland, and not in any way endeavouring to cut down the salary of a Gentleman who, perhaps, had larger and more onerous duties to perform than had fallen on the shoulders of anyone who had before filled the position of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, it had been remarked that there had not been for many years any politician whose name was held in such execration in Ireland as that of the right hon. Gentleman. But it was in connection with one particular measure that the right hon. Gentleman's name and the name of his Administration were so regarded. That measure was the Coercion Act; and he could not help thinking that if the unfortunate "suspects" now imprisoned in Naas and Kilmainham Gaols could have heard the chorus of admiration which had been offered up in honour of the right hon. Gentleman that evening they would have been very much astonished. But the people of Ireland knew very well that the Chief Secretary was not to be blamed for the Coercion Act. They knew that the responsibility for it rested not with him, but with the Prime Minister. With regard, however, to the manner in which the right hon. Gentleman had used the powers intrusted to him under that Act, there were many in Ireland who had some very emphatic opinions, and amongst them was one who,

he thought, had a very fair ground of complaint, as would be recognized by almost every Member of that House. He had asked yesterday a question of the Chief Secretary to this effect—

"Whether, in the case of Mr. Timothy Harrington, editor of *The Kerry Sentinel*, at present confined in Galway Gaol on suspicion of having, in the county of Westmeath, incited persons to unlawfully assemble together and commit riot for the purpose of obstructing and preventing the execution of the process of the Law, the cause of his arrest will be inquired into at the end of three months; whether, with a view to furnishing evidence for that inquiry, he will state on which of two occasions on which Mr. Harrington was ever in Westmeath the offence is alleged to have been committed; and, whether the testimony of eight Roman Catholic clergymen, and of the only reporter who attended the meeting, will be deemed sufficient to contradict the unsworn testimony of the person upon whose information the arrest has been made?"

That appeared to him to be a very reasonable question; but, notwithstanding that, the right hon. Gentleman refused to give any information upon the subject. Mr. Harrington was well known all over the South and West of Ireland. He was a leading Land Leaguer, and was looked up to with great confidence by those who took part in the Land League operations. That man, for no offence that anyone could find out or trace, had been put into prison. He was charged, however, with inciting persons in Westmeath unlawfully to assemble and commit riot. Now, he was only in Westmeath upon two occasions—once when he attended a Land League meeting, and again when he attended a Sheriff's sale—and he declared that he had not the remotest idea in connection with which of these two meetings he was suspected, and he denied that at either of them he had used any expression calculated to give colour to this charge, as at both of these meetings the process of law was fully carried out, his observations being directed to the subject of the local trade. The right hon. Gentleman had refused to give any information on the point, and Mr. Harrington, consequently, was not only not allowed to know the acts which his accuser had imputed to him, but he was not allowed to bring forward in his defence the testimony of such men as he (Mr. A. O'Connor) had mentioned—namely, the eight Catholic clergymen and the reporter who attended the meetings. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for

Ireland had stated the other day that when Irish Members used the word "respectable" with reference to some persons in Ireland they did so in a sense not used in that House—that was to say, that they did not mean trustworthy and respectable men whose words were to be relied upon, but successful men of business. Now, with regard to Mr. Harrington, he did not know that he could be said to be a respectable man in the sense of his being a successful one; but he was, undoubtedly, a man of character beyond suspicion, and all those who knew him trusted him in every way; and that he said, not only with regard to Mr. Harrington, who had been foully calumniated and imprisoned upon charges which he was not allowed to disprove, but he said it also in regard to other "suspects" from Queen's County, such as Messrs. Doran, Errington, and others—men whose characters were beyond suspicion, except it were the suspicion of a certain class.

Mr. WARTON asked whether the hon. Member was in Order in referring to the case of these persons?

THE CHAIRMAN said, the case put by the hon. Member for Queen's County was within the Vote; but it would be for the hon. Member's discretion whether it was desirable upon this Vote to go into a subject which had already been discussed for two days.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, that on a previous occasion the Chairman had ruled that the Vote for the Office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, which was concerned with the general administration of Ireland, was the proper Vote on which to raise this question. Therefore, he thought it would be clear to his hon. Friends on the Conservative Benches that he was strictly in Order in referring to the gentlemen he had named. Mr. Doran emphatically denied that he was guilty of the crime imputed to him. He (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) was very well acquainted with Mr. Doran, whom he knew to be a truthful and high-minded man, and he said that statement of Mr. Doran ought to weigh against any suspicions on the part of the right hon. Gentleman. The word of Mr. Doran was quite as good as the word of the Chief Secretary for Ireland; and, therefore, his word against the Chief Secretary's suspicion ought to be sufficient to put an end to the case. The

same thing might be said of the two other gentlemen arrested, and of others who lived in another part of the county, all of whom had declared that there was no foundation whatever for the charge which had been brought against them. Similarly, in the extreme west of the county, another man had been arrested, whose arrest had been a matter of great surprise to those who knew him. All these persons had been imprisoned, not for being "village ruffians," but because of their being members of the Land League. There was no other charge that could be brought against them. But every one of them, it was well known, took a foremost part in the district work of land agitation; they were all of them either presidents or secretaries of the local branches of the Land League. And it was perfectly well understood in Ireland, and nothing could remove the feeling from the minds of the people, that the Coercion Act was now being worked, through the agency of the Chief Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant, for the purpose of putting a stop, if possible, to an agitation which was regarded with hatred and fear by landlords and magistrates in Ireland. Under these circumstances, he did not think there was room for that chorus of laudation which, a little time ago, was heard by the Committee with regard to the way in which the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant had discharged the duties of his Office. He believed the right hon. Gentleman approached those duties with every good intention; but he soon fell into the hands of the officials in Dublin Castle, and had carried out their wishes to a greater extent than, probably, any previous Chief Secretary had ever done. Moreover, he had placed himself in a position of hostility to the feelings of the Irish people, which would forfeit for him in future anything like cordial support at their hands.

Mr. CALLAN said, that during last Session discussions arose with respect to the Irish magistracy which were postponed pending the receipt of reliable official information. On the 1st of September last an Order was made for a Return giving the names and dates of the appointments of magistrates in each county in Ireland, as well as their property qualifications as occupiers and lessors. The Return in question was essential for the purpose of supplying

information of a reliable character in order that the question with regard to the Irish magistracy might be raised. But, without any Notice being given to the House, the Order to which he had referred had not been put in force. It had been, indeed, deliberately suppressed in the Office of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant—deliberately suppressed, although that House renewed the Order on the 27th of January last. In that month, a statement was made by the Chief Secretary in the House that the Return in question was in course of preparation. But he (Mr. Callan), having been in Ireland since the beginning of the year, had gone to the different Poor Law Unions in the county with which he was connected, and found that, up to the 12th of May last, no steps whatever had been taken to comply with the Orders of the House, which the Chief Secretary was bound to obey, and which the officials of the Government in Dublin were bound to comply with. Those Orders had so far been suppressed that it was then within 12 days of 12 months that the Return which was essential for the purpose of thoroughly understanding the position of the Irish magistracy had not been furnished to the House, although its preparation need not have occupied more than a week or two. He himself made out the Return for the county of Louth in a few hours, which showed that the task was not a very difficult one, and that there was no reason whatever, except the disinclination of the Government, to supply the requisite information why the Return should not have been furnished. Without that Return it was impossible for Irish Members or the House to enter with accurate knowledge upon the consideration of a question which excited the warmest interest and feelings amongst the people of Ireland. It must be borne in mind that the magistrate was the poor man's Judge. He had great power vested in him; and, under the Coercion Acts, a farmer in Ireland had no right to have arms in his possession, or carry arms upon his farm, unless he was certified by two magistrates to be a fit and proper person to have them. Therefore, he said there had been, with regard to this Return, a gross violation of the Order of the House; and it had, moreover, been committed deliberately and not in ignorance, because no Orders had

been issued to the Local Government Board for at least six months after the Order was made. This was a very serious matter in itself, and it showed that the Chief Secretary, who knew so little about the real state of affairs in Ireland, was completely in the hands of the officials of the Department in Dublin. If that Return were laid on the Table of the House, Irish Members would be able to show how unequal and unfair in its application was the system of appointing magistrates in Ireland. It was a fact that Protestants without property qualification, and some without even intelligence or character, were appointed, while Catholics far better qualified were not upon the Bench. He would only say, with reference to the Office of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, that he could not agree with the statement of the hon. Member who had spoken of the great gratification which the appointment of the right hon. Gentleman had caused last year in Ireland. For his own part, he believed that it caused a great deal of dissatisfaction amongst the people. It was remarkable that in an Administration which represented the Liberal views of the United Kingdom, there was not one single Irishman with the exception of the Law Officers of the Crown. Was there no Irishman fit to be appointed to the Office of Chief Secretary? It was an unfortunate thing that the Chief Secretary for Ireland was an Englishman, because surely there must be some Irishmen capable of this Office; and whether Catholic or Protestant, Whig or Tory, he would be very incompetent indeed if he could not govern the country better than it had been governed of late. It was clearly wrong to commit the government of Ireland into English hands. It should be in the hands of an Irishman; and he believed that the appointment of the hon. Member for the City of Cork would be one that would give great satisfaction to all classes of the Irish people. That hon. Member knew the wants of the people, and would certainly not be governed by the officials in Dublin. The right hon. Gentleman, it was true, was unpopular in the country districts of Ireland; but he believed that for many years there had not been any Chief Secretary more popular amongst the officials at the Castle in Dublin. The case was different with the Chief Secretary

Mr. Callan

under the late Tory Administration, who was most unpopular in the Castle, because he did not allow himself to be ruled by the officials there; nevertheless, he had left behind him in Ireland a certain character for statesmanship, which was not so with the present Chief Secretary, the result of whose administration showed how incompetent, notwithstanding the greatest advantages and the best opportunities, any Englishman was to govern Ireland.

MR. LABOUCHERE said, he thought there were very few Members of the House who would doubt for one moment, putting aside political opinion, that the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for Ireland was a most honourable and conscientious man. But although the right hon. Gentleman had considered it his duty to advocate coercion for Ireland at the commencement of the Session, they might still regret the mode in which that system of coercion had been carried out, and they might be allowed still more to regret that when a message of peace was being sent to Ireland that it was not accompanied with an assurance that those persons who were imprisoned would be released. He inferred that the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) merely wished to express the views entertained with regard to the political administration of the right hon. Gentleman, and that he did not mean that it would be a good or sound system to regulate the salary of a Minister of the Crown by the amount of accordance felt by hon. Members with his conduct of affairs. He hoped that the hon. Member would rest satisfied with having had an opportunity himself, and affording other hon. Members an opportunity, of expressing their views on this matter, and that he would not push this Motion to a vote.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he had received a reply with respect to the Return which was the subject of the remarks of the hon. Member for Louth (Mr. Callan) to the effect that all the requisite information was received from the clerks in the Unions in three months. He thought the hon. Member was mistaken in saying that no efforts had been made to obtain this, and that a small amount of labour was necessary. It was perfectly untrue that no steps were taken to get the Return, or that the Order had been suppressed.

MR. CALLAN understood the right hon. Gentleman to say that he had made a statement that was untrue. Did the right hon. Gentleman apply that word to his statement?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he had understood the hon. Member to state that, instead of carrying out the Order of the House, it had been deliberately suppressed, and that there had been no attempt made to obtain the Return. Certainly, the hon. Member was wholly misinformed in supposing that to be the case.

MR. CALLAN said, he was quite aware of what had been done. He asked whether the right hon. Gentleman would contradict him when he said that up to the 12th of May last, eight months after the Return was ordered, no steps had been taken to obtain the Return, and that no forms had been furnished to the clerks of the Unions for the purpose of making it? Why was it that eight months had been allowed to elapse without any steps having been taken to carry out the Order of the House?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, if the hon. Member would give Notice of his Question in detail, he would endeavour to give him an answer. It had been found impossible to carry out the Order made last year, and another had to be issued in January, 1881.

MR. CALLAN said, the first Order was made on the 1st of September, 1880, and the second in January of the present year. The right hon. Gentleman said it was impossible to obtain the information on the Order made in September last, and that another Order had to be made in January. But he would ask the right hon. Gentleman how that could be, seeing that both the Orders in question were in identical terms?

MR. BIGGAR said, he, of course, coincided with the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Labouchere) in saying that the Motion before the Committee was a technical mode of giving expression to his (Mr. Biggar's) opinion with regard to the political conduct of the right hon. Gentleman. He would, therefore, after the discussion which had taken place, ask leave to withdraw his Motion for the reduction of the Vote. He would, however, take the opportunity of reminding the Committee that,

although he had made a series of criticisms upon the official conduct of the right hon. Gentleman, as far as he was aware, no hon. Member who had since spoken had in the slightest degree attempted to reply to any one of those strictures. Therefore, he concluded that no explanations could be offered with regard to the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman. He was perfectly well aware that the right hon. Gentleman had, in general terms, received a considerable amount of flattery from one or two hon. Members sitting on that side of the House, and more especially from the hon. Member for Kendal (Mr. Cropper). But, for his own part, he did not think that much value ought to be attached to the favourable opinions which had been expressed by those hon. Gentlemen with regard to the conduct of the right hon. Gentleman, because it was well known that the right hon. Gentleman had always enjoyed a very extensive popularity with both the Whig and the Tory Party belonging to the town which he represented. That being the case, it was not at all extraordinary that the same principle should obtain in the House of Commons. He had been very much struck with a fact stated on the authority of *The Newcastle Chronicle*, that a small proportion only of hon. Members in that House knew what the real effect of the Coercion Act was. He was astonished to find that the impression which prevailed amongst them was that the persons who were arrested on suspicion and imprisoned under the Act were simply awaiting their trial for certain offences with which they were charged. He concluded, therefore, from the remarks of the hon. Member for Kendal, that he was one of those hon. Members who were ignorant of the real effect of the Act which had occupied the House for so long a time in discussing its provisions, and upon which they had voted so often in the earlier part of the Session.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

MR. BIGGAR noticed a charge of £50 under the head of Salary to Inspector under the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was perfectly well known that the Societies engaged in enforcing the law with regard to the protection of animals from cruelty had, in some parts of Ireland, Inspectors of

their own. He would, therefore, ask the right hon. Gentleman for some explanation of the meaning of this charge. Was this a matter that rested simply in the hands of the officials at the Castle in Dublin?

MR. DAWSON wished, also, to ask the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant to the fact that there was in Dublin no Veterinary Institution, nor, indeed, any sort of veterinary instruction whatever. In view of the great importance of that branch of science, he begged to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether there was any intention on the part of the Government to establish a Veterinary College for the benefit of the people in Ireland?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the Inspector for whom the charge of £50 appeared in this Vote was appointed under the Act of 1876 for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which dealt with vivisection experiments.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR pointed out that, owing to the absence of any Veterinary College in Dublin, a large number of Irishmen were at present obliged to go to Edinburgh in order to attend the Veterinary College there. He believed that this influx of students, according to calculation, was the cause of about £2,000 being left in that city every year; and this money he could not but think would be much better spent in Dublin. Now, with regard to the Inspector appointed under the Cruelty to Animals Act, he understood that this officer was appointed to carry out one particular Act; but was it a fact that there were no other Inspectors appointed for carrying out the provisions of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? He did not know whether the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland was a member of the Royal Humane Society; but there was one matter on which he should like to have some information. Could the right hon. Gentleman say what proportion the numbers of offences under the head of cruelty to animals committed in England and Ireland respectively stood to each other? Was he not correct in saying that, proportionately to the populations of the two countries, there were nearly ten times as many acts of cruelty to animals committed in England as were committed in Ireland?

Mr. Biggar

Mr. CALLAN said, he begged to give the right hon. Gentleman Notice that he should again raise the question to-morrow with regard to the Return which had been ordered by the House in connection with the magistracy in the different counties of Ireland; and he trusted the right hon. Gentleman would be prepared with an answer giving the date of the Order issued from the Office of the Chief Secretary to the Local Government Board to furnish the Return in question, and also the date of the letter of the Local Government Board to the clerks of the Poor Law Unions in Ireland, enclosing forms for the purpose of making up the Returns. When that information was furnished, hon. Members would be able to see whether the great delay which had taken place originated in the Office of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, whether it was caused by the omission of the Local Government Board, or by the clerks of the Poor Law Union.

Mr. HEALY said, he was glad his hon. Friend the Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) had withdrawn his Motion for the reduction of the salary of the Chief Secretary for Ireland, because he thought it would be very hard, at that period of the Session, to deprive the right hon. Gentleman of what he had earned. Fourteen days ago, he (Mr. Healy) had drawn attention to the conduct of a magistrate at a town in the county of Kerry, who used some very extraordinary language on the Bench with reference to a case in which the police were engaged in putting up a notice. This gentleman expressed a desire that the terrible and riotous mob that had regaled the police with new milk should be skivered, and have buckshot thrown amongst them. He had several times asked the Chief Secretary what notice had been taken of the conduct of this magistrate, and what would be done in the case; but he had not been able to get any satisfactory answer. He, therefore, asked this question again. There was also another circumstance that he would wish to call to the mind of the right hon. Gentleman; and, perhaps, it would not be without instruction to him to recall what he had said in that House with respect to the conduct of another magistrate.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that it was quite irregular for the hon. Member

to refer in Committee to questions which were brought forward in the House.

Mr. HEALY said, he would make no further reference to that subject, the Chairman having ruled that it was irregular to go into the question. But there was another magistrate in County Cork, concerning whom he wished to make a few remarks. He found, from a Cork paper, that, on the 5th instant, a man was charged before the resident magistrate at petty sessions in Kerry with being drunk and disorderly. He was fined, and, on leaving the Court, thanked the magistrate, who called out—"Bring back that man," and said, "If you don't thank the police, too, I will change the ruling and send you to gaol." The man then thanked the police, and was discharged. This magistrate was one of the "village tyrants" who domineered over the unfortunate people in the locality in question. But it was almost impossible to get any answer upon these subjects from the right hon. Gentleman. Whenever he found it necessary to ask a question of the kind, the reply was either that the Government had no power to review the action of the magistrates, or that they did not think it necessary to take any notice of the matter. This was a very unsatisfactory state of things; and he believed on one occasion a resident magistrate had been fired at, and several people arrested, simply because the Chief Secretary had stated that a matter which had been brought to his notice was not worth attention. The question with regard to the magistrates in Ireland was one which excited a great deal of feeling amongst the people, and he should be glad to know from the right hon. Gentleman what decision had been arrived at in the case of the gentleman who wished that the people should be skivered, and have buckshot fired at them?

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said, if the hon. Member would give Notice, he would inquire further into the matter.

Mr. HEALY said, he had already given Notice three times.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said, he did not know how long ago it was that the hon. Member had called attention to the case of Mr. Herbert; but he had made a communication upon this subject. Mr. Herbert disputed the correctness of some of the particulars given in the report, but admitted the truth of a part of the

report. The Lord Chancellor had written to him stating that he could not approve of the language he had used, and that he trusted he would not repeat it. The hon. Member read an extract in reference to the discharge of a prisoner; but really it was hardly fair to ask him (Mr. W. E. Forster) a question about that without Notice. He, of course, had had no opportunity of communicating upon this statement. If the hon. Gentleman thought it worth while to put a further question, perhaps he would give him (Mr. W. E. Forster) sufficient Notice.

MR. HEALY observed, that nothing was said as to which part of the report Mr. Herbert admitted.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must point out that this is not a question of a magistrate; it is a question as to the Lord Chancellor, and the other matter cannot be discussed under this Vote.

MR. HEALY said, he was discussing the conduct of the Chief Secretary in this matter, because he had the same power of reviewing magistrates' decisions as the Home Secretary had in such cases in England; and he thought that was a proper subject to discuss.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman is discussing the action of a magistrate, and that cannot come under this Vote.

MR. HEALY observed, that this was not a paid magistrate, and he thought he was entitled to discuss an ordinary unpaid magistrate.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman is discussing the conduct of the Lord Chancellor in application to the words used by a magistrate. The hon. Gentleman is not in Order in discussing that.

MR. HEALY asked upon what he could discuss the conduct of the Chief Secretary with regard to unpaid magistrates?

THE CHAIRMAN: I have already declared that it is irregular to discuss that question now.

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN said, he thought the right hon. Gentleman had given all the information in his power. He would like to know what was the result of the inquiries the right hon. Gentleman had made as to the state of health of Mr. James Higgins, who was said to be suffering from heart disease?

Mr. W. E. Forster

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he could not be expected to give a correct answer to a question from memory; and he did not want to give an incorrect answer.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must point out that this an irregular question before the Committee.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, remarking that the right hon. Gentleman had promised that persons imprisoned should be periodically examined, said he would mention a fact which had come to his knowledge, and which was of an almost shocking character. A friend of his lately visited one of the prisons in which the "suspects" were confined, and the doctor said to him—"Perhaps you had better look at So-and-so. I think he is malingering; but you had better examine him." The gentleman examined him, and found the man suffering from a severe attack of the lungs, and going about the corridors of the prison, leading the kind of life most calculated to develop the disease. He reported the case, and the man had since been released. He (Mr. O'Connor) would be far from thinking that the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. E. Forster) would keep in prison for an hour a man whose health was seriously endangered; but several of the men now in prison were in a far more dangerous and delicate state of health than the right hon. Gentleman was allowed to know of. One man, a Mr. Maddox, was 77 years of age, he was told, and he would earnestly impress on the right hon. Gentleman, for his own reputation, the desirability of considering the question of having periodical weekly visits to the prisoners by an independent doctor. He knew very well that each prisoner had the privilege of being visited by a doctor of his own; but in Ireland the custom of having what were called in England family or regular doctors was far less prevalent than in England, where nearly every well-paid mechanic had a doctor to whom he was in the habit of going. But in Ireland a doctor was very rarely called in until the last moment when he was required. He thought it would be a great advantage if two men of eminence—like Dr. Macdonald, or Dr. Kelly, or some other eminent doctor in Dublin—were employed by the Government to visit the prisoners once a-week. The expense would not be great, and the

security to the public would be cheaply purchased.

MR. HEALY drew attention to a grievance as to the appointment as Veterinary Port Inspectors of men who possessed no qualification for the office. He was told that, there being no Veterinary College in Ireland, veterinary surgeons had to go to London or to Edinburgh to obtain their diplomas; and these men felt it as a great grievance that they were shut out from the only posts for which they were qualified, while men who had no qualification were pitch-forked into the appointments. One of these men, at Limerick, had ordered the slaughter of some cattle on the ground of their lungs being diseased; but after the animals had been slaughtered it was found by the Veterinary Department that their lungs were not affected at all. How could the duties be efficiently discharged if this practice went on? Seeing that the doctors had to go so far to get their diplomas, it was hard that men without qualification should be appointed. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman would give some assurance that in future the Government would see that properly qualified men were appointed.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he would inquire into this matter; but the instructions to the Poor Law Guardians as to Inspectors throughout the country were that properly qualified practitioners should be appointed wherever they could be obtained; and where such men were not appointed, that was because they were unobtainable. As to the Profession generally, he thought it was very undesirable that men should have to go to Scotland or England to obtain their degrees; and he hoped that some means might be taken to remedy that state of things, either by the affiliation of a College in Ireland to that in England, or some other way. If there were any case of importance, where a properly qualified man was not appointed, he should be glad to have notice of it.

MR. HEALY said, he was very much obliged to the right hon. Gentleman. He would have mentioned the matter two months ago, but he had no opportunity of doing so except by questions, and they all knew the result of questions—they would be denied. He wished to ask whether the right hon. Gentleman would next year promote a small Bill to remedy the grievance com-

plained of, for while the cattle trade in Ireland continued to grow, the demand for Inspectors would increase?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he thought the hon. Gentleman would see that because there was a complaint as to killing cattle, it did not follow that the system was bad, for, of course, nobody liked their cattle to be killed, and the very best Inspectors in England were those who had given the greatest dissatisfaction. As to the obtaining of degrees, he would think over the matter as far as he could get time for it.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR, mentioning an item of £4,000 for Fishery Inspectors, and their travelling and incidental expenses, said, he thought that if these Inspectors were to be paid, their recommendations ought to be taken into consideration. The present Inspectors were remarkably well qualified men—especially Mr. Brady—and these gentlemen had made representations to the Government as to the presence of gunboats for the protection of the fisheries, and as to police regulations. Another point was as to the want of harbours all round the coast, especially at Arklow. And he also wished to ask a question as to the Reproductive Loan Fund. That fund did not come from the Imperial Exchequer; it was the balance of a Fund raised by subscription for the relief of the people in 1822. That fund was by Act of Parliament allocated to the assistance of the fisheries in eight or ten different counties on the coast of Ireland; and, as a matter of fact, the fund had done a great deal of good in six or seven counties, but in some other counties there had been little demand upon the fund, and the money for those counties was lying idle. The Inspectors of Fisheries had represented this to the Government more than once, and had proposed that certain schemes should be carried out, under the authority of Parliament, for the utilization of this money. That, however, could not be done except at the initiative of the Government, and he wished to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether between now and next Session he would cause a Bill to be drafted for carrying out the recommendations of the Inspectors?

MR. HEALY said, he understood that the right hon. Gentleman had given a pledge to consider this question in the Recess. The fund belonged to only

eight or ten counties, but it ought to be applied to all the counties.

MR. O'KELLY said, he objected to this money being kept only for the coast counties. There were many purposes for which the people in his county would like to use some of this money, but the Treasury kept a firm grasp upon it, and they could not get a pound of it. He thought the fund should be at the disposal of the counties to which it belonged, for any purposes for which they required it. If the people of Roscommon applied for a grant they were told their application did not come under the conditions of the Act, and they had never been able to find out for what purpose they might use the money. That was a serious injustice, and he hoped that when the right hon. Gentleman dealt with the matter he would make some reasonable provision by which the money could be used for public purposes in every county.

MR. BIGGAR drew attention to the case of Mr. Murray, a postmaster in the county of Leitrim, who was in prison under the Coercion Act, without their being the slightest shadow of evidence against him. He wished to know whether the Chief Secretary would cause a special inquiry to be made into this case? The man had written to him (Mr. Biggar), saying that he had only left a sick-bed two days before his arrest, and referred him to the parish priest and the doctor, to show that there had been some miscarriage of justice.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the question as to whether the man Murray had been rightly arrested should be inquired into. The question of the fisheries was, no doubt, a very important one, and he had stated that he hoped to be able to thoroughly look into it. The Loan Fund was under the control of the Board of Trade. It would be very difficult to erect harbours out of this fund, but he must communicate with the Treasury upon that. It was not quite certain that the money was only to be applied to fishing, but the question would be looked into.

MR. HEALY also wished to ask whether, when a man was arrested for a speech at the delivery of which a Government reporter was present, he was asked whether the report correctly stated what he had said? He had received a telegram from Mr. Boyton stating that a quotation given by the Chief Secre-

tary, as from a speech of his, was entirely inaccurate, that no Government reporter was present, and that the sentence quoted was based on police hearsay, such as had been manufactured for the State trials. That, he thought, was an extraordinary state of things. Was it fair to arrest a man upon such evidence? In his own case, when he had described the Land Bill as ingenious, he was reported to have said it was injurious.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he would inquire into the particular case mentioned; but the Government always satisfied themselves that the reports were correct. Where no reporter specially employed by Government was present, they carefully guarded themselves against any malignant report; and, as regarded newspaper reports, he had taken care to be guided mainly by reports in newspapers which were not likely to have malignant reporters.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR stated, that at the end of a meeting which he had attended some months ago, a newspaper reporter who had accompanied him told him that the Government reporter had approached him and said he was obliged to furnish a report to his superiors, but he had not been able to get a report because of the rain and wind, and he would be very much obliged to the newspaper reporter, who had been in a better position and had taken a verbatim report, if he would furnish him with something that would answer his purpose.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

(2.) £1,436, to complete the sum for the Charitable Donations and Bequests Office, Ireland.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR pointed out that the Charity Commissioners in England received—the Chief Commissioner, £2,000; the second, £1,500; and the third £1,200. But the Charitable Donations Commissioners in Ireland were unpaid. Similarly, the Commissioners of Endowed Schools in Ireland were unpaid; and it had been represented that it was impossible to get gentlemen who had other occupations to attend to this work, and consequently the endowed schools were in a very disreputable condition. He thought it only reasonable to ask the Government to see into this matter, which resulted

Mr. Healy

in the grievous neglect of and injury to the different interests in Ireland. Another point was that there was an Exchequer extra receipt of £41, a dividend on a certain sum of money left some years ago to the Commissioners for enabling them to recover embezzled charges. There was also an item of £40 or £50 a-year for law costs; but it seemed to him that the Commissioners might be allowed to utilize this fund that was left to them for their law charges, and then the item for law expenses could be struck out.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH explained that the last point was part of a larger question; and that part of the money was spent in law costs.

Vote agreed to.

(3.) £74,629, to complete the sum for the Local Government Board, Ireland.

COLONEL COLTHURST said, he wished to bring before the Committee some important differences which pressed hardly on the poorer classes in Ireland, when compared with those in England—differences for which he had never heard any valid reason. In Ireland, widows were not eligible for out-door relief unless they had two children; and wives deserted by their husbands were not eligible. The families of those in prison were not eligible; also, if any member of a family, except the head, was ill, no out-door relief could be given. In England, none of these disqualifications existed; and he hoped that during the Recess the Chief Secretary would have the whole of this matter inquired into. He also hoped the right hon. Gentleman would consider whether the Poor Law Guardians in Ireland should have the same dispensing power as the Guardians in England had as to out-door relief to the able-bodied, when circumstances required it. The Guardians in England were authorized, and almost compelled, to give out-door relief to the able-bodied under certain circumstances; but in Ireland that could not be done unless the workhouse was full. And as the condition of the labourers in Ireland was coming very much to the front, this was a practical question, for he had no doubt that a great deal of discontent arose from the fact that the labourers had only the workhouse to look to in distress.

MR. HEALY mentioned that there was a charge for workhouse schoolmas-

ters and mistresses, and that those persons had some time ago presented a Memorial to the Chief Secretary, pointing out the bad way in which the present Act worked in not allowing Guardians to give supplementary grants in aid of the national grant. In many cases the Guardians did not apply the Act at all, because they did not wish to increase the rates; and there was a considerable grievance because of the inability of the schoolmasters and mistresses to obtain result fees. No distinct reply to their Memorial had been received; but there was, perhaps, no class of people in Ireland who performed such laborious and unpleasant duties as these. They were immured for a great part of their lives in gloomy workhouse schools, and he thought they were a deserving class, and should not be deprived, as they had been, of advantages which outside masters and mistresses enjoyed. Other masters and mistresses had formed an association, and the hon. Member for Kildare (Mr. Meldon) had worked for them in the House, and obtained them some redress. He (Mr. Healy) did not pretend to know all the details of the case as well as the hon. Member for Kildare, but the matter had been laid before the Chief Secretary, and several representations had been made to Irish Members with regard to the case of the workhouse masters and mistresses. A statement by the right hon. Gentleman would be a great relief to these people; and, although he did not know whether anything could be done without an additional grant from the public funds, he did not think they ought to come on the Public Exchequer for the cost of education. People ought to be made to pay for education themselves, and the Guardians should be compelled to pay the masters and mistresses proper salaries, and provide for them out of the taxes. The present charge was a small one, and double that amount would, he thought, give all that was required; but he did not ask for that, but that some scheme should be devised for utilizing the rates for this purpose, the Local Board being required to see that the workhouse masters and mistresses should have as good salaries as teachers outside. He understood that there was a probability of a Bill being introduced next year with reference to the local government of Ireland. One of the things which was de-

sired in Ireland, perhaps, more than anything else was a scheme of local government; and he would ask the right hon. Gentleman to consider the system of *ex officio* Guardians—to consider whether he would strike out the absurdity of public rates and taxes being administered by irresponsible persons, who were not elected, but simply sat on the Boards because they were Justices of the Peace. It was the same in England, except that only a certain proportion of magistrates could sit in England. Every magistrate in Ireland could sit on the Boards. There was great feeling among the people upon this point, for they were so badly off for means of expressing their opinions in Ireland that these Boards of Guardians were turned into places for expressing opinions. Taxpayers should not be taxed by people who did not represent them. The same principle prevailed in Parliament; no public money could be voted in “another place,” and a stop ought to be put to *ex officio* Guardians being allowed to rule over the people. A Committee sat three years ago, by which valuable evidence was taken, and he trusted the right hon. Gentleman would consider the matter.

MR. BIGGAR said, he wished to call attention to the subject. This question of *ex officio* Guardians was a standing grievance in Ireland. On the day of election of any official, *ex officio* Guardians attended in large force, and usually succeeded in carrying their candidate; and if a charge was made against any official, a special whip-up was made of *ex officio* Guardians, and the man was whitewashed. Another thing was, that in the appointment of collectors of rates the *ex officio* Guardians exercised an unfair influence. They not only elected creatures of their own, but they used their position to disfranchise electors who might be opposed to the political views of the *ex officio* Guardians and of the Guardians. Ninepence in the pound was now paid for collecting rates; but the work could be equally well done for 6d. in the pound. That was felt as a great grievance; but the people had no power to pull down the rates. The Local Government Board provided that the Guardians might raise the salaries of the officials, but not that they might lower them; and he would suggest that the Local Government Board should

take into consideration the poundage received by the collectors, and, where it was too high, to give power to the Guardians to lower it.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: With regard to what my hon. and gallant Friend (Colonel Colthurst) has stated, there is no doubt that there is a difference between England and Ireland, as to the discretion in regard to out-door relief. It is a very important question, but of too large a scope to be discussed in Committee. The hon. and gallant Member may, however, recollect that a long time after the Poor Law system was introduced into England, it was introduced into Ireland. There was great opposition to it, and Mr. O'Connell strongly opposed it. There are great restrictions as to out-door relief; but in the present condition of Ireland it is a serious matter to pull down barriers against out-door relief. We have the fact that, notwithstanding the poverty in Ireland, there is great thrift, and great complaint has been made against out-door relief in England, because it induces numbers of young men to neglect their parents, and men who go abroad to forget their relatives, relying upon their being supported by the Poor Law. This is not a simple matter, but one that requires great care; and we must not be led away, simply by a desire to relieve distress, into pulling down these barriers. I think the whole question should be entered into; and the special cases alluded to, such as widows and others, will require careful and narrow inquiry. With regard to workhouse schoolmasters and mistresses in Ireland, and their position as compared with those in the national schools, their position is very much the same as those in England. In the public elementary schools in England, the payments are chiefly in results. The workhouse masters and mistresses in England are paid by salaries, and the same system has been adopted in Ireland. It is not very easy to apply the result system to the workhouse administration, because it is found necessary there to have something like a fixed sum. On the other hand, I was struck with what would appear to be the advantage of giving the workhouse masters and mistresses the same stimulus to increased work in teaching by offering the inducement of results as we do to other teachers. That, however, would

have to be done from the rates, and the hon. Member must be aware that it is not a very easy matter to force a new rate upon people. I only wish there was a little more feeling in favour of education. The other remarks are upon a very wide question—that of county government—and I do not suppose the hon. and gallant Member will expect me to follow him into that subject now. The hon. Member for Oavan (Mr. Biggar), early on in the evening, made an allusion to the collectors, and has now done so again. The hon. Member asked me a question, and the answer I intended to make—I do not know whether I was rightly reported, or did not give a sufficiently full answer—was that 9d. in the pound was not allowed by the Local Government Board when they could get the work done for 4d. The collection of rates must be made, and we must pay what is necessary; but I think I must have misled the hon. Gentleman by giving him the idea that the Local Government Board were not taking any trouble in the matter.

MR. HEALY said, he did not know what was the practice as to the dispensing of medicine in England; but in Ireland there was a strong feeling that the quality of the medicines was frequently very weak. It would, he thought, be very desirable that pure medicines and drugs, which were so difficult to obtain, should be supplied by local centres. He wished to know, as far as the Chief Secretary was concerned, whether any question had been raised as to the centralization of the Local Government Board, and whether it was not desirable to come to some arrangement for the distribution of pure drugs and medicines? He understood that in England such a practice had been introduced; the drugs were purchased in London, and distributed at prime cost, so that they were placed within the reach of the patients in the best manner, and at the least expense.

MR. HIBBERT said, the plan the hon. Member suggested was very much followed in England. Of course, the contract was not made by the Local Government Board for the purchase of these articles; but the Local Government Board recommended the Guardians of different Unions, in making their contracts with the medical officers, to make them so that they would be able to ob-

tain the very best drugs, such as cod liver oil and quinine, at the cheapest possible price. Those articles it was absolutely necessary that they should have of the very best character, and the Guardians were able to contract for them and distribute them to the medical officers. He believed that that was the way in which the system was worked in England. He did not know whether it would be possible for the Local Government Board to undertake the duty of supplying drugs. In point of fact, he thought the local authorities in the country would very much object to such a system of central interference; at the same time, he thought if the system of purchasing a better class of drugs were carried out, as he had stated, it would be found to work most satisfactorily in the interests of the poor.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, that last year about this time he drew the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the scale of dietary in certain workhouses in Ireland; and it was pointed out in the papers at that time, which he had passed to the Chief Secretary, that, according to a very careful analysis by authoritative chemists, the amount of nourishment given to the people in the workhouses of Dingle and Belmullet, and especially to children, was not sufficient to keep an ordinary person in a normal condition of health, even in a state of idleness, much less when he was called upon to do any work. The right hon. Gentleman said at the time that during the Recess he would have the matter looked into; and he understood the right hon. Gentleman to say that he would make a special inquiry in regard to the dietary scale of these particular workhouses. He wished to know if the question had received the attention of the right hon. Gentleman? It was a very serious question indeed. In the West of Ireland it was asserted that a large number of persons, and especially children, had had their constitution undermined and their health permanently impaired by the insufficient food supplied to them in the workhouses. A child, three years of age, in a workhouse received half a pint of milk at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and no more food of any kind or description until breakfast the next morning, when they were allowed 4 oz. of bread and another half pint of milk. He thought that if these circumstances

were true there were very good grounds for the complaints that were made. Then, as to the other question, the separation of the lunatics from the children in some of the workhouses, he himself had seen in one of the workhouses four lunatic women in one ward, unfloored except by the damp earth, and among them were five little children without any protection, and with nobody to take care of them, very insufficiently clad, and evidently suffering from want of food. That, however, was a suffering which everybody in that establishment endured. He wanted to know from the right hon. Gentleman what was the condition of this question before the Local Government Board in Ireland, both with regard to the classification of the inmates of the workhouses and the dietary scale supplied in the Union workhouses of the West of Ireland?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that he had made inquiries, and he was told that care was taken that the inmates did not suffer in their health. He was obliged to the hon. Member for having mooted the matter; it was very important to have charges of this kind thoroughly investigated; and if the hon. Member would send him, confidentially, the particulars of any special cases which had been brought under his notice he would pledge himself to make inquiry, and, if the charges were true, to institute at once a large measure of reform. As regarded the separation of the lunatics from the children, he presumed the hon. Member referred more to idiots than lunatics?

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, they were generally spoken of as innocents.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, they were most likely idiots. The case, however, had not been brought before him; he believed that in England it was a matter which they were not always able to check; but here, again, if the hon. Member would give him the particulars of the cases to which he referred, he (Mr. W. E. Forster) would be most happy to make inquiry into them.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR believed that he had already placed in the hands of the right hon. Gentleman the dietary scale of certain workhouses in the county of Kerry, showing the proportion of oxygen and nitrogen furnished to the women and children in those workhouses. The

Paper to which he referred showed the amount of food supplied was altogether inadequate to sustain healthy life. He dared say that the right hon. Gentleman had mislaid the Paper; but he would invite the particular attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the dietary scale of the Union workhouses of Belmullet and Dingle.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that he had only been prevented from making all the inquiry he should desire in consequence of the pressure of Business that had been placed upon him. It must not be supposed, however, that he had neglected it altogether. He had given the Paper containing the complaint to the Local Government Board. In regard to Belmullet, there were special difficulties. It was found that the Board of Guardians there were so impoverished that it was absolutely necessary to replace them by paid officials. He had great confidence in the Inspector who had charge of the district, and he would take care at once to ask that gentleman to inquire into the matter. The Inspector would have very good opportunities for doing so.

COLONEL COLTHURST said, he was surprised to hear that in any workhouse the children got the wretched diet the hon. Member for Queen's County (Mr. A. O'Connor) spoke of. He believed that in many workhouses in the South of Ireland it was the practice to give adults only two meals a day—they received nothing after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The practice had been abandoned in most other parts of Ireland; but it was still very common in the South. He thought the Local Government Board should exercise its authority in requiring that three meals a day were given in the workhouses.

MR. HEALY said, he should be glad to hear from the Chief Secretary in how many instances the paid Guardians were still continued, and in how many cases the elected Guardians had been restored? Of course, these changes were made under the pressure of the Famine, when it was found necessary that Guardians who were perfectly independent should be appointed to carry out the Act; and, further, that in order to insure the Act being carried out, the functions of the elected Guardians should be suspended. The right hon. Gentleman would have no difficulty in ascer-

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taining in how many workhouses these paid Guardians were still retained, and whether the payment of their services came out of the Imperial taxes or was a charge upon the local rates. He thought that applications had been made by the people of the locality for the rehabilitation of the elective system until the proper inquiry should be made whether the exceptional circumstances under which paid Guardians were appointed had not passed away, and that there was really no necessity for retaining paid Guardians. He wished the Committee to understand that he was speaking now only as a newspaper reader—he had no personal knowledge of any of the Unions in the West. He thought, however, that the pressure had passed away, and that there was a desire on the part of the people that the elected Guardians should resume their functions, and that the paid Guardians should be got rid of. It was also important, he thought, to know whether the payment of these Guardians came upon the local taxes or out of the Imperial taxation. The right hon. Gentleman might not be able to answer the question at once, and he did not expect him to do so; but probably he would make inquiry.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he could not give any exact answer to the question put to him; but he thought the hon. Gentleman had an exaggerated notion in regard to the number of Unions in which paid Guardians had been appointed.

MR. HEALY said, he believed there were four or five.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that might be so.

MR. HEALY: And all of them are in the counties of Mayo and Galway.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he rather thought in one or two cases the elected Guardians had been restored; but he would make inquiry and give exact information. He believed that the payment of the paid Guardians fell upon the local rates.

MR. HEALY said, the right hon. Gentleman was consulting a printed document. Was it a Report that was available for Members?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the Paper he was referring to was the Report of the Local Government Board. He was only looking to see whether the infor-

mation was contained in it; but he could not find it.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER said, he should like to address the Committee upon the subject which had been mentioned by the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy). There were at present three Unions in the county of Mayo, the elected Guardians of which had been superseded by Vice-Guardians; and in one of the most important of the districts in which that occurred there had been frequent complaints with regard to the expenditure authorized by those Vice-Guardians, simply in reference to questions of administration and the despatch of business. It might very often happen that gentlemen sent down under these circumstances to take charge of the affairs of a Union would administer them very successfully; but he (Mr. O'Connor Power) had certainly received very strong complaints against the excessive expenditure which these Vice-Guardians had incurred. They had borrowed large sums of money on the rateable property of the Union, and when their term of administration came to an end the re-elected Guardians would have to face the financial responsibility which had been incurred, and, he gathered from the remarks of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, without any direct system from the Local Government Board. He believed that in Belmullet, as well as in Newport and Swinford, the elected Guardians had been replaced by paid Guardians, not from any incapacity on their part, but owing to the exceptional distress which affected every part of the county he (Mr. O'Connor Power) represented. The question, no doubt, would come before the Chief Secretary by means of private correspondence; and he therefore wished to draw the attention of the right hon. Gentleman to the fact that there had been serious complaints with regard to the matter. There was another subject of still greater importance in regard to which he desired to put a direct question to the Chief Secretary. He did not think any reference had been made, during the discussion of the Vote, to the responsibility of the Local Government Board for the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the people of Ireland, especially in the mountainous country. Last year attention was drawn to this subject, and so forcibly that the right hon.

Gentleman himself was bound to approve of a Resolution which he (Mr. O'Connor Power) moved, and which declared that the sanitary condition of the dwellings of the agricultural population of Mayo, Galway, and other parts of Ireland seriously demanded the consideration of the Government. His own experience of most Chief Secretaries who, like the right hon. Gentleman, had been Presidents of the Local Government Board, was of a depressing rather than an exhilarating character in reference to mere measures of improved sanitation. The Government appeared always to have been afraid of encountering this great difficulty, and they seemed to think that no effort on their part could compel the local public bodies to adopt means for improving the dwellings of the agricultural population. He wished to remind the Chief Secretary that that Resolution still stood on the Books of the House, as an instruction to him and the Irish Government, and the Local Government Board particularly, calling upon them to see that something was done to remedy the horrible state of things which was brought under the notice of the House last year. He wished to ask the right hon. Gentleman whether his attention had been called to the matter; whether the attention of the Local Government Board and its officers had been directed to it; and, if not, whether steps would be taken to repair the omission as soon and as far as it could possibly be done?

MR. PARNELL remarked, that in reference to the question that had been raised as to the substitution of elected or ordinary Boards of Guardians in the counties of Mayo and Galway by paid Boards appointed by the Local Government Board, he thought it was very desirable, now that the extreme crisis of the distress and disease had passed, that the elected Boards should resume their functions as quickly as possible. With regard to the matter, which had also been raised, of the excessive expenditure incurred by the paid Boards appointed by the Local Government Board, he wished to remind the right hon. Gentleman that under one of the provisions of the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Act of last Session, which was inserted on his (Mr. Parnell's) Motion, a grant of £50,000 was made out of the Irish Church Fund—he spoke from memory

and without having looked at the Act—but a large grant was made on security of the Irish Church Fund, and that grant was to be placed at the disposal of the Local Government Board. The Board were authorized to make grants out of the fund so placed at their disposal to such Poor Law Guardians which they considered to have an exceptional burden thrown upon them for the relief of distresses. He did not know what had been the history of that provision since then, or whether any Boards of Guardians in Ireland had made any application to the President of the Local Government Board to avail themselves of the provisions of the Act; but it appeared to him that to the Boards in the whole distressed districts, such as the Board of Guardians in the Swinford Union, which he thought had been replaced by paid officials appointed by the Local Government Board, some grant might, out of that sum of £50,000, fairly be made, so as to prevent an undue burden being thrown on the rates for the repayment of the loans that had been obtained by the Boards in consequence of the distress of 1879 and 1880. Otherwise, he thought an excessive tax might be thrown on the local resources which, in many localities, the people would be unable to bear. It was desirable to make the grant openly, especially in the cases of those Boards which had been superseded in their functions by the appointment of paid officials, and especially where complaint had arisen of extravagance on the part of such paid officials. It would be a good thing, where representative Guardians had been superseded by nominated Guardians, to make a grant in order to relieve the locality from a heavy expenditure, notwithstanding the fact that the expenditure might have been incurred properly and rightly. There could be no doubt that the Government had acted properly in relieving the elected Guardians of their functions in the cases in question, and in appointing paid Guardians who were men of trained experience, and who had studied the question of affording relief. As regarded the sanitary condition of the houses of the labouring class and others raised by the hon. Member for Mayo (Mr. O'Connor Power), that was really a very different question. In the present state of the dwellings of the poorer classes in Ire-

land, it was a very difficult task for the sanitary authorities to bring about an efficient sanitary condition without being compelled to pull down the houses entirely. In his own limited experience of the matter he had himself known cases of considerable hardship inflicted on poor people living in these wretched houses in consequence of the necessary action of the sanitary authorities, who considered themselves compelled, under the Sanitary Acts in the exaction of their duty, to condemn a large number of houses and have them destroyed. In many cases the owners of the property were receiving a very small sum in the shape of rent, and they were altogether indifferent about the matter, and refused to place the dwellings in an efficient sanitary condition. In point of fact, in a majority of cases it was impossible to do so without pulling them down altogether and re-building them afresh. Consequently, if it were found necessary to put these Sanitary Acts in force, the result would be to inflict an enormous hardship on the poorer classes, who would be deprived of the dwellings they now occupied, and be compelled to crowd into lodgings in the moderate-sized towns. The whole question was involved in a great deal of difficulty. He hoped some good might result from the clause inserted in the Land Bill in regard to the building of labourers' cottages in Ireland. He hoped, also, that further good would be obtained from prospective legislation. In regard to the question of county government, it might be found necessary hereafter to give powers to the County Boards to deal with the whole question of the dwellings of the humbler classes. But, in the present state of the matter, he did not see how any headway was to be made without the infliction of a considerable amount of hardship on the poor.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he would answer first the question put by the hon. Member for Mayo (Mr. O'Connor Power). The hon. Member seemed to think that money had been unnecessarily spent in some of the distressed parts of Mayo by the paid Guardians. Now, he (Mr. W. E. Forster) did not understand that any such charge had been made. No doubt, what had been spent, whether it was larger or smaller in amount, fell very heavily on

three or four of the Unions; but the Government had not lost sight of their position. He could not say exactly what would be done, because it was a matter that required consideration; but the hon. Member would recollect, in the Act of last year, power was given to make grants. The power was limited to such cases as the Local Board might deem necessary, having regard to the financial condition of the Union, the pressure of distress within its limits, and to the fact that out-door relief was also being given in such Unions. The Act, the second reading of which had just passed through the House, gave power to the Commissioner of Public Works, on the recommendation of the Local Government Board, to make grants, notwithstanding that the order authorizing the giving of out-door relief had ceased to be in force at the time of making such grant. He mentioned that as a proof that the Government were doing all they could in the matter, in order to put the powers conferred upon them in force.

MR. PARNELL asked if any of the money had been used, or whether any of it was available?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, yes; the money had been advanced to a certain extent in order to relieve the liabilities which had been incurred in some of the districts. He was unable at present to give any details, and he was not in a position to state what had been given to any particular Union. The hon. Member for Mayo might be assured that the condition of these Unions was engaging the close attention of the Government, and care would be taken that the money borrowed from the Church Surplus would not be used to such an extent as to leave an insufficient sum to meet these requirements. With regard to the exceedingly difficult question of improving the sanitary condition of the labourers' dwellings, it was quite true that the Government were aware of the condition of many of these dwellings, and a Resolution had been passed by the House requiring the Local Government Board to take action in the matter, especially in those cases where there was fever. He believed the Local Government Board had done all they could to get the sanitary condition of the dwellings improved. The hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) was quite right in saying that unless a

good deal of money was spent they only increased the misery, because the houses were pulled down, and the owners did not care to put up better ones in their place. He believed that good had been done by the Local Government Board in England, and he was not prepared to say that much good might not be done in Ireland by the action of the Inspectors of the Board in carefully circulating and giving advice and directions, which would not involve much expenditure of money, but which would secure the removal of nuisances. Of course, in all that it was requisite that public opinion should be behind the authorities. It was not a matter to be done in a day. The hon. Member for Mayo was as aware of that as he (Mr. W. E. Forster) was; but, at the same time, he admitted that the case was none the less a proper one to bring before the House and the country, so that, from time to time, it might receive consideration.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he wished to raise a point which he thought had not been alluded to by any of his hon. Friends in connection with this question—namely, the necessity of making use of the ballot in the election of Poor Law Guardians. The right hon. Gentleman was acquainted with the abuses that took place at present. If the right hon. Gentleman was sensible that such abuses existed, it would not be necessary that he (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) should say anything more upon that subject. [Mr. W. E. Forster made a gesture of assent.] The right hon. Gentleman would also be aware that in Ireland a system prevailed by which the magistrates were enabled to act as *ex officio* members of Boards of Guardians. [Mr. W. E. Forster said, that was the case in England also.] It might be the case also in England, but it was, nevertheless, a system that worked unsatisfactorily. The present Vote gave the Local Government Board control over the election of medical officers for the Dublin Hospital. He did not know whether the right hon. Gentleman had yet penetrated the mysteries connected with electing hospital surgeons in Dublin; if not, he was in a position to give the right hon. Gentleman a little information. He understood that when doctors were elected to responsible posts in connection with the Dublin Hospital, the election took place

in either one of two ways. Either the doctor bought himself into office when it became vacant, or he was appointed by the adoption of what, he was sorry to say, was nothing more nor less than a system of religious bigotry. Whenever a vacancy took place in a hospital in Dublin, all the agencies of the different religious bodies, both Protestant and Catholic, were put forward, and the consequence was that the question who was to be the medical officer of the Union or the hospital was decided, not on the merits of the different candidates, but, in fact, upon the question that one man happened to be a Protestant and another a Catholic. That, it was felt, was a most anomalous and most prejudicial state of things. He did not know whether the right hon. Gentleman would be able to use pressure, by means of the Medical Commission, in order to effect a change. He saw the Solicitor General for Ireland in his place; the hon. and learned Gentleman was a citizen of Dublin, and would be able to confirm the representations he (Mr. O'Connor) had made—namely, that when a gentleman wished to become a medical officer to a public institution in Dublin, he had either to pay £600 or £800 for the office to the person going out of office, or else to make the question a religious one. He (Mr. O'Connor) had heard discussions upon the subject many years ago in Dublin. The late Dr. Corrigan, and many other eminent medical men, took part in it; and, he believed, most of them were in favour of maintaining the practice of purchase, just as veteran officers were in favour of retaining purchase in the Army. He hoped the right hon. Gentleman, if he could exercise any influence in the matter, would endeavour to put down the system. With regard to the Local Government Board in Ireland, the position of that Board raised the whole question of local government. The right hon. Gentleman had very properly abstained from going into the general subject upon this Vote; and what he (Mr. O'Connor) would say upon the matter was that the system had not merely reference to the direct relations between landlord and tenant, but also relations in matters of life. The tenant had not only to meet his landlord as his landlord, and as the taker of the rent, but also as a magistrate who had control over his liberty, and as the

Poor Law Guardian who, to a large extent, controlled the expenditure of the money raised in the locality. He might tell the right hon. Gentleman, and he thought the Solicitor General would confirm his words, that no Act, purely relating to the question of land would permanently regulate and restore the anomalous condition of the relations which now existed between landlord and tenant in Ireland, if it left untouched their relations outside. He would only say that if the right hon. Gentleman retained Office he would have an opportunity, within the next two or three years, of doing a great work in Ireland, and the extirpating any bitterness which might be attached to himself from the position he had occupied during the past year. That great work was the work of local government. If the right hon. Gentleman, on the earliest occasion, would introduce a measure placing the local government of the country in the hands of the people, instead of retaining it in the hands of a class, he would do enormous service to the country, and go a great way towards securing the future prosperity and welfare of the Irish people.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he hoped the Government might be able to undertake the work of providing local government for Ireland. With regard to the question of hospitals, he did not think he had any power in the matter, because, certainly, there had been vacancies since he had been in Office, and he had not been consulted with regard to filling them up. In regard to the hospitals, he thought they were appointed by the Directors, and those connected with the Unions were appointed by the Board of Guardians.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he had not meant to state that that was the practice pursued in connection with the Poor Law Unions; what he meant was that it was followed in the appointments to the Dublin hospitals. He believed in some of the Dublin hospitals even the Directors bought themselves in.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he was sorry to hear it, and if he had any opportunity of expressing an opinion upon it that would have any effect he certainly would do so; at the same time, he did not think he had any power in the matter, nor had he any control over

the religious opinions or views of any denomination in Dublin.

Vote agreed to.

(4.) £23,595, to complete the sum for the Public Works Office, Ireland.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, that to the Public Works Office in Ireland would naturally fall the duty of completing certain useful works in the shape of piers and harbours. Last year a certain sum of money was advanced which, supplemented by a Government grant, enabled a number of pier and harbour works to be started in Ireland, and which were likely, when completed, to be of great use in the districts in which they were constructed. But the Public Works Office had been singularly remiss in pushing forward those works, and months and months had been wasted when a large number of poor persons might have been usefully employed, and the works had been delayed to the irreparable loss of the fishermen along the coast. In point of fact, the Local Government Board had neither completed the works which they themselves took in hand, nor had they caused the contractors, to whom they let the works, to proceed at the rate which, according to their contracts, they ought to have gone on with them. He believed that in many cases where works were decided upon months ago they had only very recently indeed been taken in hand, both under the contractor and under the Office of Works. He wished to ask the noble Lord the Financial Secretary to the Treasury what was the present state of these works, with special reference to the cost shown on a Return which he (Mr. A. O'Connor) had moved for some months ago, and in regard to which the contractors even at that time had rendered themselves liable to considerable penalties.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, that in the cases referred to by the hon. Member the delay was not exclusively confined to the Board of Works; but, in order to avoid delay as far as possible, a Joint Committee had been appointed to consider the matter. The hon. Gentleman seemed to think there was not the smallest difficulty whatever in at once completing these works; but if he would make inquiry he would find there were many preliminary steps to be taken, and which must necessarily

take time. For instance, the owners of property had to be communicated with, and all questions as to the design of the works had to be considered. He might state that the Committee to which he referred were exerting themselves to the utmost, and he hoped that the works would all be taken in hand as soon as possible with a view to their early completion, and also to affording employment to persons who were now in receipt of relief.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he would remind the noble Lord that under a recent Act of Parliament special provision was made, for the sake of the immediate relief of the destitution that existed, that all preliminary steps that might occasion delays should be dispensed with, and the works taken in hand at once.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, he could assure the hon. Member that the works would be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

Vote agreed to.

(5.) £3,635, to complete the sum for the Record Office.

(6.) £6,050, to complete the sum for the Registrar General's Office, Ireland.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he would like to call the attention of the Committee to the items contained in this Vote for the collection of agricultural statistics. He had a Motion on the Paper upon the subject, which he did not suppose he should have any opportunity of moving; but what he should like was this—that in the preparation of statistics in the future there should be something said upon the general question of rental of different classes of land. That was one of the questions upon which the future of the land system of Ireland would very much depend. In regard to the Census in Ireland, he did not know whether the Attorney General for Ireland could tell him whether a police constable who had used the Census paper for the purpose of procuring evidence of the hand-writing of a man charged with an offence under a criminal process had been dismissed. He thought the occurrence took place somewhere in the neighbourhood of Drogheda; and he wished to know if that enterprising young police officer, who

had so misused his power, had been dismissed from the Force?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW) said, he could not say that the police officer had been dismissed; but his conduct was clearly irregular, and it had not escaped notice and reprimand.

Vote agreed to.

(7.) £12,948, to complete the sum for the Valuation and Boundary Survey, Ireland.

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(8.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £46,446, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland, including certain Allowances under the Act 16 and 16 Vic. c. 83."

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; Committee counted, and 40 Members being found present,

MR. BIGGAR said, he wished to put a question to the Attorney General for Ireland with regard to these law charges—namely, as to the State prosecutions in Dublin. He should like to know on what principle the accounts had been paid, and whether payments for criminal prosecutions were generally in proportion to the length of the cases?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW) said, that the counsel engaged in these cases in Ireland were paid for each case almost, he might say, a fixed charge.

MR. O'DONNELL said, that he found under the head "D," and also under the head "G," items for the expenses of witnesses for the prosecution. He wished to know what was the difference between the item of £27,000, and the modest sum of £600; and, further, he thought the Government ought to give the Irish Members generally details as to the nature of the prosecutions in respect of which such sums of money were paid—there should be a distinction drawn between ordinary criminal prosecutions and those which were of a political character. He would ask whether the expenses of the Crown prosecution in "The Queen v. Parnell and others" came under

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either of these heads, and to what amount the expenses in that case came? He failed to see the difference between Crown witnesses and ordinary witnesses; and he hoped the right hon. and learned Gentleman would see the propriety of offering a full explanation.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) said, that under the head "D" were put charges for prisoners, which formerly had been paid by the counties. Since, however, the change which had taken place in the arrangements the charge was paid under the Parliamentary Vote.

MR. O'DONNEIL: It seems to be a general estimate.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW): Yes; that is so.

MR. HEALY would like to ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland a question as to the amount of the charges in the case of "The Queen v. Parnell." Could the right hon. and learned Gentleman tell them the entire cost of these trials? Then, with regard to another point—namely, the expenses of the Crown witnesses, he was sure the right hon. and learned Gentleman would not complain if he put a question with regard to the detention of those unfortunate girls in the case of the Boyd trial. The prisoners were in custody for 11 months, and yet the Government had not thought it proper to bring them to trial. So great was the uncertainty and the mental strain put upon these men that one of them was driven into a state of raving lunacy. Some of the Crown witnesses in this case were girls; and these unfortunate creatures were taken from their homes for the first time, and that without the consent of their father and mother, and locked up in Fairview, in Dublin, under the paternal protection of a sub-constable. All this was done to procure the conviction of the Whelans, who, as a matter of fact, were never brought to trial. This was a most extraordinary state of things. Then, again, in the case of the murder of a policeman at Loughrea—he had no sympathy with the murderer, and he hoped that he would be convicted, and hanged by the neck until he was dead. He had no sympathy whatever with crime of this kind. The murder was a foul and blackguard murder, which no respectable person—
[*Laughter.*] Hon. Members seemed to

laugh; but there were some murders with which even Englishmen sympathized—for instance, the murder of Charles II. [Mr. WARTON: Charles I.] Well, Charles I. It could not be expected that Irish Members should be up in English history. In the case of the murder of this Constable Linton, there were again spirited away two or three girls from their homes, and taken up to Dublin, where, no doubt, they were now being prepared to swear as Crown witnesses were always expected to do. How could hon. Members expect that when people, especially women, were placed under the care of Crown officials, and were taught to swear, as good Crown witnesses should swear, the juries before whom the case was tried would convict on such tainted evidence? What had happened in this case? Why, a local Petty Sessions Court was held, and the prisoners applied for copies of the information; but they were refused. Technically, the Crown was justified in refusing them, and he did not complain of that; but what he did complain of was that the witnesses gave their evidence before the local Court; but the prisoners had no means of comparing that evidence with the testimony which was subsequently given publicly after the witnesses had been under the care of Crown officials and tampered with. Such a system as this, where the witnesses were spirited away to Dublin, treated to the seductions of Dublin, and prepared for giving that evidence which the Crown required, he emphatically denounced. A considerable row was made about these disturbances in Ireland; but in England, where, as had happened only a night or two before, a man flung a woman over a bridge, the case was brought before the local Court at once, and the prisoner would have the advantage of being able to compare the statements made by the witnesses directly after the deed was committed with the evidence that would be given at the trial. In Ireland they had resident magistrates, paid £700 or £800 a-year, to carry out the law, and these men committed prisoners for trial, without appeal, and allowed the witnesses to be sent up to Dublin under the care of the Crown prosecution, not allowing them to be produced in the local Courts. As he had said, he had no sympathy with the murderer in this case; but he must say this—

that when a jury came to be empanelled, much as he abhorred the deed, he should look with the greatest suspicion upon the evidence of witnesses who had been confined for months and months in some den in Dublin, and primed by the police. It was unfortunate that when the ordinary complaints were made in England against Irish juries, no one understood the real circumstances of the case. People were not told that the evidence given was tainted, and that the witnesses had been confined for months in Dublin under the care of the police. Nothing of that sort would be said; and people would be told that in that case there had been a miserable failure of justice—that an acquittal had taken place upon the plainest and clearest evidence—upon such evidence as any right thinking man would have felt himself bound to convict upon. They had seen the result of the state of things he was describing in the Boyd case. The Government expected to get convictions in Ireland; but he did not think they would succeed as long as they continued their present system. He did not support the abolition of capital punishment, and whenever he had to give an opinion upon the subject he went against it, because he thought that everyone who took away another man's life should lose his in return. He, therefore, sympathized with the endeavours of the Crown to bring to justice all murderers; but, at the same time, he sympathized with the juries who refused to convict when such cases as those of which he had spoken arose. In the Whelan case, the girls, who had been spirited away and primed to give evidence, were locked up, and kept away from their parents, and their father had to get a writ of *habeas corpus* in order to recover them. In the Loughrea case a most indecent remark had been made by the magistrate during the local inquiry. The prisoner was charged with being in possession of an old flint-lock pistol, which had apparently been manufactured in the reign of Queen Anne—a weapon that would be far more dangerous to the man who fired it than to the man who was fired at. An adjournment was asked for, and the magistrate, in reply, said—"We will give you the adjournment that Constable Linton got." He had also the record of a case heard in the county of Kerry, where an unfortunate drunken man was fined 2s. 6d.

Mr. Healy

and costs for assaulting a policeman. He said—"Thank your worship, and thank God." Thereupon the magistrate said—"Bring back that man;" and then, to the prisoner—"If you do not thank the police too I shall change the ruling, and send you to prison for a month." Mr. Bland, another magistrate, said—"I do not think he knows what you mean, Mr. Monsell;" and the resident magistrate replied—"Oh, he knows very well what I mean, and he must return thanks to the police, or go to gaol." The defendant then thanked the police, and left the Court. These magistrates were the veritable "village tyrants" who made local life in Ireland a misery. These were the people who exercised the most cruel wrongs on the unfortunate peasantry, and the Government expected Members of Parliament to vote taxes to people of this kind. They had Mr. Blake, another magistrate—

THE CHAIRMAN: Will the hon. Member point out to me what part of the Vote these magistrates come in?

MR. HEALY: If I am out of Order, I will not go on with these observations. I thought I was on the Vote for Crown prosecutions, and I was dealing with Crown prosecutions; but if I am out of Order, I will postpone my observations until another opportunity presents itself.

THE CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Gentleman is referring to the Crown prosecutions, he is in Order; but I cannot see that the stipendiary magistrates have anything to do with Crown prosecutions.

MR. HEALY said, the Chairman was quite right, and he (Mr. Healy) had been transgressing in the matter. What he wanted to ask was this—why the Government allowed these witnesses to be locked up without letting the evidence they had given before the local Courts be communicated to the prisoners? As a matter of fact, the witnesses were taken up to Dublin and there doctored. He should think that the law and practice in regard to evidence in Ireland should be assimilated with the law and the practice in England.

MR. O'KELLY said, he also wished for information with regard to this item of £27,000. Did it include any of the expenses payable to the informer Clarke, who tried to swear away the life of Bernard M'Hugh? The circumstances of this case were of the most infamous character. The police and the magis-

trate tried to convict M'Hugh of a murder of which he was afterwards acquitted, and even after his acquittal they continued to persecute him. Well, there was a grave suspicion—in fact, more than a suspicion—in the county of Roscommon that the informer who was paid for prosecuting this unfortunate man was really the person who committed the murder. There was the strongest possible evidence in the county that this was so; and if the Government really wished to find out who was the murderer of Young they should arrest Clarke and put him on his trial. It was a matter of absolute notoriety that Clarke was the man who, in all probability, did the murder; but, notwithstanding this, the Government had been paying him money to swear away the life of another person. He would ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland whether any money was included in this Vote as payment to this man? and, if so, he should feel it his duty to take the decision of the Committee upon the Vote.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) said, that, with regard to what had fallen from the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy), he had already given the only answer he could give. He could not tell the hon. Gentleman at the moment what the gross amount of the costs of the State prosecution had been. To the best of his belief, it was all paid and accounted for in the last Estimate; but, further than that, he was not in a position to say anything. As to the second matter, which was of a more serious character, the hon. Gentleman, he thought, scarcely did justice to the mode in which prosecutions were conducted in Ireland as compared with England. In Ireland, as in this country, depositions were taken in Courts of Petty Session, or before magistrates, and the depositions taken down in this way were available at the trial. [Mr. O'KELLY: They were refused in this case.] They ought not to have been refused. In certain cases, where the witnesses had not been before a local Court, and the evidence had not been taken by the magistrates, it was the invariable practice to hand to the defendant's solicitor an abstract of the evidence the witnesses were prepared to give. This was the ordinary practice in Ireland. Now, as to the witnesses being

withdrawn, it was unfortunate that it should ever be necessary to place witnesses under the care of the Crown officials; but the hon. Gentleman himself (Mr. Healy) would be one of the first to recognize that there were two sides to this question, and if the condition of society in a certain district was such that there was reason to believe that the murder had been committed by the concerted action of several people, that it was the result of combination, it was obvious that if they left the witnesses, especially women, who were more open to the influences of terrorism than men, to be worked upon by such a combination, they would be allowing justice to be defeated in a most absurd manner. It might be that witnesses were withdrawn, not for any improper purpose, not for the purpose of "doctoring" them, as the hon. Member (Mr. Healy) had said, but simply to protect them against outrage, on the one hand, and against being tampered with, on the other. This, he thought, the hon. Member would admit was justifiable, and it did not appear to him (the Attorney General for Ireland) just or reasonable to jump to the conclusion that the witnesses were removed for the improper purpose the hon. Member had suggested. As to the girls, to whom reference had been made, they had not been taken away against the will of their parents—

MR. HEALY: Yes, they were, and a writ of *habeas corpus* had to be obtained in order to secure their recovery.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) said, the girls were withdrawn for their own protection, the family feeling that it would not be safe for them to remain in the locality where the murder was committed. They were young girls, and they were perfectly willing to go to Dublin, where they remained in the family of a married policeman. Well, the trouble that the girls might have been subjected to fell upon the parents, and at last these people gave their consent to the girls being brought back. The moment intelligence of this change of mind reached the authorities, and before the writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained, the girls were sent back.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON): Yes; even before the application for the writ was made.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) said, that was so. The very moment the first intimation was received from the parents that they were not in the same frame of mind as they had been before, the girls were ordered to be sent back. As to the other case referred to, he could not assent to the statement that it was notorious in Roscommon that a particular man was the murderer. He could not imagine how, if everybody in Roscommon knew who the murderer was, no one could be found to denounce him, especially when another man was being, as it was now said, falsely accused. It was said that it was perfectly notorious in the county that Clarke committed the murder—

MR. O'KELLY: No. What I said was that it was perfectly notorious he was suspected of having committed it.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW): Oh, it was notorious suspicion only. He had not so understood the hon. Member. He thought he had heard the hon. Member say there was evidence of the fact that the murder was committed by Clarke. If that was so, all he (the Attorney General for Ireland) could say was that such evidence had not been submitted to the authorities. It was very much to be regretted, if the hon. Member knew that such evidence did exist, that he had not taken steps to have it brought forward. He (the Attorney General for Ireland) did not know whether any of the money for the expenses in this case was included in the present Vote, and therefore he could not give the desired information. With regard to what was reported to have fallen from the stipendiary magistrate (Mr. Monsell), the hon. Member who had made the accusation must allow him to doubt that the words quoted were ever used at all.

MR. BARRY said, the right hon. and learned Gentleman was not well informed with regard to the New Ross case, for it was a fact that one of the girls was taken away without her parents' knowledge. As to the order being given for the return of the girls before the writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, the right hon. and learned Gentleman was wrong there also. The application for the writ was argued in Court, and the case was looked upon and watched in Dublin with the greatest interest. In New Ross, also,

great interest was taken in the matter, and the result, when it was announced, was sent away by telegraph.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he happened to be in Dublin when the matter arose. He was acting at the time for his right hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General for Ireland, who was absent from Dublin; and he was, therefore, in a position to say definitely that the girls were removed with the consent of their parents—his recollection was that their written consent was obtained. Subsequently, the father came to Dublin, and asked that they should be allowed to return. They were out walking with the constable's wife when the father came. Accordingly, they could not be sent away at once; but directly they came in they were informed, and expressed a wish to go home. The matter was brought before him (the Solicitor General for Ireland), and he gave directions that the girls should be handed over to the father at once, if he called for them again; and that if he did not call for them they should be sent home. Instead of going back for the girls, the father went away to a solicitor, and instructed him to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. No order for the girls' discharge was made by the Queen's Bench, because the statement was made in open Court on the part of the Crown of what had taken place, and that the girls accordingly would be sent home.

MR. O'KELLY said, that the Attorney General for Ireland upon this matter had misrepresented, as he very often did, what hon. Members had said. If the right hon. and learned Gentleman would look at the evidence in the M'Hugh case, he would see that the man Clarke had himself sworn that he was a party to the conspiracy to murder Young. It was perfectly well known that Clarke entertained hostile feelings towards Young, and that he had a personal grudge against him of some years' standing, because, on an important occasion, the deceased had stood between him and the appointment to the stewardship of a certain estate. Mr. Clarke swore, in the information, that he was one of the men who planned the murder of Young; but, in order to cover himself, he charged the offence on M'Hugh, who, as was afterwards clearly shown, could have had nothing to do with it. From all

the circumstances connected with these men, it was the general opinion, though there might be no precise and technical legal evidence, that Clarke was the murderer—there was a very strong opinion, strengthened by the man's own evidence, which identified him with the crime. It was considered in the county that there was enough evidence to have convicted Clarke if he had been put on his trial, and the Government had shown great laxity in their administration of justice in not having proceeded against him.

MR. HEALY said, that no one was more ready than himself to acknowledge the urbanity and courtesy of the two Irish Law Officers of the Crown. They were the two most courteous Gentlemen who sat on the Treasury Bench; but, at the same time, in matters of this kind, they were most skilful. For the Attorney General for Ireland he would say that he had managed, on this occasion, with his usual skill, to evade the point which had been put before him. His (Mr. Healy's) charge against the officials, as to the witnesses being spirited away, was this—that no opportunity was given in Ireland, like that afforded in England, in cases of murder, for the evidence taken at the local inquiry, before the witnesses had been doctored, to be taken down and submitted to the prisoner. How had the right hon. and learned Gentleman met this complaint? Why, he had not met it at all. All he had said was that, for the purpose of preventing witnesses being tampered with, it had been necessary to take them away. Well, he (Mr. Healy) had not gone into this matter at all. He had said that if they expected juries to convict in Ireland it was necessary that the Government should not bring before them tainted evidence.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW) said, this same evidence was given at New Ross.

MR. HEALY said, he was referring to the Loughrea case; but, of course, he had no means of knowing what had taken place except through the medium of the newspapers. Only that week he had read that two servant girls had been brought away from the town of Loughrea, after a private and secret magisterial investigation had been held. It was his desire, as he had said, that the real murderer or murderers should be brought to justice, and ultimately

hanged; but if he were one of the jury having brought before them these servant girls, whose evidence was heard for the first time after they had been in the arms of the police constables of Dublin for three months, he should hesitate very much to convict. It did not do for the Attorney General for Ireland to say he knew nothing at all about this matter. How were hon. Members to learn anything about it if not through the right hon. and learned Gentleman? The only channel of information open to him (Mr. Healy) was the newspapers, which channel was equally open to the Government; but, in addition to that, they had their secret channels of information. For the right hon. and learned Gentleman to get up and say he did not know anything about the matter was a thing he (Mr. Healy) entirely failed to understand. The police dared not bring forward the evidence of these persons in the local Courts—they dared not bring forward the plain, unvarnished tale of these people before they had been tampered with by the police—they dared not admit the public to their investigations. The first time they heard of the evidence of these people was after they had enjoyed the society of the Dublin constables, and had consorted with them in the Phoenix Park for two or three months. The Government had not the confidence of the Irish juries, and they did not deserve it. They all recognized the courtesy with which the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland invariably entered into these discussions. In fact, he disarmed them with his courtesy. No one could quarrel with him; but he was invariably so courteous that it almost seemed a pity to reply to him. The right hon. and learned Gentleman, however, did not give them any information. He turned the Cape—winding round the matter, and leaving it exactly where it was. He (Mr. Healy) should watch with great anxiety the result of the trial of which he had spoken, and should examine with great care the evidence of these two women, after they had been locked up and kept under the Protection of Person and Property Act, as amended by the Loughrea Justices. He should note if the jury refused to convict on the evidence of these two witnesses. As to the case of "*The Queen v. Parnell*," the right hon. and learned Gentleman said

he was unable to give the Committee a definite statement as to the amount expended on the trial. A question had been asked on the matter on the Supplementary Vote some months ago.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman cannot discuss that matter, as it does not come under this Vote at all.

MR. HEALY: I understood that questions affecting the law charges and the fees of the Attorney General for Ireland came under this Vote.

THE CHAIRMAN: But the hon. Member has been already informed that the expenses of this particular prosecution are not included under this Vote.

MR. HEALY said, he had received information to that effect from the Attorney General for Ireland; but he had not received such information from the Chairman. He was not aware that the Chairman, in his position as Chairman of Committees, could possess the information. He would ask the responsible officials whether that particular charge came under this Vote or not? He would not pursue the subject for one moment if the Attorney General would tell him under what head the expenses in "The Queen v. Parnell" were charged.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW): I believe all the costs are already paid, and were accounted for in the last Estimate. That is the case, as far as I know.

MR. HEALY: Under what Vote do the charges appear?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW): Under the Supplementary Vote dealt with some months ago, and fully discussed.

MR. HEALY said, that when this question was raised on the Supplementary Estimates he had put the question, and received exactly the same answer as was now given—namely, that the Government were unable to make any statement upon the matter. If the Government informed him that they could not tell him what were the total expenses in the case, he would not pursue the matter further. He protested, however, against the manner in which the Irish Members were treated on these subjects. He should like to see a State prosecution in England, to see the Radical Members get up and hear what they said, and the kind of answers the Government would be compelled to give.

Mr. Healy

He should like to see the alacrity with which the Government would reply, if asked by the English Radicals how much was spent upon the conviction of Herr Most. But, in this Irish matter, the question only was how much it had cost to prosecute Parnell, and, therefore, it was an entirely different thing.

MR. PARNELL said, the only way they could have attacked this Vote would have been by moving to reduce the salary of the right hon. and learned Gentleman if he had not conducted the prosecution with sufficient skill; but if nobody else had come well out of the prosecution—if the Government had not come well out of it—certainly the Attorney General himself had. He had left behind him a memorial of forensic skill and legal ability in the statement he had made to the jury which would always be remembered when his name was spoken of. Therefore, he was afraid they could not move to reduce the right hon. and learned Gentleman's salary, on the ground that he had not conducted a sufficiently skilful prosecution. He (Mr. Parnell) wished to ask under what sub-head would they find the cost of prosecutions at Assizes, Quarter Sessions, and Petty Sessions respectively? He was anxious to have information on these points, because he had some observations to make and some reductions to move. Perhaps, while the right hon. and learned Gentleman (the Attorney General for Ireland) was looking up the information he was asking for, he might ask the Chairman, on a point of Order, in what way he should move the reduction of the Vote. The Vote was divided into a number of sub-heads respectively from A to I; and, as a point of Order, he wished to know whether the reduction should be moved on the whole amount to be voted, or whether each individual item or each sub-head should be attacked? If a reduction under sub-head D were moved specifically, could a similar Motion be afterwards moved with respect to sub-head A?

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member has two courses open to him—either to propose the omission of certain items of the Vote, or to propose the reduction of the whole sum by a lump sum.

MR. PARNELL: Then I understand that the omission of the items would have to be moved in the order which they are put down?

THE CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. O'CONNOR POWER said, that the hon. Member was desirous of establishing this—who was responsible for the two classes of transactions at Quarter Sessions and Petty Sessions?

MR. BIGGAR said, he would direct the attention of the right hon. and learned Gentleman (the Attorney General for Ireland) to sub-heads B and C, charges for two classes of solicitors. It appeared to him that the Petty Sessional Crown solicitors were very badly paid compared with the Crown solicitors at Assizes, who were very liberally remunerated indeed; and, as far as his knowledge went, in the county of Antrim the time of the Petty Sessional solicitor was a great deal more occupied than that of the Crown solicitor at Assizes. He should like to have the right hon. and learned Gentleman's explanation of the difference in the scales of fees, and should like to be informed whether the Government considered that the compensation was fairly apportioned. He would, also, direct the attention of the Attorney General for Ireland to sub-head G, to the sum of £250 advanced to prisoners in cases of murder. He wished to know whether this sum did not represent a small amount of crime, seeing how much stress was laid on the number of murders committed in Ireland?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) said, that the scale of fees was regulated by the kind of work the prosecutors had to do. At the Assizes, in criminal cases, the work was more serious than at Quarter Sessions. No doubt, there were a great many prisoners tried at Quarter Sessions; but the cases were generally of much less importance than those tried at the Assizes. The heavier and more difficult cases were, in fact, generally sent forward from the Quarter Sessions to the Assizes, and it was always recognized that the cases which the Courts of Assize were called on to dispose of required a large amount of skill compared with Quarter Sessions cases. That accounted for the difference in the remuneration. The gentlemen to whom those fees were paid were very willing to take charge of the Petty Sessional business on these very reasonable terms. It gave them a certain position, and did not involve any substantial interference with their private practice. This matter had lately been

put on a much more reasonable footing than it used to be; and he did not think they could obtain gentlemen of skill and knowledge to conduct cases at the Assizes for anything less than the sums which the Treasury had, with its usual care, fixed on as their salaries. With regard to advances to prisoners in cases of murder, where the prisoners were unable to provide for their own defence, the amount in the Estimate was very small. After all that had been said and done, the number of murders in Ireland was not very considerable, and they must all be glad to find that was the case. He himself recognized the fact with great satisfaction.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he could almost fancy that the right hon. and learned Gentleman, who had just given such gratifying testimony to the absence of serious crime in Ireland, had quite satisfied himself, before he made those observations, that his right hon. Colleague the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant had left the House. He trusted, however, that the Press would notice the right hon. and learned Gentleman's statement, and the contrast between so re-assuring a declaration and the raw-head and bloody-bone story of the Chief Secretary. The right hon. and learned Attorney General for Ireland had given the Committee several explanations, which, with regard to those that related to points connected with Departmental arrangements, he would say were of a satisfactory character. The right hon. and learned Gentleman was evidently thoroughly well acquainted with all the arrangements of a Departmental kind; but, when the information asked of him went beyond that technical part of his functions, when hon. Members made inquiries about matters of policy and so forth, as they had been doing that evening when they brought forward numbers of special cases, and supported them with proofs, the right hon. and learned Gentleman who was so thoroughly well acquainted with all the distinctions which divided one office from another was only able to furnish the Committee in reply with generalities and "ifs." He would give the Committee an instance of the way in which the Committee had been treated that evening. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had, amongst other things,

been asked by hon. Members sitting on that side of the House questions about the spiriting away of witnesses for the Crown, and had also been pressed with inquiries as to the circumstances under which this self-accused murderer Clarke had entered into relations with the Crown. Now, he had observed that just at the time when Irish Members were pressing the Attorney General for Ireland for information on these points—that was the very moment when the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant appeared to consider it advisable to leave the House, exciting thereby, as he (Mr. O'Donnell) thought, “reasonable suspicion” of his proceedings. The Committee had listened to a most extraordinary story, which had only been told in part by the hon. Member for Roscommon (Mr. O'Kelly), and which he hoped would be completed, with regard to the character of one of the Crown witnesses who gave evidence on the trial for the murder of Mr. Young in Roscommon. He asked the right hon. and learned Gentleman whether it was true that this man Clarke was self-accused of conspiracy to murder? Was it true that having been made use of as a witness for the Crown on the occasion in question he had failed to bring conviction on the man who had been singled out for denunciation on the ground of his having been an accomplice in the murder? If that was true, he asked the Attorney General for Ireland what had the Government done with this scoundrel who had utterly failed to prove his story, and who was, upon his own showing, a murderer? Was it true that the Government did not mean to do anything more in this matter; that they intended to let this scoundrel go free, without bringing him into Court for trial or punishment? This was a case which afforded a most extraordinary illustration of the way in which charges were made and money spent in criminal prosecutions. But suppose it had taken place in England instead of Ireland; the Government would have adopted a very different course in that case. Suppose that Clarke had been called as a witness on the trial in England; that he declared himself to be an accomplice in the murder; that he brought a charge against men who, as he pretended, were his confederates, and that he utterly failed to bring those charges home. Could any one imagine that the Government in Eng-

land would take no further steps against a self-accused scoundrel of that description? This man Clarke was evidently on the staff of Her Majesty's Government in Ireland, and he must be concealed somewhere. The Government could not afford to lose so precious an instrument, and he was probably not allowed to go at large for fear that public indignation might lay hold of him. The whereabouts of Clarke was a matter of considerable interest. Where was he kept? Was he supported by the State out of the money asked for under the general head of charge for witnesses? Something must have been done with this man. He had not been tried and convicted. What had the Government done with their own pet murderer? There was a point where the sublime became the ridiculous; but they had reached one at which the atrocious became amusing. He was sure the right hon. and learned Attorney General for Ireland had no connection with the system of government in Ireland, and that he was not responsible personally for what had been done in this matter. There must be some secret Attorney General who managed transactions of this kind on behalf of the Government. He was perfectly satisfied the right hon. and learned Gentleman knew nothing about it; but here was this fellow Clarke, who entered like a burglar on the Votes of the country, and he (Mr. O'Donnell) wanted to know what had become of him. He was a self-accused murderer; he had failed in his endeavour to hang one man, and to tie the rope on the necks of two others, and yet he was borne on the public ledger for so much per week, or per day, and was probably eating mutton chops for breakfast at the taxpayers' expense. Again, he asked for information as to this man Clarke, whose horrible story had partially leaked out on this Vote. Where was the Chief Secretary for Ireland? The right hon. Gentleman had left his seat on the Treasury Bench the moment this subject was approached, and had not returned; and, under these circumstances, seeing that the case came within the Department of the Chief Secretary, rather than within that of the Attorney General for Ireland, he was in some doubt as to whether they ought not to move to report Progress, to give the right hon. Gentleman an opportunity of stating what had

Mr. O'Donnell

become of Clarke. What about the Chief Secretary's Roscommon informer? Did Mr. Clarke continue to supply the Government with information in other cases, and was he, in short, general constructor of murderous plots for the county of Roscommon?

THE CHAIRMAN: I am bound to say that I think the hon. Member for Dungarvan is, to some extent, trifling with the Committee.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he was surprised that the Chairman should address such a remark to him. He said the Government were trifling with the Committee in keeping back information with regard to this self-accused murderer.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. Law) said, he would remind the hon. Member for Dungarvan that trials in which evidence was given by approvers had occurred in England as well as in Ireland. What had happened with regard to Mr. Young's murder was this. About three years ago this man Clarke came forward as approver, and upon his evidence certain persons were accused of having committed the murder. Informations were sworn against them, and they were awaiting their trial when the present Government came into Office. He thought the hon. Member must know that an approver, when he failed to bring home the guilt of murder to those against whom he gave evidence, was never, in this or any other civilized country, prosecuted for the offence which he himself had confessed to. The present Government knew nothing more of the case of the man Clarke than that his evidence had been given at the trial as approver, and that he was a tainted witness whose evidence was not believed.

MR. WARTON said, he had listened with interest to the reply of the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland, who was scarcely correct in saying that such a thing was not known in England as the prosecution of approvers for offences to which they confessed. There was a time when they were not only prosecuted, but hanged.

MR. O'KELLY said, he thought the speech of the Attorney General for Ireland was quite inconsistent with that which he had made a few minutes earlier on this particular subject. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had made the reproach that there was no

one in the county who had attempted to bring this man Clarke to justice, and he had thereby endeavoured to throw doubt upon the accuracy of the statement which he (Mr. O'Kelly) had made, that it was a matter of notoriety that Clarke had been connected with the murder. The right hon. and learned Gentleman was not, perhaps, aware that this man had sworn that he was one of the men who planned the murder of Mr. Young, and that, therefore, he was one of the murderers in the eye of the law. Having failed, however, to convict the persons whom he accused, the public in Ireland naturally wondered where Clarke had been taken to, and why he should have been taken under the Government wing. Further, they wanted to know why nothing had been done by the Government in order to bring him to justice? But the inconsistency of the statements of the Attorney General for Ireland appeared in this. He had said that it was not according to law that approvers should be prosecuted for the offences they confessed to. Now, if that were true, if the man Clarke was really protected by the law of the land, the right hon. and learned Gentleman was certainly not right in reproaching him with the fact that no one in the county of Roscommon had attempted to bring him to justice, when he knew it was beyond the power of any man to do so.

DR. COMMINS said, he was sorry to be obliged to say that the right hon. and learned Attorney General for Ireland had not, in his recent remarks upon the case of the man Clarke, shown, as he usually did, his acquaintance with the law of the land as relating to approvers. But he would probably remember that *Blackstone* had told them, with regard to these persons, that under the Common Law of England, if a person came forward as approver, and did not make good his charge, he was hanged upon his own confession. That wholesome practice might have gone out of use; but he could not help thinking that if it were still acted upon there would be fewer murders committed. But there was no reason whatever why Clarke should entirely escape punishment even if the Government did not think proper to go to the full length of the law which *Blackstone* said was so just. Clarke was either guilty of being an accomplice in a conspiracy to murder, or he was guilty

of foul perjury in accusing persons of having committed that crime. He had read the account of the trial, and he knew only too well how inaccurate the reports of public law proceedings generally were; but he saw by the report of the case that not only was Clarke uncorroborated in the statements he made, but that there was some evidence to show that he was speaking falsely. Under all the circumstances he wished to know why Clarke was not prosecuted under the provisions of the old Common Law as an approver who had not made good his charge, or why he had not been prosecuted for perjury. This case had excited very great interest among the people of Ireland, and he thought the Committee were entitled to full information upon the subject. Moreover, they were left in ignorance as to the amount of money which Clarke had received during the two years that he was in the hands of the police waiting to give the foul evidence which he did give. On the whole, he expressed his regret that the Attorney General for Ireland, who was generally so well informed, could not, on the present occasion, furnish the Committee with better information.

MR. PARNELL said, he was about to move the omission from this Vote of item B, for cost of prosecutions at Assizes amounting to £16,350. He should do so upon three grounds. First of all, on the ground of the policy which had dictated such prosecutions in Ireland at the Assizes during the last six months. Secondly, on the ground of the repeated postponements upon the application of the Crown by which the trials of men who were lying in gaol were put off and the men thereby subjected to unnecessary imprisonment. Thirdly, on the ground of the gross jury-packing which was characteristic of the prosecutions for agrarian offences that had taken place during recent years in Ireland. As regarded the first ground, he was in a position to state that the Crown had deliberately brought men to trial at the Assizes in Ireland for offences of such a flimsy character, that it was idle to expect that juries would convict them. The fact was notorious. He knew of many instances which had occurred in his part of Ireland, although he should not weary the Committee by giving any lengthy account of them. The newspapers, also, had given many instances of

cases which had been got up against respectable persons in that part of the country. But there was one case that had occurred in his native county, which had been remarkable for its peaceful character for many years, and where the business at Assizes, and so forth, had always been exceedingly light, to which he asked the attention of the Committee. He referred to the prosecution of an hotel-keeper of Baltinglass on a charge of refusing to entertain the sub-sheriff of the county. It appeared that the sub-sheriff of the county came into Baltinglass to this man's hotel for a night's lodging, and that the hotel-keeper represented to him that if he gave him the lodging, inasmuch as the sub-sheriff was engaged on a case of eviction in the neighbourhood, the consequence would be that he, the hotel-keeper, would render himself exceedingly unpopular in the district, and that, in all probability, his windows would be broken, and other damages committed. The hotel-keeper, under the circumstances, asked the sub-sheriff not to insist upon remaining in his house. The sub-sheriff replied that he was entitled to remain; but it was subsequently arranged that he should leave the house and get another lodging. This hotel-keeper was prosecuted. He was brought to trial, not under the Statute Law, but under the Common Law of the country, and he was acquitted. He would now pass to the second point of postponement of trials. He had mentioned the extraordinary action of the Crown officials at the Assizes in pressing their applications on the Judges for these postponements in the case of prisoners charged with serious offences; and he would now refer to the case of the men charged in connection with the case of Mr. Boyd at New Ross. The persons accused in this case, the Whelans, had been brought into Waterford for trial at the last Winter Assizes. They had been in custody for some time, and after they had endured a considerable term of imprisonment waiting for their trial, it was naturally expected on all hands that their trial would take place at once, and that the Crown would proceed on the ordinary course of law. But that expectation was not realized. Sworn affidavits were put in just as the case was being called on, and it was pleaded on behalf of the Crown that they could not have a fair trial because nearly everyone

in the locality was prejudiced; that a large number of the jurors were intimidated, and that a considerable number, about one-third or two-fifths, of the persons summoned upon the jury had not attended. With regard to the latter, the counsel for the Crown tried to make out that they had been intimidated. They also stated that a collection had been made in the neighbourhood for the purpose of the defence of the accused, just as if it was a sin to collect money in order to secure a fair trial for men standing in danger of their lives on a charge of murder. Well, the Judges agreed to the postponement of the trial, and upon this ground, that no answering affidavits had been put in on the other side. He said, with regard to those affidavits of the Crown lawyers, that there was nothing to answer. The grounds were grounds for the consideration of the Judges and for the consideration of the Crown prosecutors, as to whether they were sufficient to make a case out for the postponement of the trial. It was not competent to him to go into the question of how the Judges had performed their duty in this matter; but it was quite open to him to go into and to complain of the action of the Crown officers in applying for a postponement of the trial on the statements contained in the affidavits. Now, the first charge against the jury was that they were members of the Land League, or that a great many of them were. That was, no doubt, true in fact; but it was not a fact of sufficient weight to entitle the Crown to postpone the trial, although the Judges granted a postponement. The next argument set forth in the affidavit was that a certain proportion of the jurors had failed to attend, and that the failure of their attendance was due to the alleged fact that intimidation had been brought to bear upon them. It was perfectly true that certain jurors did not attend; but it was not true that their non-attendance was the result of their having been intimidated. All that was necessary to get at the truth of that matter was that the persons summoned to attend as jurors should have been personally visited, and it would then have been found that there was no foundation for the statement that intimidation had been exercised upon them. But nothing of the kind was

done. No personal inquiry was made, and yet the Crown prosecutors assumed that the jurors did not attend because of intimidation, and the fact was sworn to in the affidavit. The third argument was that a defence fund had been got up in the neighbourhood, and that many of the jurors had subscribed to it. That was true; but, as in the other charges, it was not a valid ground for making an application to the Judges for a postponement of the trial. Nevertheless, the trial was postponed, and removed to Dublin, and the Crown then made application that the case should be tried before a special jury in the City of Dublin. The special jury was empanelled, and the Crown exercised its right of rejecting some of the jurors, the prisoners doing the same. And what was the result? Before a most partial jury, in the sense that it was far more favourable to the Crown than the jury which had tried himself and some of his Colleagues at the last Assizes, the one prisoner who was brought to trial—for he believed the other was not tried after having been kept in prison on the charge of murder for eight months—was unanimously acquitted by a special jury of the City of Dublin. Moreover, he would say that this acquittal carried with it the approval of the whole of the public opinion in Ireland, and, as he believed, the approval of the Law Officers of the Crown also. There was another circumstance to which he desired to refer in connection with the postponements at the Waterford Winter Assizes. The Committee would be aware that on many occasions in that House it was alleged—and a great deal had been made of the contention—that juries in Ireland had refused to convict persons who were brought before them charged with agrarian offences. In the spring of the present year he had moved for a Return upon this subject, setting forth the number of persons charged before juries and the number of convictions obtained, and the Return was now in his possession. The information which it contained was of a very satisfactory character; and although, no doubt, the Irish Law Officers of the Crown might attempt to make something of the alleged refusal of Irish juries to convict, in defence of their action in the case to which he had drawn the attention of the Committee, he could assure them that the Return in question

prevented them seeking refuge in that defence. The Return gave the number of cases tried at the last Winter Assizes in Waterford, the very town in which the Crown stated it was impossible to have a fair trial. The number of cases tried at the last Waterford Winter Assizes was 39; the number of convictions being 30; the number of acquittals eight, with one case only of disagreement amongst the jury. And these were the Assizes which the Crown had selected for the purpose of branding the jurors with partiality and refusal to do their duty. Besides the fact that there had been 30 convictions out of 39 cases tried, it must be borne in mind that an acquittal was almost as good from a legal point of view—from the point of view at which the impartiality of jurors ought to be examined, as a conviction, because everyone who knew the condition of the jury panels in Ireland, and particularly with reference to Waterford, would understand that it was manifestly impossible for the Crown to get such a jury as would not have, at least, one man upon it who would be very anxious to convict a person accused by the Crown, no matter in what direction the weight of evidence went. He contended that in the Return which he held in his hand the Committee had the most ample and explicit testimony to the impartiality of the Waterford jurors, in regard, at all events, to 38 of the cases brought before them. But, notwithstanding their proved impartiality, the Government had condemned the unfortunate men, whose case he had referred to, to a further term of imprisonment than they had already endured before they were brought to trial at Waterford, with all the expenses and uncertainty connected with the charge of murder which was hanging over them—that was to say, the uncertainty as to what would happen when they were brought to trial in Dublin. His hon. Friend near him said that in the case of one of these men the suspense was too much, and that his imprisonment was followed by the loss of his reason. That was the case on which he founded his charge against the Crown officials at the Waterford Assizes in regard to postponement of trials. The third point was that of packing juries. If a common jury was packed in Ireland to-day it must be packed in an unblushing fashion.

Mr. Parnell

Before Lord O'Hagan's Act was passed by the late Government, the sheriff of the county could do pretty much as he liked as to the manipulation of the jury panel. He could, practically, put what individuals he pleased on the jury; and this unblushing packing had been resorted to by the present Government under the present Jury Laws. Before that Act, when the panel was produced in Court, the Crown prosecutors had a power to order any person to stand aside, and so they were able to get a clear jury which would give the Crown the benefit of any doubt there might be in the case. Panels were now arranged in a different way. Everybody rated to a certain amount was entitled to come on the panel, and the people were summoned by an alphabetical system, so that there could not possibly be any underhand work; but, unfortunately, the old practice of the Crown directing jurors to stand aside had been resorted to by the Crown, and they had done this to any extent, as had been seen in recent cases in several parts of Ireland. He knew of a case in Leitrim where 60 jurors had been ordered to stand aside simply because they were Catholics. It was often said that the disinclination of juries to convict for agrarian offences was due to sympathy with the offenders. He did not deny that that was so to a great extent; but he believed that a considerable element in this unwillingness was the arbitrary and high-handed proceedings of the Crown. If he were on one of those juries and was a Catholic, and the other 11 jurors were Protestants, and he saw trial by jury made such a farce of as it had recently been, he should hold out and refuse to convict under such circumstances. It might be said, and reasonably, that there were ordinary trials in Ireland not connected with agrarian matters in which the Crown had acted fairly, and that, therefore, this Vote ought not to be objected to. He admitted that; and he did not object to the whole of the Vote, but practically to little more than half, which would be about the proportion due to the Crown prosecutors. He should propose to reduce the remaining amount under sub-head B.

Motion made, and Question proposed,
 "That the Item of £8,000, for the Crown Solicitor (Sub-head B), be omitted from the proposed Vote."—(*Mr. Parnell.*)

MR. REDMOND said, that as he was well aware of the circumstances of the trial for the murder of Mr. Boyd, he could corroborate what his hon. Friend had said as to the action of the Crown. The murder in that case was committed in August last year, but the trial only took place a few weeks ago. For almost a year the accused was detained in gaol, and when the case came up for trial, the evidence against him was found to be so vague that there was no doubt as to what the verdict would be. The jury did not hesitate for a moment, and the Judge put the case to them in such a manner that it was impossible for them to find any verdict but acquittal in one case, and the other was not proceeded with. The whole conduct of the Crown was most reprehensible. Allusion had been made as to the conduct of the Crown in reference to certain witnesses. Early in the Session he had asked the Chief Secretary to state the facts as to six girls who were alleged to have been taken away by the Government, and lodged in a constable's house in Dublin for six weeks. The right hon. Gentleman's answer was misleading, and he understood that these girls were not released until a conditional order for a writ of *habeas corpus* had been served on the constable. If that was so, it seemed to him very extraordinary for any Representative of the Government—

THE CHAIRMAN: I think the hon. Member could not have been present when that subject was discussed.

MR. REDMOND replied, that he would say no more upon that matter; but he agreed with his hon. Friend that the conduct of the Crown with regard to the trial referred to was most reprehensible.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) said, the first charge made by the hon. Member for the City of Cork was that in Ireland persons had been arraigned on what he termed flimsy charges. It was difficult to meet general allegations such as that, except by instances, and the hon. Member for the City of Cork had given one instance. It appeared that there had been a prosecution of a man named Lever for refusing to receive, or, rather, for putting out of his house—for he had received him—a guest whom he had received in the ordinary course of his duty. It was true that that was not an offence

which was very often a subject of indictment, because an innkeeper was generally very glad to receive guests; and until the last year or so in Ireland he had never heard of an innkeeper, after receiving a guest, turning him out of his house. Under what circumstances was this guest put out? The hon. Member for the City of Cork said it was an absurd prosecution; but the sub-sheriff, who had gone to this inn for shelter and refreshment, whilst engaged in the execution of his duty of serving legal processes, was asked by the innkeeper if he could go somewhere else, saying that the condition of the neighbourhood was such that if he did not go out the windows of the house would be broken. The idea, therefore, was that, in this state of things, the sub-sheriff was to be exposed to a furious mob in order to save the windows of the house. That indicated a condition of society which, as it seemed to him (the Attorney General for Ireland), imperatively required this prosecution for a breach of duty, for an innkeeper kept a house for the reception of all comers, and was bound by law to receive all comers in consideration of his privileges. It was an instance of "Boycotting" in order to frustrate the law; and he did not think that was such a flimsy matter. Again, with regard to the case of Mr. Boyd's murder, when the trial came on at the Winter Assizes at Waterford the Crown applied for a postponement, on the ground, first, that the jury panel was too small. It was stated on oath, and not contradicted, that people had refused to come forward as jurors, owing to intimidation; and another reason for the application was that the jurors were found to be subscribers to the Defence Fund. It was, therefore, impossible to proceed with the case then; and when it came up again for trial at Kilkenny, the excitement was so great, and the jury panel in such a state, that the trial could not proceed. The evidence, no doubt, required most careful examination; but the Crown could not disregard the fact that there was positive identification of the prisoner as the murderer. The man put upon his trial was sworn to as the man who fired the shot. It might be said that everything was fair in war; but the hon. Member was not justified in charging the Crown with acting unfairly in twice putting off the

trial when the jurors were subscribers to the Defence Fund. He would not like to be tried by such a jury. How would hon. Gentlemen opposite like to be tried by a jury composed of Emergency men? The Crown wished simply to have a fair trial, and the fact that the evidence went to establish the identification of a disguised man required more careful examination than was needed in ordinary cases. Then, as to the packing of juries, he was not aware that there was any such "packing" as alleged by the hon. Member. It was the duty of the Crown to set aside persons who were known to hold the same views as the accused, and to be prejudiced in his favour. It was not the desire of the Government or their officials to set aside jurors rashly, or for the purpose of insuring a conviction; but if there were a number of persons on the panel notoriously known to be engaged in the same course of action as the accused, the hon. Member would see that it would be absurd to try a man by such a jury. He thought the hon. Gentleman, whatever he complained of, would not do the Government the injustice of alleging that they were actuated by a mere desire to obtain convictions. He did not think the Government were open to the three charges made against them. They might fail—but they would endeavour not to fail—to carry out the law fairly and impartially; and if that could not be done by juries as now constituted some other means must be thought of. The jury system in Ireland was at present very difficult to work; and though hon. Members might fairly criticize, they should, at least, give the Government credit for some honesty of purpose.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he was sure the Irish Party must recognize that, as far as the right hon. and learned Gentleman himself was concerned, he wished to do justice to everybody. But the right hon. and learned Gentleman could not be everyone in Ireland, and he was bound to do his duty to the Government; therefore, it must have been plain to his own acumen that he necessarily left open a great many gaps in his defence of his administration. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had advanced a rather strange theory. He had advanced the theory that they ought not to try a prisoner by a jury, a num-

ber of the members of which might share the same opinions as that prisoner—that was the right hon. and learned Gentleman's statement, stripped of the elaborate and flowery language in which he had stated his case. There had been no necessity at Waterford to try prisoners by a jury containing a number of persons who had subscribed towards the expenses of the defence, although he did not see that there was any harm in a fair trial fund of the character in question. The subscription was only like that on the part of the Government—was only like the £250 advanced by the Government for the defence of prisoners in cases of murder. The prisoners were poor, and there was a very serious charge against them, and all the greatest talent at the disposal of Her Majesty's Government was arrayed against them. The most honest men, even Emergency men, would have been justified in subscribing to such a fund in order to see justice done—nay, even the conductors of the prosecution themselves would have been justified in subscribing. Why did not the Government say that they would not go on with the case before a jury, some of the members of which had subscribed to the Defence Fund? He (Mr. O'Donnell) was informed that there were 150 jurors ready to be sworn. Then, as to jurors abstaining from putting in an appearance, it did not follow that abstentions were due to intimidation. He remembered in Galway, during the Ballot case, which excited a great deal of interest, the intimidation of jurors was spoken of, and it was said that it was necessary to take the case to another district. It came to his knowledge, at that time, that a large number of jurors abstained from attending the Court House, in order to give additional plausibility to the plea of the Crown that there could not be a fair trial in Galway. That was the kind of intimidation operating on the minds of the jurors in Ireland at this moment. A juror who, in the honest and conscientious discharge of his duty, acquitted a prisoner, was sneered at by the Government organs. When, as was the case at the Waterford Assizes, there were 30 convictions out of 39 cases, the Government thought it was quite right; but when there were a large number of acquittals, the jurors, who had conscientiously discharged their duty, were

denounced, and the Dublin Correspondent of *The Times* spoke of the jurors as a lot of blackguard Land Leaguers. In reply to the complaint which had been made that the Government dragged up a large number of unfortunate innocent people in order to obtain convictions, the right hon. and learned Member said they had not given many cases. Well, but was it not the fact that the Government, having failed in the process of packing juries, had fallen back on the powers of the Coercion Act, and that the Executive, not being able to obtain convictions by bringing cases from Kilkenny to Waterford, and from Waterford to Dublin, simply declined to go through the form of jury trial, and sent round a warrant to enable the police to put a man in gaol without trial? Undoubtedly, if it were not for the Coercion Act, they would have a great many more cases of jury packing than they had. He hoped the Government would take notice that one of the results of unduly prolonging the time of suspense—unduly keeping a man awaiting his trial, had, in the Whelans' case—led to one of the prisoners becoming insane. Was not that a fearful commentary upon the administration of the law in Ireland? How would such a thing as that look in a Blue Book relating to Turkish affairs—a prisoner being removed from vilayet to vilayet on the chance of the Government prosecution being more successful in one place than in another, and, in the end, the man's very reason giving way in consequence of the mental strain of suspense? There was another reason why jurors in Ireland discharged their duties under very serious difficulties, and that was the exceedingly vindictive character of the sentences the Judges passed on prisoners. The Judges in Ireland seemed to think that at certain times, in certain states of feeling, they were more bound to make examples than at other times. Men who were found guilty of crimes at a certain period were punished five times more severely than they would have been if they had been found guilty at another period. That was not the proper way to administer justice, and when it was known that vindictive sentences were passed it went a great way towards preventing men from coming forward to perform their duties as jurors. Men did not only refuse to come forward to act on juries in Ireland. The same

thing was done where the law was in manifest contradiction with human feelings and human sensibility. Jurors sometimes were just as reluctant to convict in England as in Ireland. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had done his best in a graceful and kindly way to place the proceedings of Her Majesty's Government in a good light, but the facts were too strong for him, and it was only too clear that the most ridiculous pretexts were seized on by the prosecution to bring about adjournments of proceedings in the hope of getting a jury somewhere to find an unfortunate man guilty, even at the risk of the postponements resulting in driving him out of his senses.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, that while he was quite ready to give the right hon. and learned Gentleman credit for personal courtesy and kindness of character, he could not acquit him of making himself, or being by his circumstances made, the instrument of a system of government in Ireland, which he really thought—comparing it with that of England—was hardly civilized in the present day. Take first the case of the hotel-keeper. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said that hotel-keepers had been prosecuted in England for a similar offence; but he should like to ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman when and where? Let the right hon. and learned Gentleman give him a number of cases within the last half century where an hotel-keeper had been criminally prosecuted for refusing to admit a certain person into his hotel. There had been one case in Kent within the past 20 years he (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) was informed; but would the right hon. and learned Gentleman tell him that the powerful men who sat near him on the Ministerial Bench would dare to prosecute the poorest innkeeper in England for refusing to admit a person within the walls of his house? The right hon. and learned Gentleman, in the Irish case he had described, had drawn—from his imagination—a picture of a howling mob waiting outside the hotel for the person the landlord refused to admit. The picture, however, was wholly imaginary. There was no mob outside the hotel—howling or otherwise. The authorities sent a detachment of police with the person who sought the hotel. Altogether, the right hon. and learned

Gentleman, finding his case unsupported, had invented some facts to support it.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW): The people were, it appears, going to break the windows of the hotel.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, the hotel-keeper had not made any such statement. It was a very different thing to say that the mob were about to do a certain thing than that next week, or on some future occasion, they would do a certain thing. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said that there was a howling mob outside the hotel to receive the sub-sheriff in case he was refused admission. But what was the case of the hotel-keeper? It was that he refused to receive the agent of an unjust and wicked law. It was nothing against an inn-keeper of Ireland that his moral sense revolted in any way against the exercise of an unjust law. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had not answered the main lines of the charge brought by his (Mr. O'Connor's) hon. Friend against the proceedings of the Government in Ireland. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had asked that hon. Members should give the Government as much credit for good intentions as they demanded themselves. Well, he gave the right hon. and learned Gentleman every credit for good intentions; but the system of which the right hon. and learned Gentleman was part and parcel was too strong for his good intentions. Take the statement about the Waterford Assizes for instance—against which statement he did not think the right hon. and learned Gentleman had ventured any argument. What were the facts? Amongst the persons who had been tried were some charged with offences against the Whiteboy Acts, for appearing in arms at night, and for firing into habitations. The Whiteboy Acts said—

“If any persons to the number of 12 or more being unlawfully, riotously, and tumultuously assembled for the disturbance of the public peace at any time—”

THE CHAIRMAN: How does the hon. Member intend to bring in these Acts? It is clearly out of Order to discuss them on the Vote for Criminal Prosecutions.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, that if they would allow him he would explain how these Acts had connection with the

matter. The Motion before the Committee was to reduce the Vote by the amount of money spent at the criminal prosecutions at the Assizes; and one of the grounds on which they asked for the Vote to be reduced was the policy of the prosecutions, and it was part of that policy for the right hon. and learned Gentleman or some of his subordinates to employ the Whiteboy Acts.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is clearly out of Order in discussing the Whiteboy Acts on this Vote. He may quote them as an illustration; but it is impossible for him to discuss these Acts under a Vote of money.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he did not intend to do that; and if, in what he had said, he had conveyed the impression that he proposed to take that course, the impression he had conveyed had been a false one. If there was any doubt about his being in Order, he need not cite the Acts; but it was clear that in the Return they had received some of the offences were described as under what were called the Whiteboy Acts. One of the clauses of the Act he had been quoting was to the effect that persons who assembled to the number of 12, and did not disperse when ordered by a justice of the peace, were each and every one of them punishable by law.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON): There is no such provision in any Whiteboy Act in force.

MR. HEALY: The punishment is penal servitude for life.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, that if it was repealed, at any rate it was not repealed very long ago. Such a punishment as this would not be inflicted in Turkey; and yet, when he (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) had attempted to bring about a discussion of the matter, he had been prevented by a Member of the Government. And yet the right hon. and learned Gentleman asked them to give the Government credit for good intentions, when they had such an atrocious Act as this, and when they excluded from the juries every man who might, even by the tie of creed, have a leaning on behalf of the prisoner. Did the right hon. and learned Gentleman sanction the trial at Carrick-on-Shannon, where every juror was excluded on account of his being a Catholic? Tell the right hon.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor

and learned Gentleman did not seem ashamed to lend his countenance to such a transaction. All the officials were against the unfortunate peasant. They had their swaggering policemen to dog his footsteps; they had their Clifford Lloyds, who sent him to prison without bail to await trial—or, if there was no Clifford Lloyd, there were land-lord-magistrates. On the Grand Jury, the landlords, againethim again, brought in a true bill; and when he came into Court he found nearly all the counsel of the country arrayed against him. The case of the agrarian prisoner against the Crown was the case of a very weak man against a very strong one. Look at the Votes. Look at the salary of the right hon. and learned Gentleman himself. He (Mr. O'Connor) did not grudge to the right hon. and learned Member his salary, and he therefore hoped he would not be taken as objecting to it. It was £2,500 a-year, and, with fees, £3,000. Such were the people who were opposed to the miserable and unfortunate peasant, who, perhaps, had not a penny in his pocket to defend himself with. Then, if the jury happened to bring in a verdict which did not please the partizan mind—

THE CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Member wishes to discuss these matters at great length he must discuss the exact Vote. The Vote we are now upon is that for the Crown Solicitor.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he bowed to the right hon. Gentleman's order; but he might mention that he was only following the Attorney General for Ireland, who had discussed the whole matter. He (Mr. O'Connor) wished to ask this about the Assizes—What had been done in the case of the murder by the police—in the case where the man who was murdered only put up his hand to keep off a horse that was going over him, and was set upon and killed? Unless he (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) was mistaken, one of the constables was found guilty of murder by the Coroner's jury. Was the Crown Solicitor of Clare instructed to prosecute? No; the case was not thought even worth being tried. Then, as to the prosecution of the constables found guilty of that dreadful occurrence on the borders of Sligo. Had they ever been prosecuted? Had the Crown Solicitor been instructed to proceed against them?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW): The Grand Jury threw out the bill.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, the Government had not taken charge of the witnesses in this case as they had done in other cases that had been referred to. They had not taken them up to Dublin—they had not spirited them away as they had done in the New Ross case; but they had taken care to do as little as possible to secure a conviction. This was why the Irish Members complained of the action of the authorities, and because they were using all the instruments of the law, antiquated and modern, just and unjust, to put down the unfortunate peasantry; and, in the face of this, they had a right to demand something more from the right hon. and learned Gentleman than kindness and good intentions.

MR. DAWSON said, he had very often wished that he might be on a jury which, after having given a conscientious verdict, was subjected to a lecture by the Judge. He should remind the Judge that he was going beyond his province in lecturing a jury, who were sworn to make a just and true deliverance. He (Mr. Dawson) knew of a case in England where a jury, in the face of the clearest evidence, would not find a verdict against the prisoner. The Judge was sorry for it, and expressed his regret; but he did not get up on his legs and walk up and down the Bench, abusing the whole British nation. If he had done so in four or five other parts of England, they would have had—

THE CHAIRMAN: I must again draw the hon. Gentleman's attention to the fact that the Vote is for Crown Solicitors.

MR. DAWSON asked why, then, the Chairman had not kept the Attorney General for Ireland to that question? It appeared that a Member of the Government might go into a question that was forbidden to him (Mr. Dawson). He had, however, said what he had to say.

MR. HEALY said, when he was being tried, the Crown acted in a most extraordinary fashion. In the Irish Courts, when there was any occasion, there was always an attempt to exhaust the panel by putting all the men who were known to be in sympathy with the people on

the ordinary non-political cases, and the residuum, consisting of the Protestants and Orangemen of the locality, were left in Court with the object of being carefully put on the political cases without the slightest semblance of jury-packing. He was delighted to observe how egregiously the attempt failed when he and his friend, Mr. Walsh, were put upon trial. The trial was supposed to be commenced at 10 o'clock in the morning, and, of course, the jurymen were in Court at that hour. There was, however, a charge of horse-stealing to be taken in the same Court, and this was taken first, so that the jury might be exhausted. By 12 o'clock the jury had despatched the horse-stealer, and to their good fortune the counsel against them was not present to object to the jurymen. Judge Fitzgerald was exceedingly wrath, and when the counsel did turn up, he was denounced from the Bench for not being in his place at the right time; the Crown was denounced for not having made the necessary preparations. In the end he and Mr. Walsh were acquitted by a good jury. The same good fortune did not attend the other prisoners that day, for some of them were sent to penal servitude. Knowing what they did know, they were asked to come to that House and say they respected trial by jury. Trial by jury in Ireland was a farce. They were supposed to put men on trial before their country. It was not the selection of the country; it was not the shopkeeper or the gentleman whom the Lord Lieutenant dealt with, or the man the Chief Secretary gave his orders for groceries to, who were to try men, but their country ought to try them. It was not the exclusive few who ought to be put forward as the judges of the many. People ought to be tried by their ordinary fellow-men. When men were put on trial under circumstances such as he had described, when the grossest attempts were made by the Crown to load the dice, there was no wonder they could not get convictions, and they would never get verdicts of guilty as long as such a state of things existed. They had better give the thing up. How could the Chief Secretary for Ireland expect that verdicts of guilty would be returned when the people and the jurymen knew that he could put people in prison for 18 months by the mere breath of his nostrils? How could he expect these things

Mr. Healy

when the country were obliged to submit to his *ipse dixit*—

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman must strictly confine his remarks to the Motion before the Committee.

MR. HEALY said, he was confining his observations to the action of the Crown Solicitor in Ireland.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Gentleman is now referring to the Coercion Act.

MR. HEALY said, he was only referring to it by way of illustration; and he would say again that, so long as these tricks were attempted by the jury-packing in Ireland, they could not expect to get convictions, and they would not get them. He could understand Englishmen maintaining their hold over the Irish people when they did it by means of the bayonet. He could understand them saying, when they resorted to such means—"We have you, and we will keep you." He could understand the brigand who had a man against the wall, and said he would run him through if he stirred; but he could not understand their hypocrisy. The English would have to rule them by bayonets, or let them go free. They had no other alternative. They could not play with an intelligent people. They were dealing with people who understood them, and watched every act, and could distinguish between truth and falsehood; and he told the English Government that they could not play their game much longer, and they would not succeed. He told the Government plainly that so long as they continued to load the dice they would get no convictions, and they deserved none. They arrayed upon the side of the malefactor the sympathies of the people, when they used against the people all the turns and tricks of the law and the policy of the gambler and the dice-loader. Let the Government come out and fight them in the open, and they would meet them.

THE CHAIRMAN: If the hon. Gentleman will not keep himself to the subject, which is the Crown Solicitors, I must again warn him that he is trifling with the Committee.

MR. HEALY said, he had spoken solemnly, and he did not think it could be said he was trifling with the Committee. The Chairman could suspend him right away if he chose; to that he had no objection whatever if the Chair-

man thought he was transgressing the Rules of the Committee. It was the duty of the Chairman to do so if he thought fit, and he could do so in this instance if he liked; but it would be his own affair. He maintained that upon this Vote, and owing to the action of Crown Solicitors, the question of trial by jury was brought up, and he was discussing it, and he should discuss it, and it would be for the Chairman, when he (Mr. Healy) was discussing the action of these men in his place in Parliament, to take his own steps upon his own responsibility. [*Cries of "Name him!" from the Liberal Benches, answered by cries of "Shame!" from the Irish Members.*]

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) asked if it was in Order for any hon. Gentleman to call out "Shame?"

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR inquired whether any hon. Member had the right to cry out "Name him?"

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he did not call out "Name him!"

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is quite in Order in discussing the subject of the Jurors and the Crown Solicitors. It is when he goes beyond that I call him to Order.

MR. HEALY said, he had only one or two other observations to make. The case of Mr. O'Gorman had been referred to recently, and the Chief Secretary for Ireland had complained that the jury did not bring in a verdict of guilty. He would ask the Committee to remember what the facts were. A jury, sitting in a Civil Court in Dublin, brought in a verdict of guilty against Mr. O'Gorman, and he was fined a certain sum. [The SOLICITOR GENERAL for IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON): Damages.] Perhaps damages was the proper word to use. Not content with punishing Mr. O'Gorman in a Civil Court, the Crown instituted a criminal action against him at Cork, far away from home, and where he could get no witnesses.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) said, the Crown had nothing at all to do with the Civil action.

MR. HEALY said, it was, however, the fact that a Civil action was brought against Mr. O'Gorman, and the jury returned a verdict against him, and damages were found. That was not suffi-

cient to vindicate the majesty of the law, and he was brought up at Cork; and because the jury, knowing as they did how hardly Mr. O'Gorman had been served, returned a verdict of "not guilty," trial by jury was spoken of as something for which the Irish were unfit. If the Government would show him where the Irish refused to exercise the functions of jurymen in cases of ordinary crime, he would say the people were unfit for the present jury system; but if they found that jurors only refused to act in political cases, it was evident there was "something rotten in the State of Denmark," and the fault did not lie with the jurors, but with the Government.

MR. LEAMY said, that one of the Irish Law Officers, commenting upon the want of jurors, said a certain number of jurors had attended a meeting at Waterford, which had been called some time previously, in honour of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell). He (Mr. Leamy) would like to ask the Solicitor General for Ireland if he considered that, because a man attended a public meeting for any purpose, he was unworthy to act as a jurymen in Waterford? In one of his affidavits the Solicitor General for Ireland had said a number of jurymen subscribed to the Boyd Defence Fund. He (Mr. Leamy) would like to know the number, and he would also desire to be told how many of the jurors who were on the panel were absent from the City and unable to be present when the case came on; and how many of those whose names were on the panel were dead?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he had made no affidavit; the affidavits to which the hon. Member referred were made by persons conversant with the facts. He recollected it was distinctly sworn that a large number of the persons who did not attend had been coerced, had left the City, and had remained away in order not to answer when the panel was called. Several others had attended a meeting at which subscriptions were solicited for the purpose of what was called a fair trial of the men charged with the murder of Mr. Boyd.

MR. LEAMY asked what was the entire number on the panel, and how many absented themselves?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he did not exactly recollect; but he believed that 95 out of 205 were absent.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 17; Noes 80: Majority 63.—(Div. List, No. 400.)

Original Question again proposed.

MR. CALLAN said, as the Vote was drawn up it was quite impossible to distinguish the charge for any particular county, and this most unsatisfactory mode of stating the charge had the effect of simply suppressing and concealing the manner in which the expenses of prosecutors and witnesses were incurred. He trusted that this matter would receive the attention of the right hon. and learned Gentleman, and that, when the Estimates for the ensuing year were presented to Parliament, they would contain full and detailed information of the kind he had indicated.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) was understood to say that there was great difficulty in distinguishing all the charges that applied to particular counties.

MR. BIGGAR complained that various items appeared as lump sums in the Vote without any explanation whatever. He considered it a most objectionable practice that details of these comparatively large sums should be withheld from the Committee by the way in which the Estimates were prepared.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

(9.) £54,898, to complete the sum for the Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland.

MR. BIGGAR said, some years ago a number of offices of a sinecure character were known to be in existence in connection with this Department, which had been the subject of a good deal of discussion; and at the time of the passing of the Judicature Act a pledge had been given by the Attorney General of the late Government that as soon as these offices fell in they should be consolidated, and, as far as possible, done away with. That pledge having been given, he begged to ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland to what extent it had

been fulfilled, and whether or not his attention had been directed to the subject? It was most desirable that the offices in question, which, although they formed a heavy charge upon the taxpayers, were of no practical use, should be abolished; and he trusted that the right hon. and learned Gentleman would furnish some information on the subject, and take all necessary steps in the future to save useless expenditure.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) said, that it was expected, as a general result of the Act of 1879, that the number of officers would be reduced, and that the amount saved in consequence would be considerable. That would, no doubt, be the case eventually; but just at first the alterations made had not effected a very large saving, because a number of the offices which would be hereafter abolished were for the present retained. There were one or two cases in which salaries had been increased; but whenever they dropped in the amount saved would be considerable. The hon. Member for Cavan would see that the matter was receiving attention, and that a saving had been effected, which he trusted would continue to increase from year to year.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, that the salaries of Judges and other officials, with the staffs of secretaries and clerks attached to the various offices, constituted a very heavy charge upon the taxpayers of England and Ireland. He hoped the right hon. and learned Gentleman would seriously direct his mind to this subject, with a view to effecting reductions both in the number of persons employed and in the amount of the salaries paid. There were too many Judges in Ireland, and too many officers, and the salaries were in both cases too large, and he felt in these respects that great reductions might be made. This charge of £89,898 was, undoubtedly, too large an amount of money to be paid for a poor country like Ireland; and not only did he object to this on behalf of the taxpayers in Ireland, but he objected also to the English taxpayers being made to contribute towards the excessive salaries and expenses of these judicial offices in Ireland. It was difficult to understand why so poor a country as Ireland should have to pay, in addition to the salaries of the Judges,

the very heavy sums which appeared in the Estimate—for Secretary, £800; Chief Clerk, £800; Assistant Secretary, £450; First-class Clerks, £350. Such charges as these were really monstrous; and, as an instance, he was quite sure that £100 a-year was quite sufficient remuneration for the services of the First-class Clerks. Then there were Trainbearers and Tipstaves to the Lord Chancellor. The whole expenditure was really scandalous; and he trusted that the serious attention of the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland would be directed to the question of reducing this heavy burden upon the taxpayers.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) was understood to say he could only repeat the statement he had already made to the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar) that the reductions contemplated with regard to the various offices could not all take place at once. There would ultimately be a considerable saving effected, inasmuch as certain offices, as they dropped in, would be extinguished.

MR. HEALY said, he had called attention to the office of Trainbearers to the Judges upon the English Vote; and, although it was a fact that there was no actual charge for these persons upon the English Vote, he found that the charge for a Trainbearer appeared on the Irish Vote now before the Committee. He would like to see the office of Trainbearer done away with. He had now to make some remarks upon the question of magistrates in Ireland, and reminded the Committee that on several occasions recently he had called attention to the very improper conduct of several of these gentlemen upon the Bench; and, with regard to one of them, the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant had stated that he was not to be deprived of his office, but was to be let off, as was usual in these cases, with a caution. He had been very particular in calling attention to the conduct of this magistrate, because, on the occasion in question, the tenantry of the district having dealt very kindly with the police and having given them new milk to drink, he said that the milk was given with a riotous intention, and that the people should have buckshot thrown into them. He had brought this case forward on several occasions, but had not been able to get any satisfactory an-

swer with regard to it. It appeared that the Lord Chancellor had written a letter to the magistrate, which had produced from him a denial as to some points charged against him, and an admission of others; and this correspondence had ended, as he had said before, in a caution. He had no objection, if the magistrate could prove that he did not use the words complained of, to his being let off in this way. Unless he could prove that he had not said that the people should have buckshot thrown into them he ought to be deprived of his office.

THE CHAIRMAN said, he should like the hon. Member for Wexford to point out in what way the question of the conduct of magistrates in Ireland arose under the Vote before the Committee. It had nothing to do with the salary of the Lord Chancellor, which was not in the Vote. He felt it his duty to point out that the Votes must be strictly kept to, or they would never be gone through.

MR. HEALY said, the Chairman would probably recollect that he had attempted to discuss this question upon two former Votes.

THE CHAIRMAN remarked, that it was not his fault if the hon. Gentleman had been out of Order. It was impossible to discuss the question raised by the hon. Member on the present Vote.

MR. CALLAN suggested that the hon. Member for Wexford should raise the question of the conduct of this magistrate upon the Appropriation Bill. He would be perfectly in Order in doing that. There was an item of £300 for the salary of the Pursebearer which required some explanation. This amount appeared in the Votes of last year as the salaries of two officers; but there was now only one, and still the amount was the same.

MR. HEALY said, he would follow the suggestion of the hon. Member for Louth, and raise the question of the Irish magistrates on the Appropriation Bill.

DR. COMMINS said, he thought the grievance complained of by the hon. Member for Wexford—namely, the improper language and conduct of a magistrate on the Bench, was hardly to be wondered at, seeing the example sometimes set by their superiors. The lan-

guage of the Judges in Ireland had, over and over again, been the subject of complaint in that House. They were in the habit of indulging in political harangues of all kinds, and as long as that remained unchecked he should not be surprised to hear of cases of the grossest misconduct on the part of the inferior officers connected with the administration of the law.

THE CHAIRMAN pointed out that the hon. and learned Member for Roscommon was, as he understood him, discussing the question of the conduct of the Judges. He must remind him that the salaries of the Judges did not appear on this Vote.

DR. COMMINS said, he was aware that the salaries of the Judges were not included in this Vote. They were charged upon the Consolidated Fund. He was not aware that he was out of Order in discussing their conduct upon this Vote.

THE CHAIRMAN said, that the object of charging the salaries of the Judges upon the Consolidated Fund was to prevent their being made the subject of attack in that House.

DR. COMMINS said, if the Chairman ruled him out of Order in the observations he was making, he had nothing farther to say upon the subject at present.

MR. BIGGAR observed a charge for the salary of Registrars. This was a new office created under the provisions of the Judicature Act, and besides the salaries attached to it there was a substantial staff of clerks. There were two Registrars receiving £700 a-year; and although he did not for one moment say that the salaries were not fairly earned, he would be glad to know what were the duties discharged by these officers, and the extent of their jurisdiction.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW) said, the jurisdiction of the Registrar extended over a very considerable district. His duties were onerous, and his responsibility very great.

MR. BIGGAR said, he was satisfied with the assurance of the right hon. and learned Gentleman; and, as he now understood the position of the Registrar, he did not consider the salary was excessive.

Vote agreed to.

Dr. Commins

(10.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £6,833, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries and the incidental Expenses of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland."

MR. BIGGAR said, he did not wish to raise any objection to this Vote; but there was one point in connection with it on which he should like to receive some information. What would be the position of the Judges of this Court with reference to the new Courts? He wished to draw the attention of the Attorney General for Ireland and the Chief Secretary to the desirability of preventing any increase of expense; and he trusted that inasmuch as there were Judges already sufficient to perform all the duties of the Courts, the idea of creating new offices would be given up.

MR. CALLAN said, he hoped the Government would give up all idea of patchwork legislation with reference to bankruptcy, and that if it was really intended to introduce a Bankruptcy Bill they would take warning by the five failures which had taken place already. When they did introduce a Bankruptcy Bill he trusted it would be a comprehensive one.

MR. BYRNE said, he wished to draw attention to the charge for Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy. He had nothing to say against that office; but he would point out to the Committee that one of these officers, in addition to the salary of £540 which he received as Registrar, also received £250 for the office of Clerk of the Peace in the city of Limerick. He held that it was quite impossible for any one person to discharge his duties as Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy in Dublin and, at the same time, be in his place of business in the city of Limerick. The idea was absurd, and one or other of the offices must suffer. If the Clerks of the Peace discharged their duties in a satisfactory manner, they were, of course, entitled to receive full remuneration for their services. He was aware that the majority of these gentlemen lived in Dublin or about Dublin, although some of them represented counties as far distant as Mayo. How their duties were performed he was not able to say; but, in the present instance, it was so patent

that the two offices could not be properly discharged, that he should move the reduction of the Vote before the Committee by the sum of £540, the amount of the salary of one of the Registrars in Bankruptcy.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £6,293, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries and the incidental Expenses of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland.—(Mr. Byrne.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW) was understood to say the hon. Member for Wexford County, in his opinion, hardly did justice to the gentleman who, besides being Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy in Dublin, was also Clerk of the Peace for the city of Limerick, by saying that he could not possibly discharge the two offices. The present salary for the office of Registrar was £450 only; and although it was intended to increase the amount, it must be remembered that at present the Registrar had not received the increment. As far as he was aware, the duties of both offices were efficiently performed.

MR. BYRNE said, after the statement of the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General for Ireland, he had no objection to alter the amount by which he had moved the reduction of this Vote from £540 to £450. In naming the former sum he had assumed that the gentleman in question was in a corresponding position to his colleague, and that he received an equal salary. He would not enter into the question as to whence the salary for the office at Limerick came, nor was his objection directed against his position as Registrar. His contention lay against the duplication of offices, and on a future occasion he should go more fully into the question, and should certainly not then confine his Motion for reduction to one Vote.

Question put, and *negatived*.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

(11.) £1,000, to complete the sum for the Admiralty Court Registry, Ireland.

(12.) £12,217, to complete the sum for the Registry of Deeds, Ireland.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he believed representations had been made

to the Government with regard to the Staff of this Department. This was a very important Department, upon which the entire landed property of Ireland was dependant; but the clerks of the Department complained of the absence of promotion, and of their inability to obtain annual leave, and of the inadequacy of their pay. These representations had been supported by the Registry of Deeds Commission, and by several other gentlemen, including Judge Ormsby and Judge Barry.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, the Registry of Deeds Commission recently reported, and the whole question was worthy of consideration.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR pointed out that the fees exceeded the necessary amount for the expenses of the office. He wished to know if that point had been settled?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH replied, that the whole of the Report was under the consideration of the Government.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked, also, whether the Commissioners were right or wrong in stating that, notwithstanding the Act of Parliament, there was a very large surplus of fees in the hands of the Department which ought to be distributed amongst the officers? If they were not required for the necessary expenses they ought never to have been charged.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH promised that that question should also be considered.

Vote agreed to.

(13.) £1,717, to complete the sum for the Registry of Judgments, Ireland.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR mentioned that the Commission had recommended that this Office of Judgments should be discontinued, and the books handed over to another office altogether. It would be a matter of interest to know how long the Government proposed to consider the Report of the Commission, and when they were likely to come to a decision.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, the decision would be come to as soon as possible.

Vote agreed to.

(14.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £50,730, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Salaries, Allowances, and Expenses of various County Court Officers, and of Magistrates in Ireland, and of the Revising Barristers of the City of Dublin."

MR. HEALY said, he wished to ask the Attorney General for Ireland a question with respect to the employment of County Court Judges in several places at the same time. There were instances of several County Court Judges fixing a meeting of the County Courts at several places, some miles apart, at the same hour. That practice constituted a great grievance, for while he was not in favour of multiplying offices, but rather the contrary, he held that the administration of justice should be as accessible, and cheap, and easy as possible; and he did not see how people were to get at a County Court Judge in Leitrim if he was sitting in Waterford at the same time. There were 22 Judges, and there was not sufficient business to necessitate a County Court Judge for every county; but he thought the business might so be arranged that the appointments should not clash with each other. Mr. Waters, the County Court Judge in Waterford, who, he believed, was a relative of the Lord Chancellor, was a very good Judge, and the people had great confidence in his justice; but he fixed the Courts at Waterford and Leitrim at the same time, and that was very undesirable. Then, with regard to the magistrates, he had vainly endeavoured to bring before the Chief Secretary the question of Mr. Herbert. That gentleman denied that he used the language complained of; and he (Mr. Healy) wished to know whether the Government would make further inquiry into the matter? It was of no use for the Chief Secretary to say that Mr. Herbert denied using this language. What was wanted was a thorough investigation. He was informed that a number of credible witnesses were willing to come forward and testify to Mr. Herbert having said he hoped the people would soon get buck-shot, and would soon be "skivered." If the Chief Secretary desired to create confidence in the administration of justice he should grant an inquiry. Mr.

Herbert was a true blue, a landlord, and a hater of the people; an evictor, and a man who was lately arrested for being drunk and disorderly, therefore he was retained on the Bench by the Chief Secretary—

THE CHAIRMAN: Is the hon. Member speaking of a stipendiary magistrate?

MR. HEALY said, he was not aware whether the magistrate was a stipendiary or not.

THE CHAIRMAN: If the gentleman is a stipendiary magistrate the hon. Member is in Order; but if not, he cannot discuss the question under this Vote.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, this gentleman was not a stipendiary.

MR. HEALY mentioned other magistrates, Mr. Blake and Mr. Clifford Lloyd, but said, of course, it was no use bringing these matters forward. They could get no satisfaction from the Chief Secretary. It was a good sign of a resident magistrate if he did not make any trouble; but the stipendiary magistrates in Ireland occupied a position of extraordinary power and responsibility, exercised the arbitrary power of giving liberty or inflicting slavery as extremely as anyone could do in Russia, while their own characters were not always above suspicion. They were generally played-out policemen, or worn-out officers in the Army, and how they had become qualified for their position was a mystery. He intended to move, as a protest against Mr. Clifford Lloyd and Mr. Blake, and various other magistrates, for refusing bail to the Land Leaguers, and generally stirring up the people, the reduction of this Vote. If the Chief Secretary would examine into the districts, and would consider the character of the stipendiaries, he would find the cause of the existence or the absence of crime in the districts. It was said, when Mr. Clifford Lloyd was sent to Kilmallock, he would prove a firebrand; and before there was a chance of testing the condition of the neighbourhood, three of the Poor Law Guardians, and several other people, including several women, were arrested. He was a trusted ally of the Chief Secretary; and in consequence of the action of that gentleman, and other magistrates, he would move to reduce the Vote by £2,000.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That a sum, not exceeding £48,930, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1882, for the Salaries, Allowances, and Expenses of various County Court Officers, and of Magistrates in Ireland, and of the Revising Barristers of the City of Dublin."—(*Mr. Healy.*)

MR. W. E. FORSTER, referring to the last statement of the hon. Member for Wexford, declared that there had been less crime in the district mentioned since Mr. Clifford Lloyd went there than there previously had been, and said that the hon. Member could hardly mean to say that both there, and in other districts, outrages were generally caused by the resident magistrates. The four murders at Loughrea could hardly be supposed to be caused by the magistrates.

MR. PARNELL said, it might be true that the districts for a time might have an appearance of tranquillity, for if a few turns were given to the screw of a safety valve, the steam might cease to escape for a time, but that was at the great risk of an exploded boiler; so the Government, by sending a tyrant and a martinet like Mr. Clifford Lloyd amongst the people, might suppress their feelings for a time; but their feelings would grow all the stronger, and would be more dangerous than if left to escape in a natural way. Mr. Clifford Lloyd's conduct would not be tolerated in any other country in the world. Nothing but the patience of the Irish people, and the fact that they had religion, prevented them from turning upon him and taking his life. It was a disgraceful thing for the Government to send such a man into that district to bully and keep down the people; and though, no doubt, the Attorney General for Ireland thought he had done good work, he had not obtained respect for the law, or, at any rate, respect which would last longer than the stringent measures which had been adopted. Did he suppose that he could keep Mr. Clifford Lloyd always at this place, and that he could keep these people down for ever? That was not possible. And did he think that he was preparing the way for the obedience of the people to the law of the land, and for a national resumption of a normal condition of mind, by allowing such conduct as Mr. Clifford Lloyd's to pass un-

noticed? Surely not. If he had a mind, he could prove that Mr. Clifford Lloyd, on the evening of his arrival in the place where it was said that the police were attacked, was himself the first aggressor. This could be proved from Mr. Clifford Lloyd's own account; but he had not got the statement. However, Father Sheehy's account of it was substantially correct as to the disturbance at the police barracks. Mr. Clifford Lloyd, it seemed, made up his mind immediately he heard the band playing in the streets, and long before he could see the constitution of the mob, that it was a gathering of rioters; and he, consequently, armed the police with bâtons, and made them sally out. Directly they got up to the mob, he made them behave in a most brutal way. It was said that Mr. Clifford Lloyd protected a Land League meeting, and, therefore, deserved consideration from the Land League. Well, Mr. Clifford Lloyd protected a Land League meeting because he was ordered to do it. A mob of people came down from some Northern towns by train, armed with bludgeons and revolvers, for the purpose of attacking Mr. Dillon and his friends at the meeting. Mr. Clifford Lloyd had received orders to stop the mob; but he did not do so until it had got close up to the meeting, and when he found the lives of Mr. Dillon and his friends in danger. These gentlemen had come to discuss their grievances in an orderly Constitutional manner; and when they were threatened by a gang of rowdies a cordon of police was put round them. The Irish Members were told that they should be thankful for what had been done on behalf of the Land League; but what had been done was not done in the cause of the Land League, but in the cause of order.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I cannot allow these charges to be made against a man who is believed to be an excellent officer. I entirely disbelieve them. I have looked carefully into the matter, and I adhere to all I have said about Mr. Clifford Lloyd. I believe he has shown both discretion and courage. When he went down to this district the question was not merely one of suppressing occasional outbreaks of disorder. No one was safe there. Intimidation, and violent intimidation, ruled the district, so that no one who did not

act according to the dictates of the organization there paramount was safe in carrying on any of his daily avocations. Mr. Clifford Lloyd put an end to that state of things. The danger was very much diminished, and I should consider myself unworthy if I did not say that he deserves well of his country.

Mr. CALLAN said, he must express surprise at the usually calm Chief Secretary getting up in this manner, at this early hour, and deliberately stating that Mr. Clifford Lloyd was an excellent magistrate, and that he (Mr. W. E. Forster) entirely disbelieved the charges made against him. What information could the right hon. Gentleman have received on the matter, save Mr. Clifford Lloyd's own assurance? On the 1st of January last, a meeting was held at Drogheda, and, as the proceedings were taking place, a train containing 100 police from Dundalk came up. Mr. Lloyd, the resident magistrate of the district, was present, having allowed the meeting to take place; but directly the police arrived he dispersed the gathering, and, using very strong language, said that if the people met again he would fire upon them. Mr. Lloyd was charged with having used language which, if true, rendered him wholly unfit for the position of magistrate. What was the evidence against Mr. Lloyd? There was the evidence of Mr. Chadwick, Mayor of Drogheda—a Whig English gentleman, who had resided many years in that town—and the charges were by a magistrate named Daly and by Mr. Whitworth, the late Member for Newry. Mr. Whitworth went so far as to describe Mr. Clifford Lloyd as a "firebrand;" and a Catholic clergyman, writing to him (Mr. Callan) on the subject, said—

"His conduct to all the priests and laymen who came in his way proved that he must have been either drunk or mad on the occasion. In either case why do the Government refuse an inquiry into his conduct?"

Yet the Chief Secretary turned a deaf ear to all this information—said he disbelieved the evidence of three Catholic priests, who were willing to be put on oath, and accepted the mere assertion of Mr. Clifford Lloyd. The right hon. Gentleman said Mr. Clifford Lloyd had courage; but every rowdy had that. No man would go into a free-fight unless he had courage. It was said that

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Mr. Clifford Lloyd had discretion; but this gentleman was described by a magistrate, the late Member for Newry, as a "firebrand." The right hon. Gentleman said Mr. Lloyd was a moderate man, and preferred his statement to the oath of three Catholic priests. Surely the position the right hon. Gentleman took up would not tend to increase the confidence of the people of Ireland in the administration of the law at the hands of the Chief Secretary. The right hon. Gentleman said he stood by what Mr. Clifford Lloyd had done; but did he stand by him in his statement to the peasantry—"If you meet again I will order the police to fire?" Then, take the case of Mr. Blake. He (Mr. Callan) had always believed that resident magistrates were not entitled to take part in political agitation, yet this person wrote in many papers and magazines, under the name of Terence M'Grath, and disseminated a large number of lying calumnies on the Irish people.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER: I have not read this book; but I am told it is an interesting one.

Mr. CALLAN said, that the right hon. Gentleman, instead of presenting a park or a library to Bradford, would be doing a much more useful act if he presented Mr. Blake to it. [*Laughter.*] This was not a matter for laughter, and he would enter his protest against the injury—the cruel injury—that would be done to the cause of law and order in Ireland by the statement of the Chief Secretary that he disbelieved the statement of three Catholic clergymen and the magistrates, and stood on the statement of Mr. Clifford Lloyd. The language of the Chief Secretary did not reflect credit either on his head or his heart.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER: Mr. Clifford Lloyd declared that he did not use these words, and I believe him. We all know very well how often—especially where there is excitement—there is a difference of opinion as to words that are hurriedly used. I have had a most marked instance of difference of opinion as to what has been said in what has just fallen from the hon. Member—and not as to what was said months ago, and is forgotten or misunderstood, but as to what has only been said five minutes ago. When I stated that I disbelieved the charges that had been made, I was referring to what had been said with re-

ference to Kilmallock, and was not, for a moment, thinking of Drogheda. The hon. Gentleman says I disbelieve what three Catholic clergymen are prepared to say on oath. I have said nothing of the kind. There was another remarkable and inaccurate statement made by the hon. Member, and a statement which he repeated twice. He said I had declared myself ready to stand by everything that Mr. Clifford Lloyd had done. That was not what I said. What I said was that I would stand by all I had said with regard to Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

MR. CALLAN said, the first charge made against Mr. Clifford Lloyd was as to the Drogheda affair. That showed how mistaken the Chief Secretary was. Would the right hon. Gentleman order an inquiry into the matter, and allow these priests and magistrates to come forward and give evidence as to Mr. Lloyd's conduct and language?

MR. WARTON said he thought the Chief Secretary had only spoken for the purpose of explanation.

THE CHAIRMAN: I must say the hon. Member (Mr. Callan) is repeating his arguments very considerably.

MR. CALLAN: I am within my rights in doing so.

THE CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member is out of Order in making tedious repetitions of his arguments.

MR. CALLAN: I have only just gone into this matter, therefore I could not be tedious. I would point out that at a meeting of magistrates Mr. Clifford Lloyd's health was drunk before either that of the Pope or the Queen.

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN said, he had not intended to take any part in the discussion until he heard the defence of Mr. Clifford Lloyd made by the Chief Secretary. It was notorious that not only recently, but long ago, Mr. Clifford Lloyd had had a bad name amongst the people he had been placed with. He had been described by brother magistrates as a firebrand and a man who would carry exasperation and annoyance along with him wherever he went. It was said that Mr. Clifford Lloyd had been sent to a part of the country where there was a great deal of disturbance and turbulence, and that since he had been there the state of things had become very much quieter. That did not prove very much. King Bomba was able to quiet

his people for a time. There was a way of making things look quiet for a time when really the heart of things was not sound. It was said that "Order was made to reign at Warsaw;" but were the people contented and peacefully disposed under that rule which made things look so smooth and fair on the surface? They had heard a great deal of late about the storage of electricity, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd reminded him very much of that. That gentleman was concentrating a large amount of electricity at Kilmallock, and before long the Chief Secretary would see the result. There could be no doubt—as every reasonable person would admit—that so much popular feeling did not arise against a man as had arisen in the case of Mr. Lloyd without some reason for it. The people did not object to the proper administration of justice. Even when cases went against themselves, if they thought the magistrate had been impartial they were perfectly contented, as every Irish Member could testify. No matter how severe their sentences or how harsh their proceedings, the magistrates had never been molested. They could travel from one end of the country to another without a body guard. When he found any particular magistrate or Judge inflaming the public mind and creating exasperation, he concluded with good reason that that magistrate or Judge was acting harshly or unjustly to the people; and there was not the slightest doubt that the gentleman whose name was now before them was a tyrant and a firebrand. They were told that he wore a suit of mail to protect his brave heart, for it was said he was a brave man. When they found a man of that type, whose name was a cause of irritation and annoyance and exasperation, they very properly concluded such a man was not a fit subject for eulogies such as those the Chief Secretary had showered upon Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

MR. O'DONNELL said, Mr. Clifford Lloyd was as brutal as he was cowardly; and it was apparent, from the statement of the Chief Secretary, that the Liberal Administration and its agent, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, were perfectly worthy of one another.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 14; Noes 65: Majority 51.—(Div. List, No. 401.)

Original Question again proposed.

MR. CALLAN said, that there was a Constabulary allowance of £100 per man per annum, and then he found the sum of £4,216 for personal and travelling expenses. Perhaps the Chief Secretary would explain how these statements could be reconciled.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the allowance of £100 was intended for the keep of horses, &c. The £4,216 was for personal and travelling expenses away from home.

MR. CALLAN said, formerly the resident magistrate of Donegal used to get 1s. per mile as travelling allowance.

MR. W. E. FORSTER explained that the magistrate now received £100 a-year in lieu of that. But there were a good deal of travelling expenses beyond those incurred in going to and from Petty Sessions.

MR. CALLAN inquired if the £4,000 was paid to magistrates for travelling expenses outside of their own county?

MR. W. E. FORSTER, in reply, said, that it was for travelling to places where the horse would not carry him.

Original Question put, and *agreed to*.

(15.) £69,586, to complete the sum for the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

MR. PARNELL said, to put himself in Order, he would conclude, if necessary, with a Motion. He supposed the Government did not intend to take the Constabulary Vote to-night. If they did not, of course there would be no objection to the taking of the non-contentious Votes. There were Votes later on which dealt with education in Ireland—for instance, there was the Vote for Public Education, and that for the Queen's Colleges, and these Votes the Irish Members considered of great importance. There was also the Vote for the English Convict Service, which they would like to have kept back, because it might not be possible for him to bring on his Motion with regard to the arrest of Mr. Davitt with the Speaker in the Chair.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, it was not intended to take the Votes referred to by the hon. Gentleman to-night.

Vote agreed to.

(16.) £81,612, to complete the sum for Prisons, Ireland.

MR. PARNELL said, he wished to mention a very important matter on this Vote. The hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) had just received a telegram from Mr. Boyton, now in Kilmainham Gaol, in which the sender said—

“Forster's quotation purporting to be from speech of mine entirely incorrect. Never used words even capable of such misconstruction.

Now, from what he knew of Mr. Boyton's character and general bearing, he was quite sure that gentleman would not deny any words he had used. He was very much surprised to hear the words upon which Mr. Boyton had been arrested, for he had always been under the impression he was arrested on very different words.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, at the time Mr. Boyton was arrested he made most careful inquiries, and he did satisfy himself that the words were used.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY asked if the words were reported by a police reporter?

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, they were.

MR. LEAMY inquired whether the police reporter was a shorthand writer? [Mr. W. E. FORSTER said, he believed he was.] He (Mr. Leamy) remembered attending a couple of meetings at which there were a couple of police reporters. All the men did was to take down a word here and there; they appeared quite unable to do what they ought to be capable to do—namely, take down the words as they were delivered.

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN said, this was an exceedingly important matter. The men who were arrested under the Coercion Act were not allowed the slightest chance of saying a word in their own defence. It was a case of the grossest injustice and wrong, and he was glad a little light was being thrown upon it. The Chief Secretary had been duped and misled by the blundering reports of police shorthand writers. He had seen these men on Irish platforms, and was surprised; and he was surprised the Government would consent to have life destroyed and business ruined, in many cases, on such imperfect evidence as those reporters could produce. For the

Government to consent was an outrage on justice and humanity.

Mr. BIGGAR said, the police shorthand writers invariably broke down. They could not take notes of a speech; and, more than that, at several meetings priests who were on the platform assured him they did not even attempt to take a full note of what was said; they simply took a note here and there, and filled the speech up afterwards from recollection.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he was not going to allude to the topic which had just engaged the attention of the Committee, nor had he any intention of detaining the Committee unnecessarily. He would simply remark that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland had made what he regarded as a confession in the case to which his attention had been called by the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell). But there were some matters in connection with the present Vote which he must bring before the right hon. Gentleman; and he had to urge that the attention of the Government should be given to several points of the greatest importance in connection with the prisons in Ireland. He would, in the first place, speak of the character of some of the work done in those institutions. A large number of prisoners were constantly employed in picking oakum. Not only had this work proved to be unprofitable, but it was a source of absolute loss; while, on the other hand, there was other work upon which the prisoners could be employed which would yield a considerable profit. But it was not on this ground alone that he objected to the work of oakum-picking in prisons. Oakum-picking had a demoralizing—a brutalizing—effect upon the prisoner, and for that reason he urged upon Her Majesty's Government that it was most desirable that it should be put an end to. The recommendations of the Committee which inquired into the administration of prisons were explicit upon this point, and deserved the serious attention of the Government; and he trusted that steps would be taken to put an end to the work of picking oakum. Then there was another subject—namely, the separation of prisoners in Mountjoy Prison, to which he would ask the attention of the right hon. Gentleman. It was most desirable that a system of

separation should be carried out with regard to children, a large number of whom were, from time to time, sent to the prison in question, where they became greatly demoralized, the representations of the chaplains of all denominations concurring in attributing the demoralization which resulted from their imprisonment to the want of any separation between them and the adult prisoners. The third point to which he would ask attention was in connection with Spike Island Prison. This was admitted on all hands to be a great evil; and the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Home Secretary had, in reply to a question addressed to him in the early part of the Session, said that the Government had decided that Spike Island Prison should be done away with. Perhaps the Chief Secretary for Ireland would be able to say whether it had been abolished, or what steps had been taken in that direction. Now, with regard to the Vote itself, he pointed out to the noble Lord the Financial Secretary to the Treasury that there was on the Estimate of this year a charge for an architect, and that there was nothing opposite the entry to show that the Treasury had only agreed to the appointment of that official for a period of three years. He suggested that a note should be appended to the Vote to show that at the end of three years this charge was to be suspended; otherwise, in all probability, the charge, which was now only of a temporary character, would become permanent.

Mr. DAWSON said, it had been brought under his notice that the colouring of the walls and other parts of the Irish prisons had produced some sad effects upon prisoners. Many of the persons confined in those prisons suffered very greatly from the effect of the sunlight upon the white walls, white cells, and white flooring, that prevailed in them. His hon. Friend (Mr. Dillon) had been most painfully affected by this. He believed that physicians, and other persons more competent than he was, had drawn attention to the injurious effect which these dazzling white surfaces in the sunlight had upon the eyesight of the prisoners. He understood that it was most detrimental to them in this respect, and that ophthalmia had actually resulted in a number of instances. He pointed out to the Chief

Secretary that, upon the testimony of eminent authorities, this glare was exceedingly trying to those who had to endure it; and for the sake of humanity he appealed to him to give instructions that something should be done to tone down the white colouring complained of.

MR. BYRNE said, he had been aware for some time that the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant stood, in the case of "suspects," in the position of accuser, judge, and jury. But the Committee now learned that, in many cases, reports taken at meetings by the police were the foundation of the accusations brought against these unfortunate persons. For his own part, he believed that a policeman was quite incompetent to take an accurate report of speeches made at meetings. He had been present at several meetings which took place in the county that he had the honour to represent (Wexford). There were at some of them reporters present on behalf of the Press, and at all of them there were reporters from the Constabulary. He had, therefore, had good opportunities of watching the latter at their work. They had every consideration shown them; room was made for them, tables given to them, and, in short, everything was done to enable them to take a correct note of what took place. As he said before, he had watched these men, and he would say, without fear of contradiction, that not one of those who attended the meetings in the county of Wexford where he was present was a verbatim reporter. He believed that very few of the Constabulary were so; and, therefore, he suggested that, if these men were employed at all, their reports should be received with a considerable amount of reserve. In cases where the liberty of individuals was concerned, the right hon. Gentleman could not be too careful that he received accurate reports. Whenever the evidence of reporters was taken in Courts of Law, the reporter was examined closely as to his competence to take shorthand notes. He had himself been present in Court when the evidence of a reporter was called for in relation to an accident that had occurred, and he had heard the magistrate ask the witness—"Are you a reporter? Are you a verbatim reporter?" and then direct him to produce his notes. If these precautions were necessary in the case of an acci-

dent, they were much more so in cases where the liberty of persons was at stake; and, therefore, he ventured to hope that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary would not in future omit to examine the police reporters on the subject of their real competence as shorthand writers.

Vote agreed to.

(17.) £47,548, to complete the sum for Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Ireland.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, the system of relegating the Estimates to the end of the Session, and, moreover, to a late hour in the morning, placed Irish Members at a great disadvantage with regard to the suggestions they had to make upon the Irish Votes. He protested against this hurried way of doing business. There were a great many things in connection with the industrial and reformatory schools in Ireland which deserved careful attention at the hands of the Government; but it was perfectly useless to raise these questions now. The only thing that would secure justice for Irish Members in this respect next year would be to insist that the Estimates should be brought on at a much earlier period in the Session. If the Government did not do that, they would be under the necessity of coming to the House for Votes on Account, when it would be open to Irish Members—and he hoped they would avail themselves of their power—to raise every question they wanted to ventilate upon the Votes on Account; and the Government would then find that the system of pushing back the Estimates to the end of the Session, when there was no chance of sufficient discussion being taken upon them, would not avail them. Therefore, he strongly advised the Government to adopt next year a course, with reference to the Estimates, different from that which they had followed this Session. Under the circumstances, although he had pointed out that there were many important questions which required careful consideration in connection with the industrial and reformatory schools in Ireland, he should, on that occasion, only call attention to two of them. The first point was that the teachers of the children in these schools were the only persons of their class in Ireland who were deprived of the stimulus to exer-

Mr. Dawson

tion which the system of payment of fees for results afforded, and the consequence was that the children suffered very much in the matter of instruction. The next point related to the character of the training given in these institutions. There were a number of industries in Ireland that could be easily developed if the advice or suggestions of those acquainted with the schools were adopted—namely, that the industrial training given in them should be of a character likely to be practically useful to the people of Ireland when the children grew up. The Inspector, in his last Report, pointed out the advantages which would result from that kind of training; and he said that such industrial occupations as the catching and curing of fish which was followed in France in industrial schools, and the quarrying of stone, which abounded in Ireland—different kinds of marble, for instance—would help very much not only to train the industrious poor of Ireland, but to develop the resources of the country.

MR. O'DONNELL said, the deferring of the Estimates to the very end of the Session, and the lateness of the hour at which the Irish Votes were being discussed, had, undoubtedly, the effect of preventing full and satisfactory discussion on the part of Irish Members; and he, therefore, entirely agreed with the suggestion of his hon. Friend the Member for Queen's County (Mr. A. O'Connor) that Supply should be brought on much earlier in the year. But he did not think, even if it was brought on at an earlier period next Session, that his hopes of more careful discussion would be realized, because hon. Members knew that no one was to be allowed to discuss the Estimates at all next year without the written permission of the Premier or one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

MR. WARTON was understood to say he agreed with what had fallen from the hon. Members for Queen's County and Dungarvan upon the very unsatisfactory proceeding of the Government in putting off Supply to so late a period in the Session. The practice had been followed of late years by both the Liberal and Conservative Governments, to the exclusion of ample and necessary discussion on the Votes in Committee. He felt bound to protest against the Government system

of promising a great quantity of legislation, and bringing in a large number of Bills every year which never became law, and which had no other effect than that of postponing the real business of the country. The system was most detrimental to the national interests, and had resulted, this Session, in the naval and military affairs of the Empire being put off month after month, and the Votes finally taken with a very small amount of discussion. In protesting against this practice, he blamed both Parties alike—Liberal and Conservative—but he thought that the Liberal Party were the worse of the two. He differed from the opinion which seemed to prevail that it was the duty of Ministers to bring forward a budget of Bills next year, many of which they could not expect to be able to pass, while their attempts to do so would, under the objectionable system now practised, again prevent discussion until late next year, upon the real business of the country.

Vote agreed to.

(18.) £4,348, to complete the sum for the Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, Ireland.

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(19.) £926, to complete the sum for the Teachers' Pension Office, Ireland.

(20.) £425, to complete the sum for the Endowed Schools Commissioners, Ireland.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR pointed out to the Committee that this was another instance of the evil effect of the system of postponing the Estimates to a time in the Session when useful discussion became impossible. The subject of the present Vote was one which, to be properly treated, would require a considerable amount of time. It was then nearly half-past 2 o'clock, and he should not be able to do more than refer briefly to one or two points. The last Report of the Endowed Schools' Commissioners, furnished only a few weeks ago, contained statements of a character which ought to attract the earnest attention of every Irish Member, and, as he should think, the earnest attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secre-

tary for Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman was himself a Commissioner. The Committee would recollect that he had, in his place in the House of Commons, condemned the system of carrying over the arrears which had been scored against the tenants of Ireland on account of rent. Nevertheless, the right hon. Gentleman, being a Commissioner, was himself responsible for the same condition of things as appeared in the Report of the Endowed Schools' Commissioners. These Commissioners had, in their Reports from year to year, admitted that they had a system of carrying forward, as against their impoverished tenants, the arrears of rent which had resulted from the Famine in Ireland, and that, too, in districts where their tenantry were not only in arrear in the payment of their rent, but where they were so poor that they could not afford to purchase the seed necessary for sowing their land. The Committee would see from this that the Endowed Schools' Commissioners were men who treated their tenants as badly as any landlords in Ireland. As he had already pointed out, the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland was one of the Commissioners, and the last Report of that body admitted that the Commissioners had been guilty on the very same ground of carrying forward arrears against their tenants as the right hon. Gentleman had himself denounced. The Commissioners, moreover, pointed out that they could not thoroughly attend to their work; that the schools and other property which they had to administer were in an unsatisfactory condition. They were not sufficiently paid for doing their work, and the consequence was that the establishments were going to rack and ruin. They pointed out that the schools were scarcely educating any children at all, so much so that in one of them, where 13 or 14 prizes were offered, there was not a single competitor. All these points demanded the serious attention of hon. Members from Ireland, and of the Government; but the entire question would require a considerably longer time for its discussion than they had at their disposal, and he had simply mentioned them on the present occasion in order to show what good grounds there were for taking exception to the present system of the Government in postponing Supply till the end of the Session.

Mr. Arthur O'Connor

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he did not see in what way he was responsible for this Commission.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, the right hon. Gentleman was a member of the Endowed Schools' Commission *ex officio*.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he had no doubt of the fact as stated by the hon. Member for Queen's County; but he thought that no Minister ought to have this sort of nominal membership of Commissions. He had no influence in the matter if he was a Commissioner, and he did not think he ought to be held responsible for the administration.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked the right hon. Gentleman to suggest to his Colleagues the desirability of dropping these arrears, and allowing them no longer to hang over the heads of the unfortunate tenants.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that when he saw the Commissioners he would certainly bring the subject before them.

MR. DAWSON said, he was very anxious to know whether any action had been taken upon the Report of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. He had received letters from the parish priests and many of the clergy of the diocese of Dublin begging him to try to get some information with regard to this matter. There was no doubt that some of the Endowed Schools performed no functions and had no scholars. The matter was one of grave importance to the Irish people; and he trusted the right hon. Gentleman would be able to say that some action would be taken upon the Report of the Commissioners.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the Government, of course, regarded the Report of the Endowed Schools' Commissioners as an important document, and one which would have to be considered in the same way as any other document of the kind; but it was only just that a certain amount of time should be allowed for looking into it.

Vote agreed to.

(21.) £1,439, to complete the sum for the National Gallery of Ireland.

(22.) £1,200, to complete the sum for the Royal Irish Academy.

CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND
CHARITABLE SERVICES.

(23.) £2,922, to complete the sum for Pauper Lunatics, Ireland.

(24.) £9,058, to complete the sum for Hospitals and Infirmaries, Ireland.

(25.) £2,485, to complete the sum for Miscellaneous, Charitable, and other Allowances, Ireland.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he should be glad to receive some information from the noble Lord the Secretary to the Treasury as to the nature of the Concordation Fund, and the way in which it was distributed, and also as to whether there was any single member of what he (Mr. A. O'Connor) believed to be the imaginary French congregation? Was there any Huguenot pastor who taught a French congregation in French? For his own part, he had serious doubt of the existence of any such congregation.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH pointed out that the fund referred to by the hon. Member for Queen's County was established in the reign of Charles I. He assured the hon. Member that the charges in question were of a justifiable nature.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked whether the Public Accounts Committee had not twice declared their opinion that the payment for the clergyman was illegal?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, that the charge, as it was formerly upon the Votes, was illegal; but it was so no longer.

Vote agreed to.

CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL
SERVICES.

(26.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £78,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, as a Grant in Aid of the Revenue of the Island of Cyprus."

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, if the Committee would honour him with their attention he would detain them but a very few minutes, while he made some observations upon the Vote just put from

the Chair. This was a demand for the sum of £78,000 to be paid by the taxpayers of Great Britain and Ireland in aid of the revenues of the Island of Cyprus. Cyprus was to have been a place of arms; and if it was not a place of profit, it was, at least, to have involved no pecuniary cost to this country. He believed the Colonial Defence Commission had reported that the Island was practically useless as a place of arms, and it was now actually in a condition of hopeless and irretrievable insolvency. The Estimate of Revenue put forward this year was, perhaps, the most sanguine that had ever been presented, and amounted to £180,000. He was confident that the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies would not like to guarantee that the Revenue of £180,000 would not be deficient by £40,000. But it was also estimated that there would be a deficit of £40,000 at the end of the financial year; and it was, therefore, probable that this country would be saddled next year with a charge of £80,000 for the maintenance of the Island. The Earl of Kimberley, who maintained a hopeless attitude with regard to Cyprus, said that he looked upon the future with misgiving, and that he had no hope that Cyprus could, from its own resources, meet the expenses of government in a manner suitable to an Island governed by the Queen. For his own part, he regarded the whole system of government at Cyprus as a mistake. Sir Garnet Wolseley went out there with instructions to govern the Island on the model farm theory, and the system obtained at the present time. The salary of the Governor amounted to 3 per cent upon the Revenue; if Her Majesty's Civil List were upon the same basis, the Sovereign would receive nearly £3,000,000 instead of £385,000. This charge for the Chief Secretary's Office amounted to 2½ per cent upon the Revenue, and other charges were in like proportion. There was an Estimate of £5,000 for tree-planting, which, like everything else in the Island, was a failure. Nevertheless, Sir Joseph Hooker had said it was always desirable to do something, and in the upshot the experience gained was of value, even if somewhat expensive. That, however, was poor comfort when it was known that he was not sanguine of the success of any other species of trees. Then they were asked to vote more than £80,000

for public works in Cyprus; and he had a letter in his possession alluding to this subject, the writer of which, in speaking of the sum fixed upon for this purpose, said that—

“The money would be spent on works of secondary consideration; His Excellency the Governor and his friends would probably say that they were undertaken in order to facilitate trade and commerce. . . . But unless the country were made to produce abundantly, how could there be any extended trade or commerce? The money would be spent in erecting a Custom House, His Excellency's country house, barracks, and things not of immediate necessity.”

The Blue Book which had been lately laid upon the Table of the House did not contain any programme whatever with regard to the future of Cyprus; but he was confident of two things—first, that, as the matter stood at present, the country would be saddled with the charge of £80,000 to make good the deficiency in the Revenue; and, secondly, that the taxpayers of this country would not in future consent to pay £80,000 a-year for this wretched inheritance. Her Majesty's Government would have therefore, to discover some suitable policy with reference to its future government. He must express his regret that Lord Kimberley had not sketched out any policy whatever with regard to Cyprus. It was not for him to suggest the course which the Government ought to pursue with regard to Cyprus; but there were at least two courses open, one of which was to compound with the Turkish Government, whose revenue from the Island amounted to between £80,000 and £90,000 a-year; and the other, to assimilate the government to that of the Ionian Islands belonging to Greece. It seemed to him that our duty was clear, and he wished, with all his heart, that he could persuade the Committee to reject the Vote altogether. He was quite certain that that would be an advantageous and wise policy; and he regretted very much that last year no division was taken against the proposal of a grant for Cyprus. It was not his fault that a division was not taken; but he promised the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies that if ever another grant for this purpose was asked for under similar circumstances, and with no indication of policy, he should do his best to oppose it. He therefore moved the rejection of the Vote.

Mr. Arthur Arnold

MR. DAWSON said, he thought the money spent in Cyprus would be much better spent in Ireland; and he should follow the hon. Gentleman with delight against the granting of money to be frittered away in such escapades.

MR. COURTNEY declared that the Government were as anxious as anyone to avoid this expense; and, if he found any fault with the hon. Member for Salford, it was to regret that, while declaring that the Government had no policy in respect to Cyprus, he did not indicate any policy himself. The Colonial Office had been endeavouring to complete one of the suggestions made, and were setting their minds to the accomplishment of the other; and it did not require hon. Members to induce the Colonial Office to reduce the burden of Cyprus. But there was one point in respect of this Vote which the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Arnold) had overlooked. This Vote differed from most Votes which were Votes of expenditure estimated for the future; this Vote was for expenses already incurred. The reckoning day would come, and Cyprus would be insolvent unless the Committee granted this Vote. The hon. Member for Salford had not suggested giving up the Island; but he (Mr. Courtney) presumed that if it were given up it would be restored to the Sultan. England had entered into a contract with the Porte to pay a certain sum in respect of Cyprus, without the possibility of resumption; and it was only common political morality to accept the position. He did not think it would be possible to pursue any other policy.

MR. P. J. SMYTH reminded the Committee that this country was under a serious obligation in connection with Cyprus, an obligation to reform, or to compel reform, and to protect. He did not believe it was in the power of any one nation to reform another differing wholly from it in language, habits, race, and religion; but protection in this case meant resistance to Russian aggression. But did the Committee forget what became of our protection during the Russo-Turkish War? At the time when the Russian guns were speaking their loudest the Marquess of Salisbury had advised the country to keep quiet; to go home and consult large maps. Such was our protection in the past, and such it would be in the future. So long as this Anglo-Turkish Convention

continued England was virtually out of court in Europe; for, under the cloak of reform, it wounded the independence of Turkey, it outraged the principles of nationality, and took payment in advance for a service which we might never be called upon to render, and which, if called upon to-morrow, we could not render. He recommended the restoration of Cyprus to Turkey with a view to the ultimate transfer of the Island to the Kingdom of Greece. He should support the Motion.

MR. T. D. SULLIVAN expressed the opinion that there would be more political morality in giving up Cyprus, either to Turkey or to Greece, than there was in taking it. Did England think much about political morality when she was seizing booty in all parts of the world, and at various times? Such an argument should not be in the mouth of the Government of England; and there was no sort of use in drawing it out to-night. The acquisition of Cyprus was a bad job, and a disgraceful affair, and the sooner it was undone the better it would be for the credit of the English nation.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR regarded the taking over of Cyprus as only a portion of a very large scheme of injustice and aggression; and, to his mind, justice could never be done until those who were responsible for the injustice and oppression had been punished as they ought to be. He should be glad to see the Prime Minister standing by the principle he expressed when he denounced the insane foreign policy of the late Government, and impeaching the men who were responsible for the iniquities in Afghanistan and elsewhere. This money which was now demanded should be levied on the men who were responsible individually for the mighty wrong they committed in Afghanistan. The instance of taking Cyprus was a good illustration of English rule. Turkey was to get £80,000 a-year for Cyprus; and yet the people were more heavily taxed now than they previously were, and it was impossible to derive from Cyprus the revenue which the Turks used to derive. The condition of the people was no better; and in the Papers recently issued it was admitted that the Turkish system was, in some instances, both cheaper and more effective than the British. The acquisition of Cyprus was

no credit to England, and no benefit to the Island.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he thought that as the Government had taken over the responsibility of Cyprus they would be bound to ask the House for a much greater grant in aid yearly than they had yet asked for. The Conservative Government represented England, and, of course, England would be bound by the arrangement; but he was quite satisfied that the amount of money granted was utterly insufficient to enable this country to do its duty by the people of Cyprus. We were only contenting ourselves with this grant by the most cruel exactions at the expense of the Cypriots. He could not but think that the Turks were great fools in handing the Island over to us; and he believed that the acquisition of Cyprus would fail in enabling England to shut out Foreign Powers from Asia Minor.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 52; Noes 19: Majority 33.—(Div. List, No. 402.)

(27.) £400,000, Transvaal.

(28.) £500,000, Afghan War, Grant in Aid.

Resolutions to be reported *To-morrow*;

Committee to sit again *To-morrow*.

VETERINARY SURGEONS BILL.—[*Lords*.]

(*Mr. Mundella*.)

[BILL 214.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee."—(*Mr. Mundella*.)

MR. WARTON said, he had understood early in the day that the only Bills to be taken at the Saturday Sitting were the Regulation of the Forces Bill and the Irish Church Act Amendment Bill; and he would, therefore, move that the Veterinary Surgeons Bill be taken on Monday. ["Order!"] He was in Order. The Prime Minister had not said anything about any other Bill beyond the two he had mentioned.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "To-morrow," in order to insert

the words "upon Monday next,"—(*Mr. Warton*,)—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the word 'To-morrow' stand part of the Question."

MR. MUNDELLA: This is a very little Bill that has been brought down from the House of Lords. It is to improve the position of veterinary surgeons.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Main Question put, and *agreed to*.

Committee *deferred till To-morrow*.

INDIA OFFICE AUDITOR (SUPERANNUATION) BILL.—[BILL 140.]

(*The Marquess of Hartington, Lord Frederick Cavendish*.)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee."—(*The Marquess of Hartington*.)

MR. WARTON said, he again protested. He had yielded on the last Bill; but why should the Government press this one also? Why should not the Government take their chance on Monday? He had no particular objection to the Bill; but he did protest against going on with Business of this kind on a Saturday without Notice.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "To-morrow," in order to insert the words "upon Monday next,"—(*Mr. Warton*,)—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the word 'To-morrow' stand part of the Question."

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: The Prime Minister most distinctly declined to give any pledge such as the hon. and learned Member is now attempting to attribute to him. In answer to the hon. Member for Hertford (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*), my right hon. Friend declined to give an undertaking that the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) Bill would not be taken to-day.

MR. WARTON: My recollection is entirely different. I took down at the

time the Bills the right hon. Gentleman said he would proceed with.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Main Question put, and *agreed to*.

Committee *deferred till To-morrow*.

House adjourned at a quarter after Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 20th August, 1881.

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRIT ISSUED—*For* Lincoln County (Northern Division), *v.* Robert Laycock, esquire, deceased.

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee*—CIVIL SERVICES—Class III.—LAW AND JUSTICE; Class IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Resolutions [August 19] *reported*.

WAYS AND MEANS—*considered in Committee*—£13,764,507, Consolidated Fund.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Ordered—First Reading*—Marriages Registration (No. 2) * [254].

Second Reading—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) * [241]; Central Criminal Court (Prisons) * [251]; Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act (1878) Amendment * [155].

Committee—Report—Irish Church Act Amendment [235]; Veterinary Surgeons [214]; Fugitive Offenders [194].

Committee—Report—Third Reading—India Office Auditor (Superannuation) * [140], and *passed*. *Considered as amended—Third Reading*—Regulation of the Forces * [193], and *passed*.

Third Reading—Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales) [3]; Newspapers (Law of Libel) [5], and *passed*.

MOTIONS.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Ordered, That the Orders of the Day be postponed until after the Notice of Motion relative to the Wigan Election.—(*Mr. Gladstone*.)

WIGAN ELECTION.

MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES): I am sure the House will only wish me to occupy its attention for a very brief time while I make the Motion which stands in my name—

namely, that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty to appoint Commissioners to inquire whether corrupt practices prevailed at Wigan. I must, however, state the circumstances under which this Motion comes before the House. When the Corrupt Practices Act was passed in 1852 there was a provision in case of the Committee reporting to the House that corrupt practices prevailed, or that there was reason to believe that they prevailed, on an Address to both Houses of Parliament, that a Royal Commission should issue to inquire into the circumstances of those corrupt practices. At that time the duty of determining an Election Petition rested with the Committee of this House, and then it was that the Chairman of the Committee made his Report to the House, and was in the habit of making a similar Motion to that which I am now making. It was then, undoubtedly, the practice of the House to discuss the question whether the Report of the Election Committee was or was not well founded. In 1868 the duty of trying Election Petitions was placed upon the Judges instead of the Election Committee; and it was thought that the Report of the Judges ought to be considered conclusive. A discussion took place in this House in 1869, when Mr. Gathorne Hardy, speaking with authority on the subject, said—

“When the Judge reports in the terms of the Act of last Session, and when a Motion is made, as in the present instance, by the Attorney General, we ought, I think, in order to avoid all painful discussions, to act in accordance with the Judge's Report. The whole of the facts are not gone into before the Judge; there is no occasion for a party to the proceedings to go further than he thinks necessary for his own objects; but the Judge has seen reason to ask the House to go further, and, relying on his Report, and the action of the Attorney General, I think it is our bounden duty to accept the recommendation of the Judge.”—[3 *Hansard*, xciv. 15.]

From that time the House has followed the suggestion made by Mr. Gathorne Hardy, and, with one exception, has always followed the finding of the Judge on this subject. The only exception was in one case where the Judge reported that the corrupt practice of treating only prevailed, and then the House declined to grant the Commission. That was where the offence was corrupt treating only, and if reference be made to the Corrupt Practices Act it will be seen

that the Commission have no power to report persons guilty of treating; but in the case of bribery there has been no attempt to go back from Mr. Gathorne Hardy's suggestion. Now, in this case the Judges have reported that corrupt practices prevailed extensively—that is, in the words of the statute, and they think further inquiry should be made; and I know no reason, from looking into the Report or Judgment of the learned Judges, who have found, in terms that they have reason to believe, that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed, to see why the House should deviate from the path it has followed since 1869. Now, I understand that there is a good deal of local feeling on this matter, and I am warned by one of my hon. Friends that he will oppose this Motion; but I must ask the House to see what dangerous ground we shall tread upon if we go behind the Judges' Report. If once we give way to the feeling of the majority of this House, and say that in some instances we will follow, and in other instances we will not follow, the recommendation of the Judges, we shall lay ourselves open to the charge of determining the matter according to the political feeling of the House, and not according to any acknowledged rule or principle. We shall go back to those very worst days when matters of this kind were made the occasion of voting away the existence of a Ministry.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

“That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, as followeth:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to represent to Your Majesty that Sir William Robert Grove, knight, and Sir Synge Christopher Charles Bowen, knight, two of the Justices of the High Court of Justice, being two of the Judges appointed for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to “The Parliamentary Elections Act 1868,” and “The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act 1879,” have reported to the House of Commons that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the last Election for the Borough of Wigan:

We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause inquiry to be made, pursuant to the powers of the Act of Parliament passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Your Majesty, intitled “An Act to provide for the more effectual inquiry into the existence of Corrupt Practices at

Elections for Members to serve in Parliament," by the appointing of John Morgan Howard, esquire, one of Your Majesty's Counsel, Thomas William Snagge, esquire, barrister at law, and Douglas Kingsford, esquire, barrister at law, as Commissioners, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such corrupt practices."—(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

MR. J. K. CROSS: I must ask the House, notwithstanding what my hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General has stated, to disagree with the Motion which he has put before us. The Attorney General asks us not to give way to our political feelings in the matter. I also ask the House not to be led away by its feelings, but rather to judge by the broad facts as to whether they should agree to an Election Commission being sent down to Wigan or not. At the time of this election there had been in Lancashire a strike which lasted six or seven weeks, and more than 50,000 work-people were without work, and without wages, and without food. In that case, it is but too likely that they would be tempted; and I believe it is a fact that on each side a number of voters had their breakfasts given to them, and after that they went to vote; and it is also a fact that there was a betting man who went round and betted that Mr. Powell would be returned, and in order to secure his return it is said that he spent some money. This having been put before the Judges, they came to the conclusion that corrupt practices had prevailed to a considerable extent, and, accordingly, they issued their Report. But I ask you, Sir, and I ask the House, whether this is a sufficient ground to issue a Commission? It does not seem to me that it is. I think we ought to have a broader ground before we send down to Wigan, which is practically a very poor place, a Commission to inquire into what has been done there for the last 25 years, imposing an enormous expense upon the town, and then coming to no very satisfactory conclusion. I regret that on this occasion the hon. Member for Wigan is not in his place. He is very ill, and cannot even write; and there is no one in this House to say a single word on behalf of the borough. Had the hon. Member been here, a single word from him would have gone a great deal further than a whole speech from me; but as he is not here, and I represent a borough neighbouring to his, and similar to it in many respects, I

must say that I do not think that this Commission ought to issue. I must say that in the sense of Southern corruption, and comparing it with Southern towns, the borough of Wigan is perfectly pure. I live within seven miles of the place, and I know it perfectly well. The people are rough and ready, and a great many of them are colliers, who are certainly a dog-running, pigeon-flying, cock-fighting, Church-and-King-lot, who always vote Tory, but they are not corrupt; and I am certain that if you were to go to Wigan and offered to bribe 20 per cent of that town you would have the money thrown back in your face. I beg my hon. and learned Friend not to go to a division on this question; but if he thinks it necessary to do so I only hope that my hon. Friends will support me, and I believe that I shall get the support of the House. Wishing to expedite Business, I shall merely say that when the Question is put I shall meet it with a direct negative.

SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD: The Attorney General has inadvertently misled the House upon the state of the law on this subject, and for that reason I have intervened. The Act under which these Commissions issue, if they issue at all, is an Act which involves one of these conditions—that there should be an Address by the House for further inquiry, and when the alteration was made by which jurisdiction in election matters was transferred from the Committees of this House to the Judges no alteration whatever has been made in the jurisdiction which we are now asked to administer. It is simply an alteration of the jurisdiction of the Committees to the jurisdiction of the Judge; and my hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General appeared to assume that there was some distinction to be drawn between the different forms of corrupt practices, both in the Report of the Judge and in the language of the statute. The Attorney General used the phrase that Mr. Justice Grove had reported "corrupt practices by way of bribery had extensively prevailed."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (SIR HENRY JAMES): You will find it so in the Judgment.

SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD: I have no doubt that that was the case. But what I venture to point out as an error of the Attorney General is where

he states that, by a decision in a former case where the matter was discussed, and private treating only was reported, then the matter might be reviewed; but where the Judges report that corrupt practices extensively prevail all that the House has to look to, if we adopt the suggestion of the Attorney General, is the Report of the Judges. Under these circumstances we must do one of two things—either the matter is to be the subject of inquiry, or it is not. If it is, it is obvious that the whole matter is open; if it is not, and the House is to accept as of course the Report of the learned Judges, as the Attorney General has pointed out, that is not a practice which has uniformly prevailed. I have not gone into it, and I do not know about the matters of fact; but if the facts are as stated by the hon. Member opposite (Mr. Cross), and if it is open to the House to decide the matter, I shall certainly vote with the hon. Member. It seems to me that if it were considered desirable that this matter should not be determined by the House, and if it were desirable to do that which the Attorney General desires the House to do, nothing could have been easier than to have made a provision that in every case where the Judge or the Committee report that there should be a Commission such as is sought for by this Address. But that is not what the statute says. The statute enacts that where this House asks for further inquiry, that on this Address being agreed to a further inquiry should take place. Therefore, if this matter is to be discussed, I think it is fairly open to what the hon. Member has said, and if he goes into the Lobby I shall follow him.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 37; Noes 43: Majority 6.—(Div. List, No. 403.)

MR. CAINE: Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask what course the Government intend to take in this grave political crisis? [No reply was given.]

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPPLY.—COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

MR. MICHAEL DAVITT.

RESOLUTION.

MR. PARNELL rose to move—

"That this House considers the re-arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt was not warranted by his conduct during the interval which has elapsed since his release on ticket-of-leave, and is further of opinion that the length of the term, and the nature of the penal servitude previously suffered by Mr. Davitt, warrant his liberation."

The hon. Gentleman said, that, in calling the attention of the House to the re-arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt, he thought he would be able to show the House that the re-arrest, in the circumstances under which it took place, was unprecedented in the history of re-arrests of prisoners who had been released as Mr. Davitt was released. Mr. Davitt was convicted in 1869 or 1870 of the offence of supplying arms for the purpose of making war against the Queen. He was convicted in England before an English jury on the testimony, he (Mr. Parnell) believed, of a common informer. He was sentenced to 15 years' penal servitude. Another man who was convicted at the same time, a man named Wilson, a gun-maker, who was alleged to have made the rifles in question, and who was an Englishman, was sentenced to seven or ten years' penal servitude, from which he was liberated after he had served five years. In 1877, Mr. Davitt still remained in penal servitude. In 1877, the hon. Member for Mayo (Mr. O'Connor Power), on the Report of the English Prisons Bill, moved that it was desirable to extend the scope of the Bill to convict prisoners, and incidentally, during the discussion of that Motion, he referred to the case of his friend Mr. Davitt, who was then in prison, in illustration of the hardships to which many prisoners then in convict prisons were subjected. The debate on that Motion, and the interest it excited, had such an effect upon the then Conservative Government that, combined with other reasons, they shortly afterwards liberated on ticket-of-leave all the remaining political prisoners who were then in prison, numbering altogether five. One of these persons—Colour-Sergeant M'Carthy—died of heart disease shortly after his liberation, and a Coroner's Jury of respectable tradesmen in Dublin returned a verdict to the effect that his death had been accelerated by his prison treatment.

Of the others, O'Brien and Chambers were still at large on ticket-of-leave. Mr. Davitt took a prominent part in politics after his liberation, and was, practically speaking, the founder of the Land League movement. [Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT: Hear, hear!] During the 12 or 18 months which that movement lasted Mr. Davitt took a very prominent part in England, and Ireland, and America in aiding the organization and objects of the Land League. During the term of Office of the late Government Mr. Davitt was arrested, by direction, he supposed, of the Lord Lieutenant, and was brought for trial. The initial proceedings were taken before the magistrates at the Petty Sessions at Sligo on a charge of sedition contained in one or more of his public speeches. The magistrates investigated the case, and committed Mr. Davitt for trial; but bail was accepted, and Mr. Davitt was released, and continued his public course with regard to the purposes of the National Land League. When the time came for the proceedings against Mr. Davitt in Dublin before a special jury, the Crown declined to proceed further in the matter, and the Conservative Government went out of Office. Upon a Question addressed by him (Mr. Parnell) to the present Attorney General for Ireland as to whether he intended to proceed against Mr. Davitt, the right hon. and learned Gentleman informed him that he did not intend to proceed further in the matter. Mr. Davitt subsequently went to America; but on hearing of the commencement of the State prosecutions he returned to Ireland, as Mr. Davitt considered it his duty to be at the post of danger, though he and all Mr. Davitt's friends specially requested him to continue in America, in order that he might help the Land League more advantageously. Mr. Davitt, however, returned to Ireland, where he remained from November until the day of his re-arrest—namely, about the 4th of February, by the direction, it might be supposed, of the present Home Secretary. He did not know any cause for Mr. Davitt's re-arrest. No convict was re-arrested unless he had done something in violation of the conditions of his ticket-of-leave, or was engaged in some unlawful conduct. He thought the onus of proving that Mr. Davitt had done either of those things was thrown on the Government.

Mr. Parnell

Soon after Mr. Davitt's re-arrest he asked the Home Secretary which of the conditions of the ticket-of-leave Mr. Davitt had broken, and the Home Secretary had refused to answer this, implying that neither of the conditions had been broken. On a subsequent occasion a similar Question was addressed to the Home Secretary by his hon. Friend (Mr. J. Cowen), and he thought the Home Secretary definitely stated that Mr. Davitt had not been re-arrested on the ground of any breach of the conditions contained in his ticket-of-leave. But if Mr. Davitt was not arrested for a breach of the conditions contained in his ticket-of-leave, he must have been arrested for the speeches he delivered in connection with the land movement in Ireland. Mr. Davitt delivered 15 speeches after his return from America, between the 22nd of November, 1880, and the 3rd of February, 1881. He (Mr. Parnell) had gone carefully over all those speeches, and he found that they were characterized, to an eminent degree, by their moderation of tone, and by the fact that in almost every one of them—he thought that in all but two of them—Mr. Davitt emphatically urged the people to refrain from any outrage whatever, and from any violation of the law. He thought he could best impress the House with an opinion of Mr. Davitt's conduct—the conduct for which he was arrested—by reading some extracts he had culled from Mr. Davitt's speeches, so that the House might judge for itself as to the general tone and character of the speeches for which the ticket-of-leave was revoked. At Ballynamara, Cork, on the 22nd of November, Mr. Davitt said—

“John Bright had always spoken out honestly for Ireland as an Englishman, and while he admitted that, and would willingly give him all the credit due to him, still John Bright, far in advance as he was of every English statesman, was not yet sufficiently advanced to meet the views of the Irish people on this Land Question. He thought that Mr. Bright, being a conscientious statesman, could be educated into fuller belief in this programme, provided the Land League organization and the tenant farmers of Ireland made up their minds now, and during the coming winter, not to accept any half measure or any tinkering legislation on this Irish Land Question.”

Mr. Davitt, when alluding to his recent tour in America, said—

“Nothing tends to injure our cause with the American people so much as the occasional acts

of violence which injustice prompts to commit in parts of the country. The landlord organs here and in England take care to colour these occurrences, so as to represent them as directly resulting from the agitation and teachings of the Land League (cries of 'It is false'). I believe, from my own intercourse with representative Americans and newspaper men in the United States, that the Irish landlords could do nothing better to create sympathy for their cause and obtain a condemnation of ours in America than to shoot a half-dozen of their number, with a few agents thrown in, to swell the horror, and then charge the deed upon the Land League and the tenant farmers of Ireland. (Lengthened cheering.) Let the world see that we have higher game in sight and a nobler object in view than stooping to war on any miserable individual, while the system that makes him the instrument of tyranny still stands upon our shores, and frowns down the happiness and prosperity of our nation (loud cheers)."

He should not wish to use many words of his own; but he wished to put Michael Davitt's words before the House, and though he was imprisoned, and though he should die there, long after his death his words would live in the hearts of the Irish people. At Sligo, on November 29, he said—

"To Mr. Charles Russell is due the credit of having offered the fairest plan of settlement yet outside the Land League, and I feel assured that our people generally will appreciate the warm interest which he has manifested in the cause of Irish Land Reform. . . . Let nothing be done or attempted which can endanger this great movement, and give your enemies the advantage over you. Let false friends and land-grabbers be 'Boycotted,' but refrain from any and all acts of violence. If I cared to parade the wrongs which landlordism has inflicted upon me and mine, perhaps there is no man in Ireland to-day who has more cause to harbour feelings of revenge than I have; but revenge is an ignoble feeling, the cultivation of which destroys the better and more manly attributes with which God has endowed men to combat wrong and vindicate right, and should not be allowed to usurp the mind or direct the impulse of Christian men. The revenge which we should seek in this great movement is to strike down ignorance by labouring to remove its cause, to see the miserable hovels of our people—the blots upon the social life of Ireland, as well as upon its landscape beauty—pulled down and replaced by neat and comfortable dwellings, plenty and wholesome food substituted for the Indian meal strabout and rotten potatoes, which have impoverished the physical life of our people, rags replaced by respectable raiment, and general prosperity rising victorious over national poverty (cheers). Let the victims of the Land League movement be injustice, ignorance, social degradation, and pauperism."

These were noble sentiments, which did not entitle the utterer to the penal cell,

but to high honour and emolument from the State. At Mitchelstown, on December the 7th, 1880, Mr. Davitt said—

"Band together, then, in open combination for your just rights. . . . 'Boycott,' but do not injure your enemies and false friends, and no power on earth can save Irish landlordism from destruction, or prolong the poverty and misery which have hitherto been your lot (loud cheers)." [During Mr. Davitt's speech it was significant that a man who called out "Shoot the landlords," was roughly taken in hand and kicked out as a disturber.]

At Blessington, on December the 14th, Mr. Davitt said—

"I am not here to ask any man to commit any act or any outrage which would be repudiated or condemned from any platform or pulpit in the land. I do not require you, neither does the Land League, to lay a hand upon a single hair of any man's head."

At the weekly meeting of the Land League, in Dublin, on December the 15th, Mr. Davitt spoke as follows:—

"They were not there to palliate or to justify in the least any outrage that had been committed since the land movement commenced. . . . While denouncing these manufactured outrages he desired it to be understood as not in the least excusing any of those outrages that had taken place (hear, hear). . . . Threatening letters are as unnecessary as they are stupidly criminal and unjustifiable, and we feel assured that no member of our organization has resorted to such a method of making just demands which invites the stigma of cowardice, and clumsily plays into the hands of the landlords. If a just right cannot fearlessly be demanded by a victim of landlord power when a powerful organization is at his back to protect him, he deserves neither a concession from the landlord nor assistance from the League in obtaining it. . . . In speaking of the injuries inflicted upon dumb animals we cannot for a single instant believe that either the numerous reports of these monstrous outrages, which the landlord organs are publishing, or that a single man within the ranks of our organization would be guilty of participating in the few cases which, we are sorry to say, have been authenticated. No injustice in the power of Irish landlordism to perpetrate upon the people could justify in the least degree the unfeeling brutality which inflicts injuries or suffering upon harmless and defenceless animals in revenge for the wrongs committed by their owners. . . . A fair and judicious use of the power of combination against the enemies of the people, traitors to the League, or instruments of unjust eviction, or other landlord injustice, will work the requirements of our movement in the present crisis without any resort to means or methods which would offer a pretext for foul play against the organization, or estrange the moral support of public opinion outside of Ireland from a just and noble cause. . . . He had just one remark to make in reference to what was known as 'Boycotting.' He did not speak on behalf of the executive, but merely as a member of the executive, when

he said that what might be used as a just and legitimate weapon when properly directed might degenerate into a means of doing injury or wrong against those who had committed no offence against the movement (hear, hear). He trusted that the officers of the various branches of the Land League throughout the country would endeavour to prevent the name of the Land League or its influence being used in miserable squabbles between individuals in parishes or towns throughout the country. When the movement was called into existence it was undertaken by men who were desirous of advancing the social good of the people of Ireland, and none of them who had taken any part in founding that would approve of its being used in the way which it was, he was sorry to say, being used in some parts of the country (hear, hear)."

Mr. Davitt spoke as follows at a meeting at the Curragh on December the 20th:—

"They think they can goad our people in Ireland, all defenceless as they are, into making an attempt on the military, in order that they may be mowed down. But they will find that the people of Ireland to-day are too well educated to rush heedlessly to destruction. They will find that we have another, and probably surer, way of settling the Land Question."

At Rathcoole, County Dublin, on December the 22nd, he spoke as follows:—

"What the Land League proposed—that instead of having one individual tenant farmer taking the settlement of the Irish Land Question into his own hand by resorting to violence against one landlord—was the more efficacious and more systematic remedy for getting rid of the system. This was by combination and by loyal action between the tenant farmers and the labourers. There was no necessity for making this great organization an engine of tyranny or oppression to any class throughout the country. He had a few words to say to them on the question of 'Boycotting' (cheers). It was a weapon that might be put to uses that it never was intended for; and he was sorry to say that in some instances throughout the country it had been resorted to against individuals who had never injured this movement, and who were not the enemies of the League. He hated tyranny. He hated it whether it came from the landlords or from the ranks of the Irish National Land League. He had warred against tyranny since he was a boy, and he would war against it to the end of his days; and as one of the Irish National Land League he would set his face, and would endeavour to set the organization, against this weapon being used against any man in Ireland simply because he refuses to join the Irish Land League. If they denounced coercion coming from the Government, or injustice coming from the landlords, how could they sanction coercion from their own ranks? (Hear, hear.) This was a great moral organization for a moral purpose, and it must be carried on on moral lines. And while the Land League would never shrink from doing its duty to the tenant farmer, it would set its face against the unjust use of this weapon of 'Boycotting' (hear, hear)."

Mr. Parnell

At Kilbrin, near Kanturk, on January the 17th, he said—

"Despite the efforts that are being made to drive you from stern, passive attitude into loose and violent action, adhere to the programme of the League, and repel every incentive to outrage and every inducement to give your enemies an opportunity of wiping out this movement in the blood of Irishmen (enthusiastic cheering). . . . But glorious indeed will be our victory, and high in the estimation of mankind will our grand old fatherland stand, if we can so curb our passions and control our acts in this struggle for free land as to march to success through provocation and danger without resorting to the wild justice of revenge, or being guilty of anything which could sully the character of a brave and Christian people (renewed cheering)."

The hon. Gentleman also read an extract from Mr. Davitt's speech at the Land League meeting in Dublin on the 3rd of February, 1881, which was supposed to have been the cause of his arrest, and in which he called the Chief Secretary for Ireland "Mr. Outrage Forster." The extract was as follows:—

"The reasons, he thought, which should prompt them to call this Convention now were—first, to show Mr. Forster and England, by an assemblage of the League representatives in Dublin, that the local leaders of the organization are neither ruffians, blackguards, nor scoundrels; and, second, to show Mr. Outrage Forster, the chief slanderer of Ireland, that his Coercion Bill will not strike terror into the hearts of the Land League."

He was arrested a few days afterwards. That was his last speech; and that was the only speech which departed from the moderate and even language which Mr. Davitt was in the habit of using. But even the appellation of "Mr. Outrage Forster" was not, he submitted, sufficient to justify the arrest of this noble man—noble in the best sense of the word, from the fact that he possessed the best attributes that it was possible to poor human nature—and dooming him to the horrors of a penal cell. It was not enough that a man able to utter such sentiments at a time of great provocation—such provocation that very few men imitated his moderate language; no man did, not even himself (Mr. Parnell)—it was not sufficient that Mr. Davitt had suffered seven years' of penal servitude, during which he had received the most infamous treatment—treatment which, he was happy to say, had now been remedied for the better, though the discipline of penal servitude must be still severe. That treatment was

referred to by Mr. O'Connor Power in 1877; and in one of Michael Davitt's letters, read at that time, he stated that in consequence of that treatment he suffered from catarrh and excessive spitting of phlegm, and that the climate was so severe, and the food so bad and filthy, that it was a wonder that the men could bear out against the cold and hunger. He would now ask the House to agree to the terms of his present Resolution, which were these—

"That this House consider the re-arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt was not warranted by his conduct during the interval which has elapsed since his release on ticket-of-leave, and is further of opinion that the length of the term, and the nature of the penal servitude previously suffered by Mr. Davitt, warrant his liberation."

In a pamphlet written by Mr. Davitt, he stated that the constant story of the English Press was that the Land League never denounced crime; but he could not believe in the truth of the enormous outrages that the landlord organs published, or that a single man in their body would be guilty of participating even in the few cases that were authenticated, because nothing could justify brutality that would inflict suffering on harmless animals. As he (Mr. Parnell) had said, the belief in Ireland was that the arrest was in consequence of Davitt's attack upon the Chief Secretary. It was upon that ground that it was supposed the arrest was ordered by the Home Secretary; but there was no doubt that Mr. Davitt would have been arrested sooner or later, and at least they might have given him the comparative leniency of treatment by detaining him under the Protection of Person and Property Act. If the Government had only waited for a few days it would have been in their power to have re-arrested him under the provisions of the Act. They knew that Davitt's power as a public speaker, his great earnestness and energy, his wonderful belief in his cause, his great influence with Irishmen, would have compelled the Government to have arrested him; but at least they might have done it in an honourable and respectable manner. The hon. Member for Newcastle (Mr. J. Cowen) had justly characterized Mr. Davitt's arrest as the meanest and most contemptible act ever done by any Government. Mr. Davitt had at least earned a right to the comparative leniency of treatment involved in detention under the Coercion Act;

and why had the Government gone back upon the old offence committed by Mr. Davitt when he was little more than a boy, in the first enthusiasm of youth, and when he thought he would have freed his country by taking the field openly against the armed forces of England? Why seek to punish him over again for an offence for which, practically speaking, the clemency of the Crown had been extended through the late Conservative Government? Even they, when they thought it necessary to take notice of his conduct, did not go to work in this mean and underhand manner. They brought him to trial, and, finding his words were not such as rendered him justly amenable to the law, they dropped the proceedings against him. The present Government might, perhaps, have feared that they would not obtain his conviction; but they had the Coercion Act almost ready to their hand, and Mr. Davitt could hardly have overturned Ireland during the interval required for passing that statute. Mr. Davitt's acts had been done openly, in the light of day; his speeches made on public platforms, in the presence of Government reporters, would have been an honour for their eloquence and purity of sentiment to any man; and he now called upon the Government for the defence of their action—Mr. Davitt's conduct needed none. The hon. Member concluded by moving his Amendment.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House considers the re-arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt was not warranted by his conduct during the interval which has elapsed since his release on ticket-of-leave, and is further of opinion that the length of the term, and the nature of the penal servitude previously suffered by Mr. Davitt, warrant his liberation,"—(Mr. Parnell.)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, the hon. Member for the City of Cork had called upon the Government for a defence of their conduct. He was perfectly entitled to do so; and, considering his relations with Mr. Davitt and his proceedings, the Government had no right to complain of the course he had taken and the manner in which he had brought

this case before the House. He would endeavour, as far as he could, to avoid any harshness of expression; but, at the same time, it was his duty to place before the House and the country the reasons which had governed the Administration in the course they had pursued in that matter. Although he accepted his own full share of responsibility, it was not to be supposed that any step had been taken on that subject, except upon the united opinion of the responsible Advisers of the Crown. Following the example of the hon. Member for the City of Cork, he must revert to the history of Michael Davitt's original conviction; and, first, he must call attention to the character of the offence for which he had been indicted. The charges against him were conspiring to move foreigners and strangers to invade Ireland, by inducing them to become members of a society called the Fenian Brotherhood, having for its object the overthrow of Her Majesty's power in Ireland; and, further, with attending meetings of the Fenian Brotherhood and procuring arms, and other overt acts. That offence was proved, and that Michael Davitt was guilty of it, nobody, he thought, denied. He did not think that Davitt himself—and there was no reason to believe he was an untruthful person—would deny it. The hon. Member for the City of Cork had adverted to the difference between the sentence passed on Michael Davitt and that passed on the man named Wilson, who was indicted with him; and he had suggested—though the suggestion was entirely unfounded—that the difference was made on the ground that Wilson was an Englishman. [Mr. PARNELL said, that was not the meaning of his remarks.] As the hon. Member repudiated that, he would withdraw the observation. The hon. Member had stated that Davitt was sentenced on the evidence of an informer. That was not so. The reason why a severer sentence was passed on Michael Davitt was the evidence of a man who was called in his defence, named Forester, who, on cross-examination, gave evidence about a certain letter in Davitt's handwriting, as to which the Lord Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said it showed that there had been a villainous and dark design, to be viewed with the utmost horror, against the life of some man; and he condemned Davitt

to 15 years' penal servitude. [*Cries of "Read!"*] The right hon. and learned Gentleman then read the letter referred to, and went on to say that Forester admitted that it was in Davitt's handwriting; that it came from Davitt; but he said that Davitt had sent it to him "as a police trap." [Mr. HEALY asked who Forester was?] He was a Fenian. The Jury and the Lord Chief Justice formed their opinion as to that letter; and it was upon that letter that Lord Chief Justice Cockburn made the observation—in which he entirely concurred, and in which he believed 99 out of every 100 persons in this country would concur—that there had been a dark and villainous design against the life of some man, who had been referred to as a traitor and a rotten sheep. That was the reason why a severer sentence was passed on Michael Davitt. It was one of the miserable consequences of those secret societies that they taught men, otherwise honourable, to look upon dark designs of assassination as justifiable. Davitt was released on a ticket-of-leave on the 18th of December, 1877, having been convicted in July, 1870. The hon. Member for the City of Cork had given his view as to why the late Government released Davitt, and appeared to know more about the matter than he (Sir William Harcourt) did. He was unable to state to the House the grounds on which they were induced to take that course, and he regretted there was no responsible Member of the Opposition present to give an account of their conduct in the matter. In all the discussions, too, in relation to the conduct of the present Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Government had neither had the benefit of the criticisms nor the support of the Members of the Opposition. They had been free of their charges against the conduct of the present Irish Executive; but there was no one present to state the reasons for the course the late Government pursued in this business.

MR. PARNELL supposed there was no doubt that the late Home Secretary knew of this letter.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, no doubt; it was read at the trial. What the reasons of the Conservative Government were for taking the course they did in releasing Davitt he was unable to state. The hon. Member for City of Cork, however, hinted that there

were some reasons other than those given to the House; but, if there were such, he (Sir William Harcourt) knew nothing of them. He wished the House to observe that there were several conditions attached to the licence on which Davitt was released, the first of these being that it was to be forfeited if any indictable offence was committed, without any action on the part of the Executive Government. The second condition was that it should continue, unless it should please Her Majesty to alter or revoke it; and, thirdly, it was stated that the licence was given subject to the conditions endorsed upon the same, upon breach of any of which it should be liable to be revoked, whether such breach were followed by conviction or not. It would be seen, therefore, that the licence was expressly framed to exclude conviction on criminal pressure. The hon. Member said it was an unprecedented proceeding to revoke a licence without the commission of some offence for which the prisoner had been proceeded against. But that was not so. There were numerous precedents for the revocation of licences without legal proceedings, where the person on ticket-of-leave misconducted himself. A man released on ticket-of-leave was, in fact, a probationer out on good behaviour, and the observance of law and order was more strictly impressed upon him than any other point. Well, the late Government, also for reasons that he was unacquainted with—and there was no Member of the Opposition present to explain the fact—waived in Davitt's case the ordinary condition that he should from time to time report himself to the police. But it appeared to him that the indulgence granted only made the obligation stronger upon Davitt to observe that conduct which was incumbent on a man out of prison upon the grace and favour of the Crown. He might liken Davitt to a prisoner of war, who, by reason of his having been liberated on parole, was still more bound than he would otherwise have been not to make war upon the enemy. Davitt, as the hon. Member for the City of Cork had stated, went, on his release, to America, and returned in 1878; and he thought the hon. Member raised a very fair issue when he asked, "What was the conduct of Mr. Davitt when he returned?" The hon. Member said Davitt was the

author of the Land League, and no doubt considered he was, by saying that, paying him a high complement; but that was not the only light in which Davitt presented himself when he returned to England. Being at large under the special grace of the Crown, Michael Davitt returned to England to carry on agitation as an avowed Fenian. [Mr. PARNELL dissented.] The hon. Member shook his head; but he did not suppose for a moment that this statement was made without authority. In June, 1879, in founding a branch of the Land League, Davitt declared the continuance of the land system to be a criminal disregard of the social well-being of Ireland. He did not object to that. Davitt urged them to organize, and he said—

"What have organizations done for Ireland? They say that the organization to which I have the honour to belong—the Fenian Organization—has disestablished the Irish Church."

They knew what that meant; it was the old Clerkenwell story.

"Well," Davitt went on, "the organization of the tenant farmers will disestablish the landlords in half the time."

[*Irish cheers.*] That was exactly what he supposed. Here was a Fenian convict coming over from America, founding the Land League, avowedly modelled upon the Fenian Organization, and saying that the methods by which the Irish Church was disestablished were to be followed in this case. He had said in that House before, and he had proof enough of it, that there were intimate relations between Fenianism and the Land League; and if he wanted anything more it would be the fact that the avowed author and originator of the Land League was the Fenian convict, and that he spoke in his earliest speeches of it in that relation to the Fenian conspiracy. ["No!"] Well, people would judge. To show the tone of this meeting he would refer to the speech of another gentleman who spoke and moved a resolution. This gentleman, in his speech, asked this question—

"Why wonder, when scenes like those are of daily occurrence, you should sometimes hear the report of a revolver in the night air?"

This was the early tone of the Land League. The speech to which he was referring was made by Mr. Brennan, who was, happily, now in Kilmainham, and there was, therefore, less heard of the

report of the revolver in the night air. [*Cries of "Oh, oh!" and "More!"*] He did not think there was more heard of these reports; he thought they had ceased; but hon. Members opposite seemed to know more about it than he did. There was another speaker and mover of a resolution, who said—

"Let them continue to be as faithful as the 300 Spartans who fell at Thermopolis, as the three brave Romans who held the bridge, and as the three brave Irishmen who, with the words 'God save Ireland' on their lips, met a glorious doom at Manchester."

Those were the men who murdered a policeman. [*Loud cries of "No!"*]

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Those were the three brave men who murdered the policeman.

MR. HEALY: Whom you murdered.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Now, this was the earliest style in which the Land League Organization was introduced to the knowledge of the Irish people by a man who was under sentence as a Fenian convict for conspiring with the Fenian Brotherhood to overthrow Her Majesty's power in Ireland. Well, then, the hon. Member for the City of Cork had referred to the prosecution instituted by the late Government against Mr. Davitt. It was a singular fact that as soon as Mr. Davitt returned to Ireland the late Government considered his language as seditious, and instituted a prosecution. He regretted the absence of the Members of the late Government from their places during this discussion, and especially those who took part in the Executive Government of Ireland; but he was happy to see one noble Lord on the Front Opposition Bench who was connected with the late Government, and he (Sir William Harcourt) would be glad if the noble Lord would explain to the House why the late Government instituted a prosecution against Mr. Davitt, and why they subsequently abandoned it.

VISCOUNT ORICHTON: I had no connection with the Government of Ireland.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: But the noble Lord exercised a powerful influence over the Government which governed Ireland at that time. Well, there was no doubt that the late Government instituted a prosecution and

abandoned it; but his opinion was that that was not the proper course to adopt.

MR. PARNELL here made an observation which did not reach the Gallery.

MR. SPEAKER said Order must be observed.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, the House had given the hon. Member for the City of Cork a patient hearing, and he thought hon. Members opposite might be patient and allow him to state his views. In his opinion it was an absurdity, looking at the terms of Davitt's ticket-of-leave, to proceed against him in that manner. If the Government were of opinion that the man had violated the law so that he ought to be proceeded against, it was his opinion that the proper course to adopt was to revoke his ticket-of-leave. It was not for him to defend the conduct of the late Government at all in instituting the prosecution and then abandoning it. They had been told that there was a want of firmness with the present Executive of Ireland; but he thought that the conduct of the late Government with regard to Mr. Davitt did not show that they adopted a firm course. In his opinion, it rather encouraged such proceedings instead of putting a stop to them. Whether Mr. Davitt, on finding that the late Government had dropped the prosecution against him, was encouraged to go on and become bolder in his language, he did not know; but certainly, with the immunity he then enjoyed, the character of his proceedings increased in their audacity. The hon. Member for the City of Cork had alluded to the Land League having been imported by Mr. Davitt from America. [*"No!"*] Well, Mr. Davitt came back from America with the Land League in his pocket. He constantly alluded to America and its bearing upon the Land League; but nobody could properly understand this question who did not bear in mind the relations in America and action in Ireland, both of the Land League and Fenianism. The hon. Member for the City of Cork did not appear to agree with him; but he would say that the Land League was to a very great degree an exotic which had been imported and brought by Davitt from America. [*"No, no!"*] Well, if it was an indigenous plant, at least the roots derived their nourishment from America.

Sir William Harcourt

MR. PARNELL: Not entirely.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Not entirely. What? should he say 19s. in the pound? He had looked at the subscription list with interest every week, and he had found that what was called the "subscription subsidy" was mainly an American subsidy, and he would undertake to say also that it was, to a very large extent, Fenian.

MR. PARNELL: Not at all.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, he had often tried, and he would make another attempt that day, to see if he could get a disavowal or disclaimer of Fenianism from hon. Gentlemen opposite. It would be a very important disclaimer, and he was also disposed to think that it would be a very inconvenient one. It might do what the hon. Member's Motion was doing—it might stop the supplies; and he believed that was one reason why he had not been able to obtain that disclaimer of connection with American Fenianism which he had always been so extremely anxious to get. Well, there was an old and very true proverb, that "the man who pays the piper ought to choose the tune." The hon. Members opposite knew who paid the piper, and the Government knew very well where the tune was organized. The piper was on the other side of the Atlantic, and the tune came from there as well. The piper was getting a little tired of his work, and he hoped the tune was going out of fashion in America. He wished to call attention also to what the hon. Member for the City of Cork had said, though he did not wish it to be understood that Davitt was arrested because he called his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant "Outrage Forster." If all the people who called his right hon. Friend names in Ireland were put in prison the gaols would be full. [A VOICE: So they are.]

MR. PARNELL: I said that was the immediate cause of Mr. Davitt's imprisonment; and I may also say that all the people who have called the right hon. Gentleman that name are in prison.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, that if that were so it might be doubted whether the hon. Member for the City of Cork would be at large.

MR. PARNELL: I shall repeat my language.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, he had felt it to be his duty to revoke Davitt's ticket-of-leave, and that was done without reference to his language about "Outrage Forster." ["Oh!"] Very little he said, or that his right hon. Friend said, would meet with credence from hon. Gentlemen opposite. ["Hear, hear!"] He observed that the hon. Member for Cavan, with his usual courtesy, cheered that. He hoped he was not speaking in a tone that was offensive. Now, the hon. Member for the City of Cork had read a number of passages from Davitt's speeches, which he (Mr. Parnell) said had had an admirable tendency, and were of the most peaceful character. Of course, it depended very much upon how they collected these passages, and whether or not they had the context in which they stood. Davitt, like a great many other members of the Land League and Fenian Organization, had two voices. They professed, on the one hand, to be the most innocent and quiet people in the world, and to have no desire to commit any acts of violence at all, and they preached most excellent sermons. They also had a tone of another description. In one of Davitt's speeches, reported in *The Nation* on the 22nd of January, 1881, which was probably delivered on the 16th of that month at a meeting at Kilbride, near Mallow, he is reported to have said—

"If your patience becomes exhausted by Government brutality, and every right, privilege, and hope which is your God-given inheritance, be trampled upon by a vindictive Power, the world will hold England and not you responsible if the wolf-dog of Irish vengeance bounds over the Atlantic at the very heart of that Power from which it is now held back by the influence of the Land League."

[*Irish cheers.*] That was the language cheered by hon. Members opposite, and that was the language which was held by the Fenian convict under sentence for conspiring to move foreigners and strangers to invade Ireland. He should like to know what that language meant if it did not mean that if these men did not succeed—[*Loud cries of "No!" from the Irish Members*—he believed every man of common sense would interpret them as he did—[*Cries of "No!"*—and he would appeal to their judgment whether this language did not mean that if these men did not get their own way, and if their patience became exhausted, then the wolf-dog of Irish vengeance

was to bound across the Atlantic? He would like to know whether there was any Government in the world who would tolerate such language from the mouth of a Fenian convict?

MR. FINIGAN: Fenianism had been condoned.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Fenianism had been condoned! It might have been condoned by the hon. Gentleman who made the observation. Fenianism had not been, and was not, condoned by the people of the United Kingdom. He took issue upon that question, and declared that Fenianism was not condoned. What was the condition of Ireland in January when that speech was made? It was a condition of the greatest excitement; it was a condition horrible to remember. This was also the month in which his (Mr. Davitt's) friend, Mr. Brennan, said that he rejoiced to say that revolvers were heard in the midnight air. [*Derisive laughter.*]

MR. PARNELL: That was a year before.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, this was jeered and ridiculed by hon. Gentlemen opposite. It might have been spoken a year before; but everybody in England knew what the condition of Ireland was at the time Davitt was threatening—he would not say the English Government, but civilized society—by the wolf-dog that was to bound across the Atlantic. He would now refer to the speech which the hon. Member for the City of Cork said he thought was the immediate cause of Davitt's arrest, and which the hon. Member said was characterized by such admirable moderation. There was a passage in the speech which the hon. Member had not read, and which ran thus—

“Do you believe for a single moment that if this contest lay in another field than that of peaceful agitation, or if the weapons in our hands were other than those of ideas, we would strike our colours at the first warning of danger, and fly from the enemy? Would we not rather swear face to face with our enemies that every sod beneath our feet should be a soldier's sepulchre rather than victory should be snatched from us?”

Throughout the whole of this language—whether it be the language of the Fenian conspiracy or of the Land League organization—there was always this menace about ulterior force, a threat to resort to this ulterior force

that ran through the whole of those speeches. This sort of language proceeded until the Government thought it was high time that it should be put a stop to, and they had put a stop to it. They had not heard such talk in any part of Ireland as that of the wolf-dog crossing the Atlantic or about drilling since the passing of the Coercion Act and the arrest of Davitt. People in Ireland were now, at all events, more prudent. There was, no doubt, plenty of such talk in the United States. The early tone of the Land League in its lighter and more convivial moments was still to be found. He had seen the account of a dinner which was given to the American and English deputation to the Land League. The dinner took place last month, and in *The Dublin Irishman* of July 16th he saw an account of it. [An hon. MEMBER: Was Mr. Davitt there?] No; Mr. Davitt was not there; but Mr. Thomas Sexton was there.

MR. SPEAKER: I must, in the name of good order, protest against these interruptions, and I shall be bound to notice them if they are continued.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, continuing, said, Mr. Thomas Sexton, who, he believed, was the presiding genius of the Land League, took the chair on that occasion, and Mr. Redpath, who seemed to be the guest, occupied a seat on the right of the chairman. He presumed that the gentlemen present were the “light and leading” of the Land League. On the occasion of this genial gathering Mr. Redpath, who had been on several friendly missions to the Land League from America, made a speech, in which he said, after recalling what had been done for the League in America, that no American should be imprisoned in Ireland except on positive proof that he had violated the Treaty of Peace between England and America. This gentleman admitted there was some legal doubt in the case of Mr. Boyton; and then went on to say that he knew from his personal knowledge that if the American Government failed to do its duty in protecting its citizens in Ireland, and if he were run into gaol without having violated the Treaty of Peace between the United States and England, no English nobleman would ever cross the Mississippi to hunt deer or buffaloes on the American plains, as was now the fashion, without the risk

of being shot by an Irish bullet. This observation was received by those present with loud cheers. He (Sir William Harcourt) was in close relation with the United States, and he had received many hospitable invitations to cross the Atlantic; but, after these intimations, he thought, on the whole, he was safer here than he should be in America. This account was also published in *The Freeman's Journal*. He was happy to think that, at all events, there was one gentleman who disapproved of the brutality and atrocity of such language as this, and that it was the editor of a paper. This gentleman evidently thought that the Irish Land League and their guests went a little too far in giving this description, for in his paper it was stated that it was not Englishmen's lives they wanted, but they wanted to strike England through her pocket; and when England saw she was losing money by holding Ireland she would give Ireland up. It was also stated by Mr. O'Donovan Rossa that if Mr. Redpath had said that for every Redpath put in prison the Irish in America and Australia would sink or blow up an English ship that would be right. It was thus evident that Mr. O'Donovan Rossa was a milder man than Mr. Redpath. Was language of the kind he had described to be permitted to go on? Were the Government to permit language of this sort, whether indigenous or whether imported from America, to be circulated, and cheered, and approved? It was his firm conviction that Davitt founded the Land League and conducted it in such a manner that it was only the carrying on of Fenianism in another form as an attack upon the Union of the Empire, and as another method of striking at the English Government. He avowed from the first his Fenianism, and recommended that the Land League Organization should be based upon the model of Fenianism.

SEVERAL IRISH MEMBERS: No; Home Rule.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order!

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Oh, Home Rule. This he might say, at all events, if he might borrow the expression of the late noble Earl (the Earl of Beaconsfield), that in the minds and in the actions of men like Davitt the Land League was, and was intended to be, veiled Fenianism. The speeches

with regard to peaceful agitation were always accompanied by this alternative threat of an armed force being employed against the Government of the country and against the welfare of Ireland. He had found no speech of Mr. Davitt's which had come under his notice which did not contain as much on one side as the other. Considering the condition of Ireland in January last, considering the character of this Land League, and this conduct on the part of Mr. Davitt, was it possible that the English Government should leave him at large? He flaunted Fenianism in the face of the Government; and had they allowed him to go at large it would have been said that they were afraid of Davitt. [Mr. PARNELL: Hear, hear!] And afraid of his braggart talk. [A VOICE: You are the braggart.] He was entitled to use that phrase when a man talked about "the wolf-dog leaping across the Atlantic." What was that but braggart talk? Davitt knew perfectly well that the Government of the United States, and the people of the United States, would take care that no "wolf-dog" of that kind came across the Atlantic; and when Mr. Redpath and other gentlemen went back to America they would find a very different tone of feeling on the subject of wolf-dogs and assassination-talk. Whatever might be the feeling of the people of the United Kingdom, there was just as great a detestation and abhorrence in every part of the United States against this atrocious language of these assassin conspirators. The English Government that would allow the Irish people to be influenced by such language and such proceedings as these would be entirely unworthy of their trust, and would entirely betray the interests of that society which they were bound to maintain; and, therefore, using that right which they unquestionably possessed in law, and accepting that responsibility which they could not decline, they ordered the arrest of Mr. Davitt; and they were prepared to abide by the decision of the House and of the country upon the course which they had taken. In his opinion, the effect of the arrest of Mr. Davitt and the passing of the Coercion Act had been to produce a far more tranquil condition of things in Ireland than prevailed last winter. [Mr. PARNELL dissented.] The hon. Member for the City of Cork shook his head—he

could not expect the hon. Member to agree with him. With reference to the treatment of Davitt, he did not think, given imprisonment, it would be said that Davitt had any cause to complain of the manner in which he had been treated in prison. [Mr. PARNELL: For penal servitude.] For penal servitude. He had taken great care that it should be so. All the indulgence possible had been extended to a person in his condition. He was aware that Davitt's health was delicate, and he was treated as an invalid. His own physician could visit him, and his friends could visit him. There was one hon. Gentleman—the hon. and learned Member for Meath (Mr. A. M. Sullivan)—whose absence they all deplored, who, if present, could testify that the treatment of Davitt was not harsh. He knew how hardly it pressed upon a man of an intelligent mind to be deprived of his liberty, and he had provided that he should not have to perform labour for which he was unsuited, and that he should have reasonable occupation. He was also allowed to select his own books, and to have writing materials. As to his health, and the statement of the hon. Member for the City of Cork about his dying in prison, he was informed he was much more likely to live in prison—at all events, his health had very greatly improved. He hoped the House would be of opinion that the Government were justified in the course they had taken. It was a course rendered just and necessary under the circumstances, and that without it peace and order was seriously imperilled in Ireland. It was necessary to show that the law could be vindicated against such proceedings and such language as Davitt was employing to inflame and exasperate the minds of the Irish people, and to which he did very seriously attribute the outrages which took place last winter.

MR. HEALY rose to address the House, when—

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members being found present,

MR. HEALY said, he thought that it was right the Home Secretary should deal with Irish Business, as it afforded him an opportunity of indulging in his usual slander. He had treated the House to a series of quotations from the speeches of Mr. Davitt and of the late Earl of

Beaconsfield. If the extracts made by the right hon. and learned Gentleman from the speeches of the Earl of Beaconsfield were not more accurate than those which he had ascribed to Mr. Davitt, very little reliance could be placed in them. One novel by Mr. Disraeli the right hon. and learned Gentleman had, however, undoubtedly read. He referred to *Lothair*, in which what was supposed to be the incarnation of all secret societies throughout the world was designated by the appellation of "Mary Ann." The right hon. and learned Gentleman seemed to be haunted by the shadow of "Mary Ann," for they never heard anything from him in the House but stories of treasons, stratagems, and spoils. Among the quotations which they had from the right hon. and learned Gentleman were some which referred to occurrences with which Davitt had had nothing to do. They had been told, for instance, of a dinner which took place months after Davitt's arrest, at which, according to the right hon. and learned Gentleman, various members of the Land League were present. But the men of "light and leading" who were at that dinner were members of the National Confederation of Great Britain, and not leaders of the Land League at all, and yet Mr. Davitt was to be held responsible in some mysterious way for the utterances of the gentlemen present. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had referred to a speech made by Davitt in June, 1879. That speech, in the opinion of the Home Secretary, was a direct attack on the late Government, and the right hon. and learned Gentleman said that the late Government ought to have taken notice of Davitt's utterances, and ought not to have abandoned that prosecution which was set on foot. But he might remind the right hon. and learned Gentleman that it was the present Government who abandoned that prosecution, for the process of law against Davitt remained over in the Courts owing to some technical details during the General Election which resulted in the defeat of the late Government, and consequently the present Government could have proceeded with the prosecution if they had been desirous of doing so. The fact was, therefore, that the present Attorney General for Ireland and his Colleagues were responsible for the abandonment of the

prosecution of Mr. Davitt and his comrades. In the speech delivered in June, 1879, Mr. Davitt, according to the right and learned hon. Gentleman, made use of this phrase—"He had the honour of being a member of the Fenian Organization." These words, however, were an instance of faulty reporting, the reporter having, in turning the speech into the third person, made a mistake in the tense. The phrase ought to have appeared in this form—"He had had the honour of being a member of the Fenian Organization." The right hon. and learned Gentleman appeared to be of opinion that this Fenian Organization was the model on which the Land League had been formed. But he would point out that one was conducted by means of open meetings, and the other by secret conclaves. He did not see how the two things could be considered to be at all alike. Another speech quoted by the Home Secretary was that delivered by Mr. Davitt at Mallow, in which he made use of the expression "wolf-dog." The early portion of that speech was, in his opinion, such as might be found in the mouth of any lover of liberty. The first proposition contained in it was that if all the rights and privileges to which the people were entitled were trampled under foot, certain consequences would follow. Was that a proposition to which Englishmen would say nay? In the case of Greece, or Montenegro, or in that of the Transvaal, would an appeal to arms in the cause of liberty be thought so very criminal by the Government? The House ought to bear in mind the words of Lord John Russell to the effect that it was the right of every nation to choose its own Government, and that if that right were denied to a nation it would be justified in resorting to rebellion. If the rights of these people were denied, as Mr. Davitt was reported to have said, they were, in his opinion, fully entitled to vindicate their rights by any course open to them, and he (Mr. Healy) would not have the slightest hesitation in repeating the same remark in any part of Ireland. The right hon. and learned Gentleman asked whether, considering the language of Mr. Davitt in January last, Her Majesty's Government could allow this state of things to go on?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, his impression was that the first speech

of Mr. Davitt which he quoted was delivered in 1880, and not in 1879.

MR. HEALY said, he could assist the right hon. and learned Gentleman on that point. As a matter of fact, Mr. Michael Davitt was in America at the time when the right hon. and learned Gentleman stated that he made the speech in question, and he was surprised that the right hon. and learned Gentleman should seek to alter the dates on which the speeches to which he referred, and on which he based his case, were delivered in order to suit his own purposes.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, he had also quoted from the speech which Mr. Davitt delivered at Borris.

MR. HEALY said, if the right hon. and learned Gentleman relied on the speech at Borris he was perfectly ready to defend that speech, for it simply amounted to an appeal to the Irish people, on the part of Mr. Davitt, not to fly in the face of danger while they were engaged in a peaceable movement simply because threats of coercion were held over their heads. This, he thought, was a noble appeal, and very manfully the people of Ireland had responded to it. Nothing Mr. Davitt had said was half as strong as that which was said by the right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. John Bright) at Limerick, on July 14, 1866, in the height of the Fenian movement—namely, that he was willing to admit that any nation, believing it to be its interest, had a right both to ask for and to strive for national independence, it was said *verba volant*; but this was not the case in regard to Mr. Davitt, or any other of the supporters of the Land League. He now came to a sentence in the speech of the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Home Secretary on which, in his view, the whole question hinged. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said, in effect—"Considering the state of Ireland in January last, could we have allowed Mr. Davitt to remain at large?" It was most important, in considering this, to have regard to what, in fact, was the condition of Ireland in January last; and on this point he would refer the House to the fact that, while the number of outrages, or so-called outrages, went up in an ascending scale in the months of October, November, and December last, the month of January—which was

the one in which Mr. Davitt returned to Ireland from America—showed a lower number than any one of the three preceding months, the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant himself admitting that the diminution was mainly due to the efforts which had been made by the leaders of the Land League. No one who had read the speeches of Mr. Davitt, or who was familiar with the communications which he had written on behalf of the League, could say that he had ever done anything which had not a beneficial tendency. Was it for these, that Mr. Davitt had been sent back to Portland, or was it on account of his early speeches, which had been unearthed by the right hon. and learned Gentleman? If this latter was the case, he should like to ask the right hon. and learned Gentleman how he would like to have those speeches which he had delivered in 1874 after the fall of the Liberal Ministry, and with which he fiercely attacked the present Premier, thrown into his face to-day? He could not admire the tone in which the right hon. and learned Gentleman had referred, in support of his argument against the Motion of the hon. Member for the City of Cork, to the early speeches and the former life of Mr. Davitt; nor could he admit that there was any real force in what he had said as to the amount received by the Central Committee of the Land League from America as compared with that which was put down as having been paid into the central fund by the Irish branches. The right hon. and learned Gentleman seemed to have forgotten, or probably he never knew, that while the whole amount received from America was paid into the central fund, by far the larger portion of the amount collected in Ireland was distributed by local organizations, only a very small portion going to the general funds of the League. This disposed of the metaphorical statement of the right hon. and learned Gentleman that the Land League was an exotic imported from America which did not greatly flourish in Irish soil. So far from Ireland being behind-hand in its subscriptions to the League, he might remind the right hon. and learned Gentleman that, in the course of the recent State trials in which his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork was intimately concerned, the members

of the League resident in Ireland contributed no less than £25,000, and that, speaking generally, nearly half of the funds of the League were found in Ireland. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had invited the Irish Representatives to disavow all connection with Fenianism; but they declined to allow themselves to be dragged one way or the other by the right hon. and learned Gentleman. [Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT: Hear, hear!] The present Chief of the Home Office was fond of quotations; and he would give him one. It was from Shakespeare; and it was—"Can'st thou play upon this pipe?" The right hon. and learned Gentleman talked about paying the piper and calling for the tune; but he could not play upon this pipe. The Home Secretary did not know the stops or the pauses of the Irish Members, and they declined to answer to his tune or to dance to his music. It was all very well for Her Majesty's Government to ask whether certain speeches would be delivered in Ireland which they did not hesitate to make in this country; but it must not be forgotten that the reports of speeches on the strength of which men were put in prison in Ireland were the work of policemen out of uniform. Having been connected with the Press, he had learned shorthand, and could report a speech; and he had seen those shorthand policemen struggling with their notes, and falling into the most helpless confusion over them. But how could they expect policemen to become proficient in shorthand, which required long and patient application, when they had to give so much time to bayonet exercise and buck-shot firing? The members of the Land League would decline to place themselves at the mercy of these ingenious stenographers of the meeting. As far as the references to the former life of Davitt were concerned, he did not think the House would attach much, if any, importance to the question of the letter which was sworn to as being in the handwriting of Davitt by a man named Forester—whoever he might be. The facts on the face of them discredited Forester's story, and the surrounding circumstances pointed to the conclusion that he was an informer of the Corydon type—this last-named person being one whom he never saw until his appearance in the witness-box to swear away his

liberty. Taking a general review of all the circumstances, he must support the Motion of his hon. Friend in that it had for its object the doing of some sort of justice to a man who, having committed no crime, was arrested for one and receiving punishment for the commission of another entirely different. It was an unprecedented thing to arrest a man on one charge, and, after releasing him, to re-arrest him for the original offence which he had expiated. The so-called precedents were the cases of pick-pockets, murderers, and robbers—persons who, having been in gaol for crimes against social order, had, after having been set at liberty, relapsed into their old courses, and been re-apprehended and made to serve out their sentences. They thoroughly understood in Ireland what Michael Davitt had been arrested for. But, even supposing that the Government considered it necessary, for the preservation of the public peace, to arrest Michael Davitt, what defence had the right hon. and learned Gentleman made of his conduct? Why had they not arrested him under the Coercion Act? Were the walls not as thick, the bars not as strong, at Kilmainham as at Portland? The Government preferred to exercise malignity and spite, and no wonder they were hated in Ireland. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had given the flimsy excuse that it was for two particular speeches that Michael Davitt was arrested. Well, he (Mr. Healy) would challenge any Englishman to read those speeches through, and then go down to an English constituency—North Durham, where there was a strong Irish element, for instance—and put before the people the words of this prisoner, and ask the question—"For uttering these, does a man deserve seven years' penal servitude?" When Irish electors, for the future, were asked to support the Liberal Government, they would answer—"Remember Davitt?" It would be found that, though Davitt was in prison, his name had a power and a potency which the Government would have bitter reason to regret.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY said, that the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department had treated them to a *Nisi Prius* speech which was unworthy of the House and of the dignity of the position occupied by a Minister of the Crown.

It was the mode which would be adopted by a clever lawyer of putting together a constructive case against a man whose conviction he desired to obtain. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had made Michael Davitt responsible, not only for his own sayings and doings, but for the sayings and doings of other persons, such as Mr. James Redpath, who was an Englishman, and not an Irishman nor an American. If Mr. Davitt was responsible for the doings of Mr. Redpath by reason of their both being members of the same Association, there were persons nearer to the right hon. and learned Gentleman who were equally responsible—namely, the members of the Cobden Club, for Mr. Redpath was a member of their body. The Chief Secretary for Ireland himself was a member; but Mr. Redpath was the more distinguished being an honorary member, whereas the right hon. Gentleman was only an ordinary member. As the Secretary of State for the Home Department had dragged in the case of the attack on the prison van at Manchester, he would direct attention to a controversy in an evening paper upon the English Criminal Law, and to the communication of a writer who cited this case as one of the strongest to show that men had been hanged in this country for causing death when they had no intention to kill. The writer said it was probable the men had no intention whatever of killing the policemen, and had quite a different object in view; and the Irish Members entertained the belief. As to the letters attributed to Davitt, the evidence did not prove they were in his handwriting; but even if they were, it was not made clear that they might not have been extracts copied from a published book. Suppose one of the documents had been a transcript from a work of the late Lord Beaconsfield, in which the writer justified and glorified tyrannicide, would the copying of such a passage have justified the arrest of Mr. Davitt? No witness was clear as to the meaning of the letters; that was a matter of conjecture; it was uncertain on the evidence whether they were in Davitt's handwriting; and yet he had received a heavier punishment on account of them than for the offence with which he had been formally charged. The Secretary of State for the Home De-

partment had a difficulty in attempting to make out that the passages quoted were necessarily a defence of rebellion. Was it not true that those who drove a people to despair were more responsible than those who organized a rebellion? When the Secretary of State for the Home Department quoted from speeches of Mr. Davitt he left out of sight those utterances of this gentleman to which the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) and the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) had referred—those speeches in which Mr. Davitt had denounced in the strongest language every kind of outrage and violence. He had a great admiration for Michael Davitt, and he had never been more struck by the nobleness of his character than on Mr. Davitt's return from America, when almost the first words he spoke were to warn the people that the adoption of any kind of outrage and violence would alienate from them the sympathies of their best friends across the Atlantic. Then he came to know Mr. Davitt personally; he admired him as he admired few men with whom he had been brought in contact, for he combined a remarkable power of practical organization, down to the mastery of the meanest details, with a certain antique grandeur of patriotic purpose. Mr. Davitt did all in his power to discourage any attempt at violence, to denounce any attempt at outrage. Mr. Davitt had not much faith in Parliamentary agitation, in the sense of justice of the English people; he was under the impression that the struggles of a minority in Parliament involved something like degradation to a great national cause; and he determined to keep aloof from the controversies carried on in the House of Commons. And could the Irish Members help sometimes sympathizing with that feeling, and entertaining a little of the same doubt? Could they help it when, with their knowledge of Davitt, their belief that there was something in him every earnest man would admire, they heard with astonishment and horror the cry of exultation which broke out from the Liberal Benches when the Secretary of State for the Home Department announced that Davitt had been arrested? That cheer was as ignoble and ferocious as the shriek of the Roman soldiers for the blood of their captive Zenobia. He

was bound to say for Conservative Members that they had the decency to receive the announcement with something like silence. He said at the moment that his faith in the genuineness of English Radicalism in the present Parliament was gone. Bearing in mind the attitude the Government had assumed, he made no appeal for mercy on behalf of Davitt, who would himself scorn an appeal of such a kind. He would, however, assure the House that the Government had made a great blunder in arresting Mr. Davitt the second time, for if ever there was a man qualified to keep peace and good order in Ireland, and to stand between his country and violent agitation, it was Michael Davitt. The Secretary of State for the Home Department, with something like exultation, declared that the Government had lately succeeded in silencing violent speakers in Ireland; but did he really think that was a success? To silence those who spoke was to give an impetus to secret organization and the work carried on by means of it. Mr. Davitt was a man more likely and more qualified to keep peace and order in Ireland amid the warmest agitation than a hundred Ministers with sentiments like those of the right hon. and learned Gentleman.

MR. BARRY said, that, as one of the oldest friends of Michael Davitt, he claimed to say a few words in this debate. He had the honour of his friendship for many years before his first conviction, and he knew how unjust and unfair were many of the charges which had been brought against him. The case raised by the hon. Member for the City of Cork had been greatly aggravated by the Home Secretary's statement, which showed how flimsy was the evidence upon which a conviction was secured against Davitt in 1870. He told them that the Judge, in summing up, relied chiefly on a letter which was found on a man named Forester, and which was submitted at the trial; but he had not the candour and fairness to state that this letter was found upon Forester in Liverpool many months before the trial torn into 100 fragments, and that experts had to be brought to give evidence, one of whom swore that the handwriting was like Davitt's, while the other swore it was not. As a matter of fact, the only evidence against Davitt to connect him with the Fenian Organi-

zation was that of a man named Corydon, whom the Government appeared to have since spirited away. After Mr. Davitt's release, long before it was known that he was likely to be arrested, he informed his confidential friends that he never saw Corydon in his life till he saw him at the Old Bailey. When, in addition to this, the antecedents of the witnesses were taken into account, he submitted that the evidence on which Davitt was convicted was tainted, and ought never to have been received in any Court of Justice. But if the original arrest of Davitt was not justified, his re-arrest was still less justified. The Home Secretary had said that Davitt promulgated the plan of the Land League Organization on the lines of the previous Fenian movement. Far from this being true, the open and Constitutional character of the Land League Organization was such that Davitt's plan was angrily denounced as a "new departure" by the Fenians in America. He therefore submitted that the statements of the Home Secretary were most unjust. The case of the Government, weak enough before, had been infinitely weakened by the admissions of the right hon. and learned Gentleman that day; and he could tell the right hon. and learned Gentleman that his application of the word "braggart" to an absent man like Mr. Davitt was a cowardly act, unworthy of anyone in his position. He remembered the evening when the announcement was made in the House of the arrest of Michael Davitt, and he should never forget the cowardly howl that then went up from the Liberal Benches. And he also noticed that the Conservative Gentlemen had the manliness, at least, to preserve silence. One would have thought that it was the announcement of a great victory, not of the re-arrest of a helpless man, and the sending him back to prison and to a dreary incarceration. The re-arrest of one humble Irishman had so worked upon the feelings of English Radicals that they could not forbear from raising that cowardly cheer. But he could tell them that Irishmen in America, at home, and in that House would never forget that cheer; and he hoped the time would come when the cry, "Remember Davitt," would have as much effect in exciting their fears as the announcement of his re-arrest had had in exciting their exultation.

Mr. CALLAN said, that early in the debate the Home Secretary had lectured him on good taste because he laughed when the right hon. and learned Gentleman made a ridiculous quotation about the Irish wolf-dog bounding across the Atlantic. But what was his offence against good taste, if he had committed any, compared with that of the right hon. Gentleman when he applied the words "atrocious" to Mr. Davitt, and called him a conspirator and braggart? He never interchanged a word, except once, with Mr. Davitt; but he esteemed him as one who had loved his country, "not wisely, but too well." He had, moreover, heard Archbishops, clergymen, and magistrates in Ireland speak in terms of the most unqualified appreciation of his fine personal character and the purity of his intentions. In his (Mr. Callan's) study he had two pictures—one a life-like sketch of Mr. Forster from *Vanity Fair*, and the other a cartoon entitled "The Dream of Davitt," from *The Freeman's Journal*. There was no allegation against Mr. Davitt except with regard to one speech since his release, but the Government had to go back to a letter found some 15 years ago, and bring it up against him. He always thought that Lord Beaconsfield was the Minister on whom the Home Secretary had modelled himself, except in the matter of courtesy. He was surprised the right hon. and learned Gentleman did not show a better acquaintance with his model. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said that he agreed with Lord Beaconsfield when he described Fenianism as "veiled rebellion." Now, he thought Fenianism was open rebellion. It was Home Rule which Lord Beaconsfield had described as "veiled rebellion." As one who had never joined in the Land League agitation, he felt it incumbent on him to say that nothing would tend more to produce goodwill in Ireland, to conciliate the Irish people, and to recommend the Land Bill than the release of Michael Davitt. He, too, hoped that the day would come when, among English constituencies, while the fate of Parties was trembling in the balance, he would be able to revenge the savage shout raised on the Liberal Benches when Davitt's arrest was announced.

Dr. COMMINS said, he heartily approved the Resolution, because it put the Government upon its trial to justify

itself for one of the most extraordinary acts of the extraordinary crisis through which they had passed. The re-arrest of Mr. Davitt happened at a most critical juncture. The unfortunate Coercion Bill was then on the anvil. At that time the Press of this country laid every outrage at the door of the Land League. Unhappily, the outrages were only too many; but, in addition to the real outrages, fictitious ones were supplied every morning to gratify the taste of the country at the time. He did not say that the Government felt any gratification at those outrages, but they took advantage of them to forward the Coercion Bill. At that time the loudest voice in condemnation of those crimes was Mr. Davitt, and his was a voice that would be listened to by the people. His word would go further with those who allowed themselves to be precipitated into outrage by their feelings than all the declamation of the British Press. And yet it was at that moment that Mr. Davitt was re-arrested. He had waited to hear from the Government some explanation which would strip that proceeding of the character of a political act, and which would show that Davitt had done something which, in the eye of the law and common sense, would be considered an offence even of the most trivial character. But not one single offence had been produced as a justification of his re-arrest. His only breach of the conditions of his liberation was that from the time of his discharge in 1877 he had not reported himself; but it appeared from what had been said by the Home Secretary that that had been condoned by the late Government. Why, then, was Mr. Davitt re-arrested? The Home Secretary was obliged to admit that the re-arrest was a political act, part of the programme of Coercion, and one of the things required to be done before introducing the unfortunate Coercion Bill. He would implore the Government—for it was never too late to mend—to retrace its steps, and wipe out as far as possible the recollection of this unfortunate political act. The right hon. and learned Gentleman's speech that day was to some extent an indictment of the Land League, and through the Land League he tried to strike Mr. Davitt as its founder. The Home Secretary had himself furnished an illustration of the charge which he brought against mem-

bers of the Land League, for he had spoken with two voices. The right hon. and learned Gentleman, adopting the manner of a dexterous advocate, used language which was hardly fair to Members on those Benches when he insinuated that they had sympathy with murder and outrage, because they did not get up and disavow them whenever the right hon. and learned Gentleman chose to make allusion to them. The right hon. and learned Gentleman had referred to the homely proverb of the piper and the dancers; but there was another homely proverb which he would commend to the reflection of the right hon. and learned Gentleman, and that was the proverb of the spider and the fly. The right hon. and learned Gentleman would hardly find anyone on those Benches inclined to step into his parlour when he invited them. No doubt, the right hon. and learned Gentleman's argument was put very temperately and courteously, and he had not a single complaint to make against the manner of it. But, as he had said, the right hon. and learned Gentleman spoke with two voices, and he should be happy to have more of the gentle voice in which the right hon. and learned Gentleman had addressed them that day. He would only add that, having examined the three speeches upon which the right hon. and learned Gentleman founded his argument, he found that there was nothing in them which excited to a violation of the law. He therefore appealed to the Government to re-consider their decision even now, and, if possible, to procure a favourable reception for the Land Bill.

MR. MACFARLANE said, it was his intention to support the Motion of the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell). He understood the Home Secretary to say that the original offence of Davitt was the reason for his re-arrest. If so, the right hon. and learned Gentleman was less merciful than his Predecessor, who had allowed Davitt a ticket-of-leave, and had practically condoned the offence of which he had been guilty. He had no personal acquaintance with Davitt, but knew that his speeches were in favour of land reform and peaceable agitation. Perhaps those speeches went too far, and contained language that was not altogether defensible; but, whether that was the case or

not, the circumstances of the country formed an extenuation of his conduct and a reason for his release. And, besides, it was sufficiently clear that the Government, if they would but let bygones be bygones, would be performing an act not only of mercy, but of good policy also.

MR. BLAKE said, that, while he joined in deprecating an *ad misericordiam* appeal, he would entreat the Government to let bygones be bygones and to set Davitt free. They could easily arrest him again if he offended against the law. His release would be not only a gracious act on the part of the Government, but would gratify moderate men like himself, as well as more extreme politicians. He was not a member of the Land League, which, to a great extent, had been founded by Michael Davitt; and, therefore, he was not guilty of violating its secrets when he stated that there was no doubt that Davitt had been the most earnest denouncer of many of the outrages which had, unfortunately, taken place. If he had not been arrested he (Mr. Blake) believed that the Chief Secretary would have had a much easier task, and Kilmainham would not contain so many "suspects" within its gloomy walls. The Government certainly ought to try the experiment of liberating a man for whom his countrymen felt so much affection and confidence, and who had suffered so much in order to benefit, according to his own idea, his native land.

MR. O'DONNELL ridiculed the notion that speeches delivered six months after Davitt's arrest could properly be described by the Home Secretary as concomitant circumstances, and thought it too late to rely on the unproved assertions of such men as Corydon with respect to Davitt's conduct in 1870. The speech of the Home Secretary avoided the point at issue, and tended to discredit English opinion against Davitt, whom the right hon. and learned Gentleman had denounced as a braggart. That the right hon. and learned Gentleman had misconceived the whole state of the case was shown by his assertion that Davitt had founded the Land League on the lines of the Fenian Brotherhood. The object of the Fenian Brotherhood was, by force of arms, by foreign alliances, and by taking advantage of crises in the history of England, to procure the com-

plete separation of Ireland from the Crown of Great Britain; whereas the object of the Land League, in its most extreme form, was to make every Irish tenant proprietor of his holding. What, then, was the meaning of the right hon. and learned Gentleman's statement that the Land League was founded on the lines of the Fenian Brotherhood? If the right hon. and learned Gentleman meant that a large number of Fenians, just as a large number of Home Rulers and of Orangemen, were to be found in the ranks of the Land League, why, then, according as it suited his convenience, he might one day inform the House that the Land League was founded on the lines of the Fenian Brotherhood; on the second, that it was founded on the lines of the Home Rule organization; and, on the third day, on the lines of the Orange Association. There were plenty of Land Leaguers who were Fenians; and, no doubt, when that League had passed away, after completing its work, the Fenian Brotherhood would exist so long as the separation between England and Ireland was not effected. But when the right hon. and learned Gentleman spoke of the Land League and dynamite plots in one and the same breath, he could not suppose he was unaware of the gross misrepresentation contained in such a suggestion. It was true that a few ignorant and dangerous men were in favour of recourse to violent weapons, such as had been freely used in the Italian revolutions which the right hon. and learned Gentleman so much admired; but no one would be more indignant than the right hon. and learned Gentleman if an attempt were made to blacken the many on account of the crimes of the few. He protested, then, that whatever madness and mischief a few desperate men might be guilty of, all Irishmen and all Land Leaguers were not to be smirched by the same horrible charges. When they found a responsible English Minister indulging in such reckless and abominable insinuations, what better weapon could be put into the hands of those who used dynamite? The Home Secretary ought openly to admit that he had imprisoned Davitt in order to secure the success of the reforms proposed by the Government; but he ought not to employ against hundreds, and thousands, and millions of an honourable race any foul charge that suited the

policy of an embarrassed Administration.

MR. BYRNE said, he knew little of Davitt, or of his connection with Fenianism; but could say, at least, that, in spite of frequent provocation from the Government, Davitt's counsels were often on the side of moderation. He must, therefore, protest against the Home Secretary stigmatizing Davitt as a braggart. He wished, also, to repudiate any connection with the American *Irish World*, which he had only seen once, and would express the hope that before the right hon. and learned Gentleman associated the Home Rulers with that organ he would make himself more assured of the accuracy of his statements. He was also of opinion that, in matters relating to Ireland, the Government should not be above taking advice from the Irish Members. He hoped that the Land Bill would receive a fair trial, and he would advise his constituents to take all the good they could out of it, and agitate afresh to make it more perfect.

MR. FINIGAN said, he had the pleasure of knowing Michael Davitt, and had heard him speak very often on the Land Question; but never once had he heard from him an expression of principle that might not be used in that House or on the hustings in Mid Lothian. He regretted that the Home Secretary had been called upon by the duties of his Office to degrade those great legal and equitable talents which had characterized him for so long a time. He understood, from the right hon. and learned Gentleman's pleadings, that Davitt was sent back to prison, not because he had not complied with the conditions of his ticket-of-leave, but because he was thought to be the head and front of the Land League organization. As he saw the Prime Minister present, he trusted that right hon. Gentleman would make some statement which would take out the malice that had been put into this debate—no doubt unintentionally—by the speech of the Home Secretary.

After a pause,

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR remarked, that the Chief Secretary for Ireland had been in the House during the whole of this discussion, and that the Prime Minister had been in his place for some

time. They both maintained silence, although a direct appeal had just been made to the latter by his hon. Friend the Member for Ennis (Mr. Finigan). He interpreted this silence to mean that the two right hon. Gentlemen were rather anxious to leave to their Colleague the whole responsibility of the act of injustice which had been committed. The Home Secretary had stated that at the time of Davitt's arrest crime and outrages were increasing all over the country. If the right hon. and learned Gentleman had taken the trouble to consult the official Returns he would have found that in the months of February and March crime was diminishing.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Davitt was arrested on the 2nd of February. That was exactly what I said—that crime diminished after he was arrested.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he would take serious crime. The fact was that there was not one murder in the month of January. There was one in February, one in March, two in April, and in May the ghastly total was three. Yet the contention of the Home Secretary was that at the moment when Davitt was arrested his continued freedom was a direct incentive of outrage. On the memorable night when 35 Home Rule Members were excluded from the House, he observed to a Member of the Liberal Party that the Government, in putting Davitt into prison, were destroying the best and strongest safeguard of tranquillity in Ireland. Out of the 200 or 300 speeches delivered by Davitt after his release, the Home Secretary had quoted three passages. What did they amount to? The first recommended organization, and alluded to the speaker's past connection with the Fenian organization; the second put a hypothetical case as to what the Irish people would do if they were in the field of arms; and the third quotation was in the shape of a warning as regards the action of the Government. It was conceded, he believed, that Davitt was at one time connected with the Fenian organization. The Report quoted by the Home Secretary was in these terms—

"He urged them to organize. What had organization done for Ireland? They saw the organization to which he had the honour to belong—the Fenian organization. They saw

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that organisation disestablished the Irish Church. So said Mr. Gladstone. Well, the organization of the tenant farmers would disestablish the landlords in half the time."

The whole case rested upon this—whether Davitt said he was at that moment a member of the Fenian organization? If he meant that he had been a member of it he was only stating a fact of public knowledge; and even the right hon. and learned Gentleman himself would not argue that his past connection with Fenianism justified his being put back into prison. The report was a very slovenly one, in the third person. If the reporter had written—"They saw the organization to which he had had the honour to belong," it would have been clear that Davitt was referring to the past. Many years ago a friend of his said to him—"I am afraid the pluperfect is a very weak tense with Irish journalists." Therefore, on the omission of the word "had," in a slovenly report in the third person, the Home Secretary rested his whole case as regards Davitt's present connection with the Fenian organization. The second quotation put a perfectly hypothetical case; and the right hon. and learned Gentleman himself would hardly deny that a large number of the Irish people would be ready, if there were a chance of success, to appeal to arms in order to obtain a separation from this country. The third quotation conveyed a warning. Was a warning a menace? If so, there was not a Member of the Government who had not menaced the supremacy of the Queen and the safety of the Empire. The right hon. Gentleman the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (Mr. John Bright) had warned the Ministry of the day that, if the just rights of the Irish people were not granted, outrage, violence, and perhaps rebellion would result. Davitt had done no more. The Home Secretary had quoted a passage from one of Davitt's speeches about the "wolf-dog of Irish vengeance bounding across the Atlantic;" but that passage was directly qualified by another. Mr. Davitt said—

"Glorious indeed will be our victory, and high in the estimation of mankind will our grand old fatherland stand, if we can so curb our own passions and control our acts in this struggle for freedom as to march to success through provocation and danger without resorting to the wild justice of revenge or being guilty of anything which would sully the character of a proud and Christian people."

Those words were an exhortation to the people to be manly and to shun all cowardly and brutal crime. Knowing, as he did, the dangers that were hatched in the insane brains and, he would say, the curdled hearts of certain Irish revolutionaries in America, Davitt acted the part of a Christian and humane man in uttering the words which had been quoted. He could not justly be held responsible for the rather disgusting language uttered by someone at a dinner six months after he was under lock and key. That the right hon. and learned Gentleman should have thought it necessary to refer to that matter was a striking proof of the weakness of his case. Then, touching Davitt's arrest, he put it to the House whether there was any other country in Europe, except perhaps Russia, where a man, after being released from imprisonment for a political offence, could be again thrown back into his prison cell. He had the pleasure and the honour of this "convict's" acquaintance, and he could say that no man was more filled than Davitt with the spirit of pure and honest political feeling. They all knew the sadness and bitterness of his early career. If the right hon. and learned Gentleman's earliest recollections were of his being turned out of house and home and sent into exile, would not he endeavour to put an end to the vile system which produced such results? In conclusion, he had only to say that, although Davitt was, at the present moment, within the walls of a prison, his name was enshrined in the hearts of millions of his countrymen.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said, he knew that at that time of the day it was unreasonable to make speeches, and his right hon. and learned Friend the Home Secretary had already spoken on behalf of the Government, and had stated the case of the Government very fully and very faithfully. He must, however, express his gratification at hearing the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) characterize certain language as "disgusting." He should not have thought that that was the opinion of the hon. Member. The language seemed to have been received by the hon. Member's friends at the time it was uttered with loud cheers. It was a mistake to regard the arrest of Michael Davitt as a political necessity. In assuming it to

be so, hon. Members opposite showed they were not aware of the real necessity with which the Government had to deal. Political necessity meant generally rebellion or insurrection, or difficulties involving the relations of England with Ireland, or the independence of Ireland. Now, what the Government had to deal with was an administrative necessity arising out of a very hard struggle which they had to maintain against those who were making government in Ireland almost impossible. No doubt, there was much in Davitt's early life to induce one to make allowance for him. His language even showed occasionally a nobility of feeling which might fairly give reason to hope that, being still a comparatively young man, he might some day become a more useful member of society than he was at present. But at the time of his arrest it was clear to the Government that Davitt was very reprehensibly the main conductor of an agitation that endangered life and property, perhaps more than he intended. In addition to that, he was a ticket-of-leave convict out upon good behaviour. If they had allowed him to go on longer taking the part he did, an idea would have got abroad in Ireland—as, indeed, it did—that the power of the law had failed. It would have been said that they could not be serious in their attempts to vindicate law and order if they left it to a man whose sentence had not expired to be one of the main instigators of disorder. ["Oh!"] Such was the opinion of the Government, though they did not expect hon. Members opposite to agree in that statement. If Michael Davitt had not been arrested it would have been exceedingly difficult for the Government to convince the Irish people of their intention to give them security and protection. He would make no allusion to the paltry charge that he had arrested Michael Davitt on account of some personal charge which had been made against himself. It was those remarks against himself that made him anxious that for a time Davitt should not be arrested; but very soon he was obliged to give up any feeling of the sort.

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes 61; Noes 19: Majority 42.—(Div. List, No. 404.)

Mr. W. E. Forster

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and agreed to.

SUPPLY—CIVIL SERVICES.

SUPPLY—considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

(1.) £245,844, to complete the sum for Convict Establishments in England and the Colonies.

(2.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £632,975, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Constabulary Force in Ireland."

MR. PARNELL said, he desired to call attention to the harsh and cruel conduct of the constabulary in Ireland. Undoubtedly, the Irish Constabulary were placed in a very different position to the force in England. They were encumbered with their rifles and bayonets, and were called upon to do policemen's duty. The consequence was that, instead of doing it as policemen performed their duty in England, they used the butt end of their muskets, and handled their bayonets in a most savage fashion; and the dispersal of a crowd, which might be effected without injury, was frequently attended with loss of life and serious injury to many persons. He did not, at that late period of the Session, wish to go over every case in which the constabulary had exceeded their duty; but he would only mention one or two. Hon. Gentlemen might remember the case of the beating out of a man's brains by a policeman at Bodyke, in the county of Clare. A large police force had been sent to evict several tenants of Colonel O'Callaghan, and the circumstances were remarkable in many ways. The Chief Secretary for Ireland said, at the conclusion of the last Session, that if he found that he was compelled to use the military and police forces of the Crown in Ireland to any large extent for the support of injustice he should resign his Office. Well, the case of the employment of the police and military, and the taking of this man's life at Bodyke, was a case of remarkable injustice inflicted by Colonel O'Callaghan. He was selected for

visit by an enterprising correspondent of an English newspaper, and was portrayed in the usual vivid colours as an example of the persons terrorized over by the Land League. He showed how Colonel O'Callaghan was "Boycotted" in his own house. Well, Colonel O'Callaghan's rents were so high that it was notorious his tenantry were unable to pay them. Notwithstanding their absolute inability, he proceeded to the last extremity of eviction, and compelled the Chief Secretary to send a large force of police and military down to protect the officials who were carrying out the evictions. A disturbance ensued, and during its course one of the spectators, who had not been taking any part in it, and had never struck, or attempted to strike, the police, was set upon and killed. A man named Slattery swore, at the Coroner's inquest, to the identity of the policeman who did it, and a very short time after Slattery was arrested as a "suspect" by the Chief Secretary, and thrown into prison under the powers of the Coercion Act. Well, some of Colonel O'Callaghan's tenants were evicted; but Colonel O'Callaghan—whether it was that he saw the Land Bill coming in, or that he knew it would be impossible for him to evict all his tenants who, it was perfectly evident, were unable to pay the rents—shortly after the murder of this man by the constable, gave a permanent reduction of 60 per cent to his tenants, thereby admitting that the amounts he had previously charged were monstrous rack-rents. He came now to the Mitchelstown evictions, which were going on at the present time. These evictions were somewhat different in character from those that took place on the estate of Colonel O'Callaghan. It was the case, he believed, that some of the tenants on the Kingston property were not rack-rented to such a degree as their neighbours; but, at the same time, he had it on the very best authority that a very large portion of these tenants, if they paid the rent demanded of them, could only do it by borrowing money from the shopkeepers and the banks. It was true they had credit, and, by borrowing money, could pay their rents—in fact, many of them, where the evictions had taken place, had paid their rent after the evictions, and thereby, he thought, had acted dishonestly. To him it appeared that a

tenant who borrowed from a bank or a neighbour to pay a rent which he had not made out of the produce of his farm, and left nothing for the proper support of himself and his family, acted dishonestly. Well, a large number of writs were obtained by Mr. Webber—who, he believed, was the husband of the Countess of Kingston, the owner of this property. These writs were enforced in some cases, and, according to *The Daily News* of Friday, July 1—

"The Colonel halted suddenly and forded the river, and the advance guard of constables followed his example with an amount of alacrity which quite disconcerted a small crowd of spectators that stood on the opposite bank."

It was not alleged that that "small crowd of spectators" was doing anything more than looking on—not an unusual occupation for these poor people when they saw a large army of police and military passing through a small country place with all the paraphernalia of war. It was a very usual thing for people in Ireland to stand on the fences and watch a procession of this kind go by.

"The police immediately charged this crowd of spectators, and gave a few of them cause to remember the circumstances for some time to come. It was quite evident that the police were not at all grateful to those who had added this wetting to their other discomforts."

The report went on to say—

"All the evictions, with the same result in each case, were carried out by 1 o'clock; and when the seventh house was being cleared of its occupants, the police, now drenched with rain and covered with mud, found it necessary to charge with their bayonets."

It was not said why this was necessary. They were not told that stones were thrown, or that the people were interfering at all with the progress of the police. They were simply acting as peaceful spectators. Then the correspondent described the work of breaking in the door of another tenant; and it appeared that—

"The door was smashed in with a crowbar and a pick-axe, and then the police had their revenge for having been so long kept in the blinding rain. They fixed bayonets and advanced into the house. The method of evicting those within was very summary and effective. In exceptional cases, where the men showed signs of resistance, they received blows from the butt ends of the guns. About 30 persons were found inside, including several children. The police retreated to a considerable distance, and watched the bailiffs as they flung out the tenants."

Then, in describing another eviction, the correspondent said—"The police entered through the windows with fixed bayonets"—always with fixed bayonets. He should like to know what use these fixed bayonets were. Surely they were useless where no resistance was offered.

"Meanwhile a number of people had assembled in the road and in the fields; but the police instantly took to the fields and dealt unmerciful blows indiscriminately."

The harmless spectators were looking on doing nothing. They could not be throwing stones, because there were no stones in the field; indeed, in one or two cases, injuries of a serious nature were inflicted on rather inoffensive persons, whose only fault was that they could not run fast enough to escape, for the people were pursued for a considerable distance. He had merely quoted these extracts, and mentioned the case of the murder of a peasant by a constable, to show what was of common daily occurrence in Ireland. The passions of the police were very frequently excited by drink when they were sent out on these eviction expeditions. Each constable, he was told, received 2s. 6d. extra allowance, which he was entitled to spend entirely on whisky if he pleased; and the consequence was that almost daily throughout Ireland were to be seen large numbers of police returning from these eviction expeditions in a state of intoxication, which rendered them unfit to discharge their duty with any sort of forbearance.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Will the hon. Member give a case?

MR. PARNELL: I am speaking of that which is a matter of common notoriety.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Give me some case.

MR. PARNELL said, the right hon. Gentleman did not suppose that he could get even Irish policemen to knock women and children about unless they were excited by drink—unless they had been carefully prepared for the work. When a body of constables were brought together for any special duty, they came from distant neighbourhoods, perhaps from other counties, a distance of 50 or 100 miles, and the Irish Constabulary were not numbered as were the policemen in England. They did not wear numbers, they were too much of soldiers for that; consequently, whenever one of

these young, strange constables exceeded his duty there was no possibility of identifying him afterwards. In connection with this matter of identification, he would ask the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant whether he would have any objection to allowing the policemen, or to ordering the policemen, in Ireland to wear numbers similar to those worn by the police in cities, considering that they were daily brought into contact with the people, and that they were daily making attacks and assaults on them. Was it unreasonable to ask that the same protection they afforded to every rough in London, enabling him to identify the policeman who maltreated him, to be extended to the peasantry—to the women and children—in Ireland? With regard to this question of identification, a person named Travers, the manager of the Gas Works in Cork, complained that he was crossing the bridge during the time that rioting was going on, for the purpose of looking after his two young sons who had gone into the Park that day to see the races, and while he was on the bridge, there being no considerable crowd to disperse, three policemen rushed at him; one knocked him down, and another stabbed him in the groin. If the wound had been half an inch higher, according to the medical testimony, Mr. Travers would have been killed. Inquiries were made into the case by the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary; but no evidence to identify the policeman who committed the deed could be obtained, simply through the fact that the Royal Irish Constabulary did not wear numbers. There were a great many strangers in the town; and even if that had not been the case, the police force of Cork being a very large one, it was probable that it would have been impossible to identify the man. He thought they were entitled to ask from the Government that there should be some check upon the young headstrong constables of Ireland when they went out on special duty. There should be some means of identifying them in cases like that to which he referred. He would give the Committee another instance which had been related to him by his sister. When she was arriving at Limerick, about two months ago, by train, there were in the same train a number of constables returning from an eviction ex-

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pedition very tired. A respectable Protestant farmer came down to the railway station to meet his (Mr. Parnell's) sister, and he was accompanied by a young lady he had on his arm. A small crowd also came down to the railway platform to meet his sister, who, fortunately for herself, remained in the carriage and allowed the police to get out first. Immediately the police got out they commenced to attack the people on the platform indiscriminately, right and left, without the slightest provocation. The gentleman who had come down to meet his (Mr. Parnell's) sister was knocked down and brutally beaten like a dog, and the young lady who was with him was also knocked down; and his sister, seeing the state of things on the platform, got out of the carriage on the other side and crossed the up line. She got out of the station that way, otherwise, no doubt, she would have been injured. As Irish Members were now going to Ireland, it was probable that all of them would be exposed to that kind of treatment on the part of irresponsible constables; and they were, therefore, entitled to ask that, if they escaped being killed by these attacks upon them by the police, they should have some opportunity afforded them of being able, subsequently, to identify their assailants. At present it was impossible to do so. Constables were brought in from all parts, and they had no opportunity of knowing them, because directly they committed an outrage they were sent away to other parts of the country. He had said it was his duty to move the rejection of this Vote. Last year they had asked that the rifles and bayonets should be taken away from the police. They had pointed out that if any rifle or bayonet was necessary amongst the police, it would be better to use the military than the constabulary. Well, the Government were now adopting the plan of using the military, and he was bound to admit that in every case the soldiery had acted in a most temperate manner; but not so with the constabulary, who had acted in very many cases in a most infamous manner. Why should they encumber the police with rifle and bayonet? They sent the soldiery with weapons of that kind, and if there was any need for their use the military would be there to use them. Certainly, rifles and bayonets were an

incumbrance to the constabulary when it was their duty to go through windows in evicting tenants. Rifles and bayonets were surely useless when the police had only bailiffs' duty to do—when their occupation was simply to turn women and children out of their houses. Bâtons were far more useful things at close quarters; and he should have thought the opinion of the Chief Secretary would have matured a little by this time, and that he would have seen his way to reducing the constabulary of Ireland more to the condition of a civil rather than that of a semi-military force. He placed this question as to the numbering of the constabulary before the Government, simply declaring that it was a disgraceful thing that the lives of the people of Ireland should be at the mercy of a constabulary whom it was not possible subsequently to identify. They were entitled to ask that the Irish constabulary should wear numbers as well as other policemen in the United Kingdom.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: I rise at once, because I consider I should be greatly to blame if I did not immediately vindicate the Irish Constabulary from the attack made upon them by the hon. Member, although it will, no doubt, be said that I always hasten to defend every one of my subordinates, and listen to nothing but their story. Notwithstanding the possibility that that may be stated, I think every man in the position of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant would be greatly to blame if he did not rise immediately to vindicate the Irish Constabulary from an attack made upon them with regard to their conduct during the past year. The hon. Gentleman made a general attack upon them, and I do not think anything more contrary to justice. I do not think anything could possibly be more unfair and more unreasonable than this attack. I will not now go into the question of the kind of work the constables have had to perform recently, and I will content myself with saying they have had most wearying and arduous duties to perform—duties wearying and arduous enough to try both their constitutions and their tempers more than has been the case with any body of men for many years past; and I think anybody who reads the papers, putting aside the information I give them from official sources,

will confess they are surprised at the courage and forbearance shown by the police in Ireland. In many cases it has been utterly impossible for the Government to send as many men as were wanted for the duty of protecting persons whose lives were in danger, for trying to prevent outrages, or for patrolling the country day and night. A great many of the men have hardly ever got a sufficient amount of sleep, and have been constantly exposed to great danger. It is said—Why are the police encumbered with rifles and bayonets? Why, often and often their lives would not have been worth an hour's purchase if they had not carried these arms. For instance, what would have become of the policemen with Sergeant Armstrong when he was battered to death if they had not been so armed?

DR. COMMINS: It was not the arms that saved them, it was their legs.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: Therefore, the hon. Member actually says that policemen who are sent into a district to put a stop to law-breaking are instantly to run away when confronted with opposition—they are to save themselves by their legs. ["No, no!"] Then, what did the hon. Member mean? The hon. Gentleman is mistaken in supposing that the rifle or the bayonet is always used in these cases. He has mentioned cases in which not rifles or bayonets, but bâtons should be used. But bâtons are used at present; and I would remind him that in the Mitchelstown case the police were divided, the men with rifles and bayonets being kept in the background to be used if it was found that the men with bâtons were not sufficiently powerful. The hon. Member alluded to a particular case in the county of Clare—a case in which, he said, a man was murdered by a policeman. Well, the Committee will, I think, be surprised when I tell them the other side of that story. It is true that it was an eviction upon Colonel O'Callaghan's estate. The hon. Member has alluded to a very vivid description of that estate that appeared in *The Daily News*, as illustrating the system of "Boycotting." Well, I have heard a great deal spoken of with regard to "Boycotting;" but if hon. Members will look back on that description, they will find that the position of the man who dare not leave his house without the fear of being murdered, and is, therefore, obliged to have

constables constantly with him, is very uncomfortable. I am not going to enter into the relations between Colonel O'Callaghan and his tenants, except to say it is a fact that he has reduced his rents; but to carry out the law a force was required. Now, what had happened before this man to whom reference has been made was killed? Why, the police had been fired upon three or four times.

MR. PARNELL: That was subsequently.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: No; it was the same affair. The police had been fired upon. A number of shots had been fired before that affray in which the man was killed.

MR. PARNELL: There was no firing by the crowd in which this man was killed.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: It was really all the same disturbance; the policeman, as a matter of fact, had had to struggle for his life.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: Oh, no; that is altogether incorrect.

MR. W. E. FORSTER: At any rate, that was my opinion and conviction upon a very careful study of the case. Now, take the other case—that of the Mitchelstown evictions—and that will be found a very curious illustration of the condition of things in Ireland. The Mitchelstown tenants—I do not know whether they have a balance on the credit side at their bankers or not—but, notoriously, they were not badly off. Notoriously, again, the estate is not over-rented. I do not mean to say that the estate is under-rented; but it compares very favourably with other estates. Notoriously, the tenants were as able to pay their rents as tenants in any part of England; and I would say this, in addition—that no one who has looked into the question can doubt that every one of these tenants would have paid his rent if it had not been for the instigation of the Land League. There can be no doubt at all about it; they were not small cottier tenants, but well-to-do farmers. Well, one week or months ago, there was an attempt made by the owner of that estate to get the money due to him; and there is not a man in this House who, under similar circumstances, would not have done the same. Unless a man wishes to give up the payment of all debts, there is no reason at all why

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a landlord, under these circumstances, should not attempt to get his money. The hon. Member's statement is a very curious one—that it would have been dishonest in them to have paid. I was in Ireland at the time of these events, or just after, and I was very confident that unless we sent a large force down with the evicting party there would either have been a defeat of the ends of the law in enforcing payment of the rents, or there would have been a very bloody collision and great loss of life. A large force, I say, was sent down; and the hon. Member seems to suppose that the people in the district were merely spectators of the action of the military and the police. Well, I suppose the spectators were very much the same people who rendered it impossible for the law to be carried out without that large force. I looked forward to the matter with very great anxiety, as I feared that would have taken place in that district which I so very much wished to avoid—namely, a collision in which there would have been great loss of life. The result of the steps taken, I am thankful to say, has been that the evictions have been carried out, bâtons have been used to some extent, nobody has been seriously injured, and, in every case, I believe, the tenants who gave all this trouble produced the money before the end of the day and paid their rents. I do not think the hon. Member could have brought forward a more unfortunate illustration of his case.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he was not at all surprised to find the right hon. Gentleman in a hurry to defend the police. Every Chief Secretary, as the right hon. Gentleman had justly stated, was anxious to defend the character of the Irish Constabulary. And why? Because every Chief Secretary knew very well that the Irish Constabulary were the basis of the law in Ireland, and not the popular will. The Irish police were the garrison of the foreigner. He remembered a time when decorations were given to Irishmen for victories gained over their countrymen. The men who fought under the Roman generals were never decorated for victories in civil wars. The police system in Ireland was the most irritating and annoying portion of English rule in that country. If they went to a railway station they found

two or three of these insolent fellows trying to stare them out of countenance, looking into every carriage, and, where a person was met by friends, having special attention bestowed upon them. Go through the streets of an Irish town; everywhere they would see these fellows with their caps on the side of their heads, wearing a general air of braggadocio. He had heard several of these scenes which his hon. Friend (Mr. Parnell) had alluded to described by, he thought, one of the most eloquent speakers it was ever his pleasure to listen to—namely, Jessie Oregan. He was over in Mitchelstown lately, and that lady went to Mitchelstown; and he thought that even the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, however much he might try to harden his heart and stop his ears against the truth, if he had heard of the scenes which that lady saw with her own eyes—and he it remembered she had not a drop of Irish blood in her veins—he would have been seriously moved when he heard her description. It really required all his self-control to remain unmoved. Had the right hon. Gentleman really taken the trouble to learn any of the facts? What were the number of casualties? How many were killed and wounded on these two occasions? He (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) knew how many, and the Solicitor General for Ireland also knew, because he had informed the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary, in an aside, which hon. Members could not help hearing, that there was one horse injured in that fatal affray. What was the man doing who was killed?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON): I saw in a newspaper that one of the horses in a cart amongst the crowd was killed by one of the rioters.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, that was all very well; but what was the man who was killed doing when he met with his death? A mounted policeman was coming on him, the murdered man lifted up his hand to keep off the horse, and was at once stabbed. That man had no share or part in the violence, whatever violence there was that was going on. The widow of the murdered man had described how that policeman had been allowed practically to go scot free, though he was brought in guilty of

murder by a Coroner's jury. Take the case of the Mitchelstown evictions. Miss Oregan was there also. She took care to give the facts at first hand, and not at second hand, as the Chief Secretary was in the habit of doing. What did she do? Why, he had heard her declare, before two meetings of her countrymen and countrywomen, that she put the greater portion of one of her hands into a wound inflicted upon a person by one of these powerful policemen. She went and saw a little boy, a lad of 14 or 15, who was attacked by the police, and she described with such truth and tenderness his condition that it appealed to the mind and heart of everyone who listened to her. She vividly described the miserable looks, the dejected appearance of these poor creatures on whom the *employés* of the British Government exercised their violence. The net increase in this Vote was £58,514, extra pay and allowances were £69,759, travelling expenses amounted to £28,000, and last year to £38,000. The pay amounted to £736,800, in place of £710,000. Every working man in England who found a great portion of his wages—who found a large portion of his 20s., or 25s., or 30s., or 35s. a-week—going away in taxes, should be given to understand the real merits of the case, and should be reminded that the Chief Secretary was this year asking for many more thousands for the purposes which had been described in the course of the debate.

MR. BIGGAR said, where there was really no room for differences of opinion he thought that general opinions were best; for it would be urged by the Chief Secretary, if particular cases were given, that these were all the cases of complaint that could be collected in the whole of Ireland. He had correspondence from different parts of Ireland, some of which he would read; and he could, if necessary, give the names of his correspondents, and the Chief Secretary could verify them if he pleased. Some of these cases he had made the subjects of Questions in the usual way in the House; but the right hon. Gentleman had met them in the usual way, and said they did not call for further inquiry. Listening to the right hon. Gentleman, it would seem that he thought evictions were rather pleasant transactions for those evicted, and exceedingly pleasant

spectacles for those who were looking on. ["Oh, oh!"] He really believed that the Chief Secretary was delighted with the whole business. He should like to call the attention of the Committee to one point of the speech of his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) which had not been referred to by the Chief Secretary—namely, as to the badges or numbers of the police. One letter he had received from an Englishman who lately travelled in Ireland with a view of seeing the country for himself, and it exemplified the manner in which affairs were managed. It showed no very great case of brutality on the part of the police; but it did of very serious misconduct. His correspondent wrote—

"Will you kindly ask Mr. Forster how a stranger is to identify one of his pet police, seeing that they have no numbers on their uniforms as we have in England?"

He went on to say—

"The following is my complaint:—On August 4 I took a tourist ticket, and travelled by the Connemara route, as an Englishman desirous of seeing the country for myself. I was surprised to see the police armed and taking up positions on the Company's private property, whereby they prevent free egress and ingress from and to the trains. While travelling to Galway, a policeman took a seat at Athenry Station, and at once proceeded to fill the compartment with smoke, to the annoyance of the other passengers, among whom were several ladies. He was requested to desist by a young priest who was in the carriage; but he refused, and proceeded with a tirade of abuse. I asked him his name; but he declined to give it, and he had no number such as the police have in England. I said I would report him at Galway, and when we arrived there I went to look for the station master, and meanwhile the constable decamped. On the following day (the 13th) I went to the County Constabulary office to see who the scoundrel was. I made my complaint, and asked if he could be summoned for breaking the Company's bye-laws. The sub-inspector asked if I was a stranger, and when I said I was, and had come over to see the country, he replied—'Then you had better leave the country, for if you do not you may be fastened up.'"

His correspondent went on to say there were no means of identifying the man, because of the absence of a number; and that he had since heard that the constabulary boast of the immunity they enjoyed from this cause. This was evidence in point showing the misfortune of not having numbers, as in England, which would check the tyrannical, impertinent manner with which the con-

stabulary treat all those with whom they came in contact. The custom in Ireland was for the delinquencies of the police to be screened from the highest to the lowest positions, and it was in that manner the replies of the Chief Secretary were given. Then, from County Cavan he had received complaints of the misconduct of Sub-Inspector Shaw, who was in the habit of getting drunk, and was the source of much annoyance to the neighbourhood. On one occasion, he broke into a person's house at night while in a tipsy state. On a recent occasion, Shaw was not to be found at his post in Ballyborough, and had to be sent for from Kells, where he was found cutting drunken capers in the streets of that town. In a drunken state, he had been known to sally out and make indiscriminate arrests. Of this conduct of Sub-Inspector Shaw he had testimony from three different persons. He would not read all the letters; but he would refer to one. It was from a decent, respectable man, who described how, on the morning of July 19, about half-past 5, as he was going to look for mud-turf, and having only his coat and shirt on, being without trousers and bare-footed, Sub-Inspector Shaw arrested him, and would not allow him to dress, but marched him in handcuffs into Ballyborough, where he was detained from 7 to half-past 11, until Mr. Simpson, J.P., ordered him to be liberated. Shaw was very drunk, and gave his prisoner a great deal of abuse on the way. The writer, whose name was Nixon, complained to Shaw that his treatment in marching him off without allowing him to put his breeches on—almost in his bare skin—was too bad; but he replied that he was "arrested under the Coercion Act, and he would be arrested again if he did not hold his tongue." In three instances he had complaints that Sub-Inspector Shaw had made arrests on charges of murder, but without any evidence; in fact, he could not make a charge, and had no authority to take the persons prisoners. If the Chief Secretary did not like general charges against the action of the police, these were of a specific character; and he could give proofs that this man, Stanley Shaw, had behaved in a most reprehensible manner, and it was the duty of the Chief Secretary to have these charges investigated, and Shaw dismissed from the

force. When Philip Brady was arrested and conveyed to Mullingar, he complained of his treatment by the police there; but, when he (Mr. Biggar) put a Question on the subject to the Chief Secretary, the latter, as usual, defended the police, said they were not to blame, and the charge was unfounded. Philip Brady, seeing the report of this in the newspapers, wrote to him a reply, in which he said they were detained two hours at Mullingar waiting for a train to Galway; and that, with the exception of about 10 minutes in the day-room and some 15 minutes for refreshment, the time was spent in the lock-up. Head Constable Lynch, from Ballynamore, could testify to this. The constabulary at Mullingar had no right to interfere while the prisoners were in charge of constables and being conveyed to Galway. Another complaint he had made the subject of a Question in reference to the misconduct of the police at Moville, where one of the constabulary, named Moffat, was so outrageously drunk in the house of Mrs. M'Graddy that he lay on the floor for hours. He entered Mrs. M'Graddy's kitchen, and ordered her out, and behaved in such a rough, coarse manner, and frightened her to such an extent, that she was forced to call in civilians to remove the police from the house. In spite of these and many other cases that could be brought forward, the Chief Secretary could stand up and certify that the police were a highly respected, well-behaved, and trustworthy body of men. He trusted he had said enough to show the Committee that they were not justified in granting the Vote, unless they wished to perpetuate a system that could not be defended.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he could hardly concur in all the remarks of the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar). So far from the constabulary being a force open to unlimited condemnation, it was a force, in many respects, deserving the approbation of the people among whom it was located. The Irish Constabulary were a respectable, well-conducted body of men; and he questioned whether in any country in the world a force of equal strength placed in such circumstances—if, indeed, in any country such circumstances could be paralleled—as those under which the Irish Constabulary were placed would conduct themselves so

well. But it was beyond question that many of their faults were induced by encouragement from head-quarters, and provocation under circumstances in which they were placed. He would not contest the allegations against particular individuals; but he felt bound in conscience to say that he believed such were entirely exceptional. They were due to the system under which the force was administered. If anyone wished to understand the position of a sub-constable in Ireland, he must remember that if the man was a Catholic, if he belonged to that religious body, of which the great majority of the people were composed, then his chances of promotion were very much lessened. If he did not demean himself towards the population in an overbearing, tyrannous manner, he would have very little chance of commending himself to his superiors. A Parliamentary Return was furnished some time ago by the Chief Secretary of the number of Catholics and Protestants in the force, and the different ranks and grades; and from that Return it appeared that, as the ranks rose in status, the proportion of Catholics fell off, until at the top there were absolutely none at all. He did not wish to dwell unfairly on this question of religious difference. Catholic as he was himself, he trusted that in personal demeanour he had not borne himself differently to another man on account of a difference of religion; but this question of religion did so underlie all the relations of Irish life that it was simply affectation to disregard it in the consideration of this question. It must be borne in mind, also, that the constabulary were administered and directed by a certain handful of men in Dublin, whose instincts were directly antagonistic to those of the population; and the principles they inculcated were—"Keep the men down, keep the people down. Do not allow them to hold their heads erect before you. Men, women, and children must be taught that the word of a policeman is law, and if you do not induce that idea you are unfit for promotion or for the force." He had heard it from men in the force, and in different parts of Ireland, that the great majority of the police went very much against the grain to all the scenes of evictions, and often and often they put their hands in their pockets to assist the unfortunate

people whom they were called on to evict; and he had been assured by the police themselves that that would bedone more frequently but for the fear the men had that by so conducting themselves they would interfere with their chances of promotion, by bringing upon them the displeasure of their superiors. A little time ago there was an indication of the spirit in which the police force was directed. Some months ago, when the Chief Secretary was trying to force the Coercion Bill through the House, he was assured by the police that once the Bill was passed they could put their hands upon 100 of the classes for whom the Bill was intended—village ruffians and village tyrants. He (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) challenged the Chief Secretary to deny this; but the right hon. Gentleman declined to say what communications had passed between himself and the responsible authorities at Dublin, though it was notorious in Ireland and perfectly well known to every well-informed person. When the Coercion Bill was passed, the police authorities could not redeem their promise; and then a Circular was issued, pointing this out, and twitting them with their want of diligence. "You ought to know," it was said, "the people who ought to be reasonably suspected;" and it was as much as hinted, "whether suspected or not, we must have something to show the necessity of the Coercion Bill." It reminded him very much of an expression put into the mouth of one of Shakespeare's characters—"Seem to see the thing thou dost not." The complaints against the police in Ireland arose not so much from the conduct of the men themselves as from the system under which they were placed. There was another point in connection with the Vote to which he wished to draw attention, and that was the question of charging localities for extra police when they were drafted from a different county. He was prepared to contend that this charge for extra police was utterly illegal, and on this ground. The charge for police was thrown on the Consolidated Fund, and this Consolidated Fund had to bear the charge for the whole of Ireland, and the total force appointed was 10,006. This force had not been increased. The returns of the effective strength of the constabulary on any particular date would show that the Establishment had

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never been exceeded; and his contention was that the Government had no legal right to enforce the charge for extra police upon any particular district. What did the Government do? They took, say, 40 police from Queen's County, and sent them into Mayo. But these men incurred no extra charge on the Government; their pay, allowances, and travelling expenses were provided for in the Vote; but yet, over and above that, the Government exacted from the district into which the men were sent a charge as for extra police, and they claimed the power to do so under statute. But a careful perusal of the statute showed that the power to charge a district with extra police when they were drafted from another county, unless the men belonged to the Reserve did not legally exist. Last year the Chief Secretary expressed some doubt about the matter, but he said he would inquire into it; and perhaps now he would state the result of that inquiry. He had not heard that the right hon. Gentleman had given any opinion, or declared the result of his investigation, and he was interested to know the answer. Unless the Government could clearly show they were within their statutory authority in making the charge, he would be prepared to reduce the Vote by £14,000, that being the amount of the charge for extra police.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the hon. Member had alluded to what he said last Session; but the only doubt he then expressed was whether the moiety of the cost should be levied on the district, or on the county. That was the point upon which he had doubt—he had no doubt whatever that it could be levied on the locality, either the county or the district. The hon. Member seemed to be confident that it could not be legally charged on the county; but if that were so, no doubt, when the presentment came before a Grand Jury, that body would, if they saw any ground for doing so, dispute the claim. But on the legal advice he had received he had no doubt whatever that the charge could be levied. As regarded the points raised by the hon. Member for Cavan (Mr. Biggar), the Committee would not expect him to say more than that he could not be expected to give credence to the charges, for which there was no proof beyond the statements of the hon. Member's informants. According

to the regulations in force inquiries would be made into the conduct of individual members of the force; and although the hon. Member for Cavan might think there was no good likely to result from an application to the authorities, he could only say that he had always found them anxious to inquire into all cases of the kind brought before them. There were two other modes by which redress could be obtained—to have the case investigated at Petty Sessions, or claim damages in the Courts of Law.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he had two remarks to make with reference to the reply of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland. First, he believed the right hon. Gentleman was very much mistaken in imagining that the Grand Jury would be likely to assist the people of Ireland in any way as against the administration of the police; and, secondly, with regard to the question of the right of the Government to charge a moiety of the expense of the extra police to the counties, he would ask him to bear in mind the provision of the Act 9 & 10 *Vict.*, c. 97, that before the moiety could be charged to the counties the magistrates in Session should certify that the existing force was insufficient. Now, that provision had never been regarded, and he did not think the right hon. Gentleman could show that in any instance this necessary meeting had taken place and the certificate been obtained. He therefore felt it his duty, under the circumstances, to move the reduction of the Vote and press the Motion to a division. He would also point to the 29 & 30 *Vict.*, which dealt with the same question of extra police, and provided for the reduction of a proportionate number of constables from the extra force. The whole of the extra charge appeared to him illegal and unjust; and he begged to move the reduction of the Vote by the sum of £43,000.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £589,975, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, for the Constabulary Force in Ireland."—(Mr. Arthur O'Connor.)

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, he did not think the hon. Member for Queen's County was quite correct in his remark

with reference to the Grand Jury. The hon. Member seemed to suppose that the Grand Jury would wish that the county should pay more than the proper amount. That was not his experience, and he did not think it was the experience of the Committee. He did not believe that any Member of the Committee was more jealous of the interests of his county than the hon. and gallant Member for Leitrim (Major O'Beirne), who was a very active member of Grand Juries; and he thought that the views of the hon. and gallant Member would be allowed to afford a proper indication of the course likely to be taken with regard to the charge upon the counties. He was, however, just informed by his hon. and learned Friend the Solicitor General for Ireland that the decision did not lie with the Grand Jury. The presentment could be traversed by any ratepayer, and the question brought before a Judge.

MR. W. J. CORBET said, he should like to bring to the notice of the Committee in a few words some of the details of a case of police interference that had taken place in the county which he had the honour to represent, and which showed that the police were sometimes sent to places where their presence was not required, and without the observance of the rule which was said to be observed when an extra police force was sent to any part of Ireland. It had been stated a night or two ago by the Chief Secretary for Ireland that the *modus operandi* for the purpose of getting a force of police to attend a sale by the sheriff was for the sheriff to enter into communication with the police authorities, and that on his representation that such force was, in his opinion, necessary for the preservation of order, a body of police would be sent by order of Government to the place of sale. That was certainly not the course followed at a place called Red Cross, in the county of Wicklow, on the 30th of June last, to which he desired to call attention. In that instance the sheriff positively declared he had no apprehension of any danger, and that he did not want any police whatever to be present at the sale, and he further protested against their being sent there. However, no attention was paid to the remonstrances of the sheriff, and a large force of police was sent down; and, although no

disturbance took place, this proceeding on the part of the authorities very nearly resulted in a collision between the people and the police. Immediately after the occurrence he had drawn the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland to the circumstances of the case; and he was bound to say that the reply of the right hon. Gentleman furnished him with very scant information on the subject. The inquiry addressed to the right hon. Gentleman was to this effect—Whether it was true that any police force had been sent down to attend a sheriff's sale at Red Cross, in the county of Wicklow, by the Government, without the consent of the sheriff, and in direct opposition to the publicly expressed desire of the sheriff; whether his attention had been called to the correspondence which had taken place upon the subject in the newspapers, and so forth? He asked the right hon. Gentleman whether he was aware, as the sheriff had anticipated, the whole amount of the rents had been peaceably paid, and whether the sheriff had not said he could not help thinking that such unnecessary displays of physical force were calculated to create alarm in the district, and to inflame the minds of the people? He had also inquired on whose application the county of Wicklow had been subjected to the expense consequent on the movement of the force. He was bound to say that the right hon. Gentleman did not always give that candid information in his replies to Questions which hon. Members were fairly entitled to. On the occasion referred to the right hon. Gentleman replied that in putting the Question he (Mr. Corbet) was under some misapprehension. He did not see what misapprehension he was under. The right hon. Gentleman then said there would be no extra expense to the county for the removal of the force; that the force had been sent on account of information which the Government had received, and but for the precautions taken there would have been a serious disturbance at the sale. He wondered how the right hon. Gentleman could know that a serious disturbance would have taken place. They had in this case the direct assurance of the sheriff that he apprehended no danger whatever; and yet in spite of the assurance of that authority, who, according to the statement of the

Chief Secretary for Ireland, was the proper person to apply for the assistance of the police in cases where danger was apprehended, a police force was sent down. He had felt it his duty to bring this case again before the right hon. Gentleman upon the present Vote, as an illustration of the way in which the police were sent to various parts of Ireland at great expense to the ratepayers; and before the large amount now asked for was passed by the Committee, he thought that some further information than that given by the right hon. Gentleman on a former occasion was desirable in reference to this matter.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the hon. Member for Wicklow (Mr. Corbet) was under a misapprehension in regard to the expense to the county which he represented of sending down the police force to the sheriff's sale at Red Cross. Wicklow was not one of those counties to which the Government had thought it necessary to send any extra police force; and, therefore, it was only natural that he should, in replying on a former occasion to the Question of the hon. Member, state that there would be no extra expense to the county. He was informed that the police force was sent without any cost to the county. The hon. Member had stated that no force was required at the sale at all. That might be so, and he would not take upon himself to deny the statement of the hon. Member; but he wished to press upon the attention of the Committee the necessity of considering the position in which the Government were placed in reference to these matters. He believed hon. Members would agree with him when he said that in cases of this kind it was much better that a force should be sent where it was not wanted than that where it was wanted it should not be sent, because the effect of not sending it might be the loss of life. It was perfectly true that he had said that the sheriff should inform the authorities in all cases where he expected there would be resistance; but it must be borne in mind that it was the Government who were responsible for the preservation of order and the protection of life and property, and that the sheriff might sometimes be too sanguine in the view he took of the peaceful character of the proceedings about to take place. There had been instances

of that kind, and the greatest danger had occurred in cases where the sheriff's officers had been over-sanguine and had endeavoured to execute their duty with too small a force. Therefore, he contended, it was better to err on the safe side, and for the Government to do what they believed to be right for the preservation of law, whether there was any resistance or not.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY wished to impress upon the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland the desirability of not placing implicit reliance upon the reports of police shorthand writers, which, owing to their inaccuracy, would lead the Government into grave mistakes. It was much more difficult to learn to write shorthand in a proper way than to learn to speak a foreign language. It required almost constant practice to master it and to retain it. No doubt, a policeman could write something which might be called shorthand; but he believed that by no possibility could a trustworthy report, even of the shortest speech, be made by such a process. Some passages that were attributed to him had been quoted at the recent State trial at Dublin, and afforded a perfect illustration of his contention. He could assure the right hon. Gentleman that nothing could be more ungrammatical or more unmeaning than the speech that was attributed to him. Irish Members had good reason to believe that the Government had, by placing reliance upon the report of a constable, committed a great mistake in the case of Mr. Boyton; and, therefore, he urged upon the right hon. Gentleman that if he must have reports of every meeting that took place in Ireland, and if he could not trust to the newspapers, where he would generally find a good report of the proceedings, he should, at least, employ competent and qualified men for the purpose, and not send incompetent persons—three-fourths constable and one-fourth reporter—to furnish him with excuses for arrests.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he must confess he should be very glad if the hon. Member for Queen's County (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) did not proceed to a division upon the special point contained in the Motion before the Committee. For his own part, he thought it would be better to divide against the whole of the Constabulary Vote. There were several

points which he might have been inclined to raise; but which he should not on that occasion dwell upon. With regard to one which he had been requested to raise—namely, that relating to the conduct of Sub-Inspector Smith in Donegal, he had already brought it before the Committee on a former Vote a few days ago; and he would only repeat his hope that the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland would look fully into the matter. But there was one subject that he had referred to last year on which he desired to say a very few words. It was a matter of interest to both Englishmen and Irishmen that some means ought to be found that would have the effect of correcting the numerical inequality between the numbers of persons of different religions which existed in the higher ranks of the Constabulary Force in Ireland. He believed that the proportion in those ranks of Protestants and Catholics was as 250 to 40. There were five or six times as many Protestants as Catholics; while in the rank and file it was just the reverse. It was not necessary for anyone to characterize that state of things as a scandal. It was a scandal, however, which could not be corrected in a day. But he looked to any Government who wished to give its own police a fair chance in Ireland to correct, as far as possible, such a state of things. He again expressed a hope that no division would be taken on the special point, but that they should divide upon the Main Question, as a protest against police tyranny in Ireland.

Question put, and *negatived*.

Original Question again proposed.

MR. BIGGAR said, he wished to recall the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland to his explanation, or rather reply to his question, with regard to the case of Sub-Inspector Shaw. Amongst other means of redress, the right hon. Gentleman had said that the complaint would be inquired into by the police authorities; but he (Mr. Biggar) had pointed at one of Sub-Inspector Shaw's superiors, whose conduct in this matter ought to be investigated.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the hon. Member must be aware that the complaint ought to be put forward, with

a detailed statement of the facts of the case.

MR. BIGGAR said, if the right hon. Gentleman wished for a detailed account of the facts, and the names of the parties concerned, the case should be investigated, and a written statement sent in. The right hon. Gentleman had said that an aggrieved person could claim damages; but, supposing an action was brought, what would be the result? Why, the Government would, of course, get the verdict, and the unfortunate applicant would have to pay all the costs incurred. It was, therefore, of no use to apply to the Courts of Law. The only way for a person to get redress was through the right hon. Gentleman in the House of Commons. If redress did not follow after an appeal to the Chief Secretary for Ireland it could be got in no other way.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*: — Ayes 54; Noes 14: Majority 40. — (Div. List, No. 405.)

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

(3.) £329,868, to complete the sum for Public Education, Ireland.

MR. DAWSON said, he had no wish to delay this Vote; but before it was passed by the Committee he desired to call the attention of the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who was charged with the administration of public education in Ireland, to the position of the Irish model schools. It had been his intention to address the House upon the whole educational system of Ireland; but he should not, at that period of the Session, occupy the Committee with the larger question. He reserved that subject for a future occasion, and should, in the meantime, confine his observations to the model schools. The educational system of Ireland was denominational. The schools had become thoroughly denominational in their character; and although that might be so far in harmony with the wishes of the Government, still, in a matter of this vast importance, where differences of opinion existed, they ought to bring it to the test of public opinion, because the will of the people ought to be taken as the proper verdict in such matters. But

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that principle had not been acted upon in Ireland, and the result was that these schools were not in harmony either with local aspirations or the wishes of the Irish people. They were managed entirely by the Board of Education. Some time ago he had moved for a Return showing the number of model schools which existed in Ireland, the cost of their construction, and the annual cost of their maintenance. That Return had been furnished, and it showed that there were 30 of these schools, built at a cost of £2,000 each, and maintained at an annual expense of £36 each. Now, according to the last Census, the population of Ireland was thus divided. The Catholic population amounted to more than 76 per cent of the entire population of the country. Yet, notwithstanding that fact, it was found that scarcely 20 per cent of the children who attended the model schools were Catholics, the remaining 80 per cent being made up of non-Catholics; in other words, they found that out of a total number of 11,873 pupils in these schools, only 3,198 were Catholics. The anomalous character of the schools would be still further apparent to the Committee when he drew their attention to the fact that of the 3,198 Catholics who attended them, the vast majority attended in Dublin. That fact would show that the Provincial schools were entirely denominational. There was scarcely a Catholic within their doors. Again, when the question of their cost was considered, it was found to be out of all reason. In some schools so small was the number of pupils that it had amounted to £5 or £6 per head, and he found it now amounted to over £3 or nearly £4 per head. In England it amounted to 15s. a-head, as stated by the Vice President of the Council of Education. It was preposterous that such a cost should be incurred in Ireland, because it was in no way rendered necessary by the position of the people whose children were educated in the schools. This would be shown by the Return to which he had referred, and which showed that the persons who made use of the schools for their children were agents or managers of property, apothecaries, architects, attorneys, auctioneers, barristers, chemists, mill-owners, non-professional men, shopkeepers, and others. Out of 4,000 persons who made use of the schools

for the purpose of educating their children, 3,000 belonged to the classes named, and were, from their position in life, perfectly well able to pay for the support and instruction of their children. To such an extent was the present system carried, that, as was perfectly well known, carriages and other equipages were frequently seen rolling up to the school doors to drive to their homes children who were being educated at the cost of the State. Then with regard to the quality of the education given in these schools. They were, so far as that was concerned, the subject of constant inquiry, he was bound to say of constant disputation also; and it came to this, that on examination it had not been shown that they stood out in any degree of prominence as being exceptionally good in the matter of education. There had been conflicts with regard to the schools in several districts, and the outcome of those conflicts had been that these highly paid schools had not turned out exceptional in their teaching, nor were they found to excel in the class examinations which, in the great national schools, cost the country only 15s. or 16s. per head of the children educated in them. It was reported of them by one Commission that they were not very successful in teaching, nor were they really mixed in attendance, so that they had really not achieved either of two objects which they were intended to secure. They were not successful in the matter of education, nor was a mixed attendance obtained. Mr. Kelan, who had lately got a title for his efforts, not only in Ireland, but in other parts of the Kingdom, in the course of his examination gave evidence against the Provincial model schools. He said they were not carrying out the object for which they were intended, and he recommended that they should be given up. In answer to a question as to whether he knew that in many towns the children of wealthy people were taught in these model schools, he said he was aware of the fact, and considered it a very objectionable arrangement. Then, again, in a Report of the Commissioners it was recommended that the model schools should be closed, so that there was a complete concurrence of testimony against the schools, and from no source whatever did he hear one word in defence of those expensive establishments.

Their extravagance was profuse; their utility *nil*; and, therefore, he hoped the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland would suspend their operations, which had been carried on at so great an expense to the country. When it was proposed to do away with any institutions, those who were in favour of that course were often asked what they intended to do with the buildings; and, no doubt, in the present case it would be said — “There are the schools; they are splendid structures; they were built at an immense cost to the State; what are we to do with them?” There was no encouragement to technical education in Ireland. During the debates which had taken place on the Land Bill in that House they had been told that the gravity of the situation in Ireland was due to the fact that there was no occupation in Ireland but that connected with the land. If that were true, he appealed to the Government to foster Irish art and manufactures. There were societies which spent the revenues which they derived from Ireland in promoting technical instruction in England; at any rate, if that were not so now it was the case a short time ago, because he had read their reports in connection with the prizes given by them to technical schools. But, however that might be, he suggested that these model schools, which had failed to achieve any of the objects for which they were intended, from which the general population of Ireland were absent altogether, whose benefits were confined to the children of well-to-do people, and whose educational results were of the poorest kind, should be turned into technical schools for the benefit of the Irish people. He would not detain the Committee any longer. He did not wish to embarrass the present topic of the model schools with the question of the national system. He knew the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland must be convinced of their utter inutility and of the inability of the resources of the country to retain them in their present expensive form; and, therefore, without moving the reduction of the Vote, he would simply ask the plain question—what did the right hon. Gentleman intend to do with the model schools?

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, the supply of school books in Ireland was a monopoly, whereas in England the school

boards were allowed in every locality to choose their own books and designs. Now, he very much objected to the kind of instruction conveyed by these books, the whole series of which he had carefully gone through. The manner in which the character of the people of Ireland was described at a part of Book No. 4 was absurd, and no one could regard it as in any sense a production that did credit to the liberality or the judgment of the person who wrote it. It was ridiculous to single out two or three national characteristics in order to convey an idea of national character. For instance, what would be thought of the fairness of his description, supposing he were employed to write an official school book, if he wound up by saying that “the English people were a very energetic and able people. Occasionally they beat their wives and got drunk?” Moreover, the instruction was not always conveyed in grammatical language. His second charge against these Departmental books was that they contained nothing whatever about Irish history. That was a very objectionable feature, because there was nothing more necessary than that children should learn the history of their own country. The children were taught to repeat “Ye Mariners of England;” and under the head of the National Anthem he found “God save the Queen,” which, although it was the National Anthem of England, was not so of Ireland. There was, also, a good deal of information about Mungo Park and African manners and customs, as well as the Polar Sea, and other things very interesting in themselves, but which were certainly not so interesting to the Irish people as the history of their own country. This was a question which affected the well-being of all the children in Ireland, and he protested against the present system of supplying the Irish schools with books so deficient in the necessary elements of instruction. With regard to the model schools. There was a model school in the town which he had the honour to represent. He had attended this school himself, and at the time he referred to it was much more largely attended than now, for all the Catholic children, as well as the Protestant children of the town, went there. At that time the Catholic authorities in the town raised no objection to the school; but they did so afterwards, and

the result was that nearly all the Catholic children had been withdrawn. That was the case with other schools throughout the country. They were expensively maintained; but the right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland knew that he could not force the Catholic children to attend them. Therefore, he asked, what was the use of keeping up these schools when they were conducted on a system opposed to the conscience of the people? And he appealed to the right hon. Gentleman to give this question of education in Ireland his most serious consideration. He had no wish to weary the Committee by any lengthened remarks upon this subject, and accordingly he would not go into any statistics; but he said it was high time that the right hon. Gentleman should carefully consider the necessity which existed for compulsory education in Ireland. He cared not from what quarter opposition to his views upon this subject might come. At whatever risk to himself, political or otherwise, he would support any effort to make education in Ireland compulsory, with the single condition that allowance should be made for those seasons of the year in which sowing and reaping was done. If the right hon. Gentleman could see his way to establish compulsory education in Ireland, he could promise him not only his own earnest support, but, as he believed, the support of every Member of the Irish Party.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said, he regretted that this Vote had come forward at so late a period of the Session, both on account of its importance and the great personal interest which was felt in it by himself and other hon. Members. With regard to the statement of the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor), it was perfectly true that there was a difference between the English and Irish systems of supplying the schools with books, and no doubt a good deal was to be said for and against both systems. School books in England were by no means what they should be, any more than the books used in Irish schools; and a good deal of fault had been found that in England no attempt was made to prescribe books for the use of the schools. The advantage of having the books chosen by the Board was that, on the whole, a better class of books for educational purposes were obtained than would otherwise be the case; and, al-

though perhaps there was something to be said in favour of allowing managers to get what books they liked, for his own part, if they were to start in England, *de novo*, he should prefer the Irish to the English system. The hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Dawson) and the hon. Member who had just sat down, both made remarks upon the position of the model schools. He did not think that the model schools in Ireland had entirely answered, at any rate, in the Provinces, the expectations of those who established them, and to a certain extent he agreed with the observations of hon. Members respecting them. With regard to the whole system of Irish education, it had not been hoped by its first framers that it would be a secular system; but it was certainly hoped that it would be unsectarian. The hon. Member for Carlow had very properly stated that a large number of the national schools had become denominational schools. But it ought to be remembered that the model schools were, to a certain extent, at least in Dublin, training schools for teachers, and they had, therefore, a value quite independent of their use as mere schools; and, although it was possible that they did not meet the requirements of all the children around them, yet they were useful in the great system of education. But there was another question connected with the model schools which, undoubtedly, required great attention, and that was the amount of training which they afforded. It was said that they did not give all the training that was desirable, and he was ready to admit that the model school system did not provide as much training for teachers as was required for the purpose of a satisfactory system of education in Ireland. That was largely owing to the dislike on the part of a large portion of the population to resort to the model schools, and he agreed that this was a matter which demanded the closest possible attention from the Government. He had gone into statistics, and found that of the teachers and assistant teachers in Ireland only 31 per cent had been trained in the model establishments, whereas in England the proportion so trained was 60 per cent. It was, therefore, quite reasonable that these questions should have been raised, and it would have been a matter of regret to him if Irish Mem-

bers had not thought that the subject ought to receive the attention of the Government. He had listened with pleasure to the remarks of the hon. Member for Galway on the question of compulsory education in Ireland, and he hoped before long it would be possible to introduce that system. He was certainly very glad to find that so much unanimity existed with regard to this subject amongst hon. Members for Ireland. He did not wish to detain the Committee at any length; but there were a few figures in relation to the number of pupils in the Irish national schools that he should like to lay before hon. Members. The percentage of children in the national schools in Ireland, that was to say, on the school roll, compared very favourably with the percentage in English schools. In the year 1880-81 there was in Ireland an average number of pupils equal to 20½ per cent of the total population of the country, whereas in England, even after the enormous increase due to the Education Act, the average number of pupils in England and Wales was only 15 per cent of the population. There was, consequently, a larger proportion of Irish children in the Irish national schools than there was of English children in the English national schools. It might be the case that there were more schools outside the national schools in England than there were in Ireland; but he did not think this was the case. The average attendance in Ireland was 9 per cent of the population; but in England, where there had been every effort made to screw up the average attendance, it was 10 per cent; consequently, although there were more children on the rolls in Ireland, there was a less average attendance. He believed the Irish people cared a great deal about education; but what was wanting was a compulsory system. He earnestly hoped that in future such would be the condition of Ireland that they might attend to the education of the country more closely.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he was glad the right hon. Gentleman concluded with the admission that there was no want of desire on the part of the Irish parents to give their children, as far as possible, the advantages of education. But the right hon. Gentleman seemed to overlook one very important point in connection with the question,

and that was that not only was there an absence of any system of compulsion in Ireland, but the means of education were not such as commended themselves to the great bulk of the population. One of the principal blots upon the present system had been referred to by the hon. Member for Carlow (Mr. Dawson), and it was one which certainly deserved immediate attention—he referred to the entire absence of any Government-aided Training Colleges in Ireland. The Training Colleges in England, no matter whether Protestant or Catholic, were aided by the Government; but there were nothing of the kind in Ireland; at least, the Training Colleges which did exist and received Government support were such as did not commend themselves to the consciences of the Irish people, and that was the secret why, while they had 60 per cent of the teachers in England who had passed through the Training Colleges they had only some 30 per cent in Ireland. The reason of this was that the Catholics objected to the Training Colleges at present in existence. The Irish people considered that to send their children to a school taught by persons trained in establishments which were out of accord with their principles and views and sympathies would be fraught with danger to religion and morals. The ideas Catholics and Protestants had with regard to education were as wide as the Poles. The ordinary British teacher would consider he had amply discharged his duty if he gave a child half-an-hour's instruction daily in some matter of Scripture history; but the Catholic teacher knew that religion should be the all-pervading influence throughout the day, that the atmosphere of the school should be redolent with religion. But they had nothing like that in the Training Schools of Ireland, and nothing less than that would content the Catholic population of Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman had spoken about the books which were used under the National Board of Education in Ireland. The right hon. Gentleman seemed to forget that Archbishop Whateley, who was one of the men who drew up those books, and who sanctioned their use in the first instance, declared in his correspondence that the surest means of undermining the Catholic faith of the population of Ireland was to be found in the

Mr. W. E. Forster

national school books. The Irish people were perfectly alive to that fact, and that was the reason why, as far as they possibly could, they avoided having recourse to the present system of education. He thought it must commend itself to any right-minded man that in a Catholic country there should be Catholic Training Colleges aided to the same extent by the Government as the Training Colleges of England. That was the demand of the Irish Bishops, and, perhaps, between this and next year the right hon. Gentleman would find himself in a position to draft some scheme or other by which the point he had raised would be dealt with. With regard to the position of teachers, it could hardly be expected that the teachers of Ireland should be highly qualified men when it was considered what pay they received. In England, male teachers received on the average, £120 11s. 9d.; in Scotland, £139 3s. 0d.; and in Ireland they received something over £66. The Irish teachers had to do precisely the same work and produce the same results as the English teachers, and, in spite of the laxity of attendance, to which the Chief Secretary had referred, the results obtained in Ireland were more satisfactory than those secured in England. In reading in England there passed 87·53; in Scotland, 91·08; in Ireland, 91; there passed in writing in England, 80·08; in Scotland, 88·09; and in Ireland, 93; in arithmetic there passed in England, 73·87; in Scotland, 82·49; and in Ireland, 74·02. [Mr. W. E. FORSTER: The examinations are not the same.] He knew very well that the Kerry boy was never found behind those who were in his nominal Standard in England. In reality, he believed the Standard was higher in Ireland than in England. He would not go over the other points which might very properly be raised if the Estimate had come on at the proper time; but he would direct the attention of the Chief Secretary to the position of national teachers in Ireland. The residences of these teachers were most wretched; they were small and dirty; in fact, it was clearly shown that in some of them the ordinary decencies of life could not, in any way, be observed. Some of the circumstances under which the teachers in Ireland lived were almost too painful to relate; and yet these were the people who were

responsible for the maintenance of discipline, and for the forming of the mind and character of the children committed to their care. How could children be expected to respect persons who were so housed? Surely, it was very essential that the surroundings and circumstances of a teacher should be such as to inspire respect. There was another point in connection with the question of education which had just occurred to him, and it was in respect to the Irish language. He saw that under the Scotch Code the extent of examination in Gaelic in these districts where the language was spoken was indicated. That might appear a very trifling point; but he assured the Committee it was a matter of real importance, and if those who were concerned in the examinations in the Gaelic speaking districts were allowed to do that in Ireland, one of the most serious and practical difficulties in the way of teaching the language might be removed. He would not detain the Committee with the numerous points which ought to be considered in connection with the question of popular education in Ireland; but he did think the Irish Members were justified in complaining that the Government had relegated to this period of the Session a matter to which they had a right to claim the respectful attention of Parliament.

MR. HEALY said, he was greatly in favour, not only of compulsory education, but of the school board system. He also considered that they ought to insist upon the local people paying the expenses of the education of their children. It would shortly be found to be the duty of the British Government to throw the education of the people of Ireland upon school boards, as in this country, and to thus take it out of the hands of any particular manager, who, of course, was now able to dictate what the education of the children should be. He had to complain very strongly of the intellectual stops the people of Ireland got to their mental improvement. He was at school until he was 13 years of age; but he was not taught a bit, and it was not surprising. Perhaps there were 150 boys at school, only one unfortunate man to keep them in order, and the only things the boys would learn would be sums in addition, and how to read. It was a most extraordinary education that was imparted to the

people of Ireland, and in his opinion the State did not get a proper return for the money it expended. He was rather practical, and he would ask the Government what was the good of compelling boys to learn the number of the slaves in Africa and the height of the mountains in Asia? As to spelling and arithmetic, the boys of Ireland simply got a smattering of them. He would like to see instruction given in such subjects as physical chemistry; and next year he trusted they would have an opportunity on this Vote of discussing in some better way than they could now the curriculum in the Irish schools. With regard to the reading books, it was surprising to find what silly books were given to the boys in the Irish schools, especially when they remembered that English literature teemed with beautiful subjects which were by no means controversial, but which were most suitable for compilation in a school reading book. In the Irish school books they read something of a Malch, or some little fable about Cain and Abel. Such were the sort of absurd things they got in the school books of Ireland. As to the teaching of the Irish language, he thought more ought to be done by the clergymen. If the clergymen cared to give their daily instructions to the people in their Native language, if they cared to say the Common Prayers in Irish, it would be the best means possible of preserving the language. That was what was done in Wales, and it had proved a great success. The priests of Ireland were responsible for the decline of the Native language, for there was a large number of Prayers given in English which might very well be given in Irish.

Mr. DAWSON said, the State ought to say what the schools should be from a secular point of view; but it ought to leave the managers free to deal with religion as they thought proper.

Mr. HEALY said, that last year he had asked the right hon. Gentleman a question as to the average of 70 being required before a poor man could get the assistance of a pupil teacher in a school, and the right hon. Gentleman had promised to look into the matter, especially in reference to remote country schools. He wished now to know whether anything had been done in the matter; he wished to know how many managers of national schools had com-

plained of this injustice; and whether the right hon. Gentleman would modify this rule, which was so destructive of education in Ireland?

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR desired to know why a balance of £2,200 from fees paid by children in Dublin was paid into the Exchequer?

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said, the cost per child in Ireland was much larger than he had supposed. It was £1 10s. 6d., but the grant was £1 5s. 6d. In England the cost per child was £1 16s. 6d., and the grant was 14s. 4d. As to the question of proportion, having received a deputation upon this matter, he had gone very carefully into the subject; but his position was very different from that of the Vice President of the Council. He had always found the Education Board in Ireland most anxious to do their duty, and to consider fairly any suggestion brought before them; but he must remind the Committee that he himself had not the same power as the Vice President.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR explained that his question referred to the model schools in Ireland. The amount for teachers of model schools for 1881 was £5,100, and the remainder of the school fees, amounting to £2,200, was paid into the Exchequer as an extra receipt. Why was that?

Mr. W. E. FORSTER said, the reason was that the model schools were expensive, and after the expenses had been paid out of the Government grant, whatever was made by the fees went back to the Exchequer.

Vote agreed to.

(4.) £3,399, to complete the sum for the Queen's University, Ireland.

Mr. BIGGAR complained that the Catholics in Ireland had no share in this money.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he had been asked by several graduates of this University whether any of their rights would be interfered with by the new changes. Several of these undergraduates had left the Colleges to pursue other occupations, with the intention of returning to take their degrees, and they wished to know how they would be affected. Formerly, they could go up at any time to obtain a B.A. or an M.A.; but now there was a limitation put upon the period.

Mr. Healy

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that this point should be further considered.

Vote agreed to.

(5.) £1,276, to complete the sum for the Royal University of Ireland.

(6.) Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That a sum, not exceeding £9,428, be granted to Her Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, in aid of the Expense of the Queen's Colleges in Ireland."

MR. O'DONNELL said, that, while not desiring, at that hour, to enter into this question at any length, he should challenge the Vote, because these Colleges were to a large extent only schools whose initial examination lowered the standard of culture for the country, and because the non-dogmatic class were specially subsidized in proportion to their non-belief. Further, he held that the Irish nation was entitled to far more national institutions than these Colleges; and he hoped the day was not far distant when every national institution, and every other institution, would be thoroughly inspired by a greater spirit of Irish nationality.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he wished to point out that in the Queen's Colleges the most distant allusion to history was not permitted. As a result of the present system, education in Ireland was thoroughly bad, and most Irishmen knew more about English history than about their own. He could not agree in the opinion that the Queen's Colleges did harm to education; but he did think that the matriculation examination was ridiculously easy. These examinations were necessary, he was afraid, because of the educational condition of the country; but they were very much too easy. The salaries of the Professors were also too small.

MR. DAWSON complained that, while there were three Colleges for the secularisation of Ireland, there was no College for the great mass of the people.

Question put.

The Committee *divided* — Ayes 53; Noes 11: Majority 42. — (Div. List, No. 406.)

Resolutions to be reported upon *Monday* next.

IRISH CHURCH ACT AMENDMENT BILL.—[BILL 235.]

(Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland.)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(Mr. W. E. Forster.)

MR. HEALY asked the Government to postpone the consideration of the Bill until Monday, in order to give Irish Members an opportunity to discuss it. As he understood the Bill, its object was to transfer all the officers at present in the employment of the Church Temporalities Commission to the Land Commission. Now, that was a most objectionable mode of proceeding, because it would give employment to a lot of "true blue" Protestants and Orangemen in connection with the working of the Land Act, to the prejudice of that measure. He thought the working of the Land Act should not be hampered by the engagement of these persons; and he moved the adjournment of the debate, in order to give Members time to discuss the subject.

MR. CALLAN seconded the Motion.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Debate be now adjourned."—(Mr. Healy.)

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. W. M. JOHNSON) hoped the Motion would not be pressed. The danger which the hon. Member apprehended would not arise. It was not proposed to transfer the entire staff of the Church Temporalities Commission to the Land Commission. The 3rd section of the Bill regulated the appointments which the Land Commission might make. They would only select those who were competent to discharge their duties. The Land Commission would be without a staff, and it was necessary that they should have an office and a staff with which to carry on their business. By transferring all that were required of the staff of the Church Commissioners, and utilizing their office for the purposes of the Land Commission, a good deal of expense would be saved to the nation.

MR. CALLAN said, it was most desirable that the Land Commission should be free from all sectarian and landlord bias. On looking over the list of officers

of the Church Temporalities Commission, he found that they were, almost without exception, Protestants of the Orange Tory true blue stamp. Out of some 60 officials, only two were Roman Catholics, and this, he contended, was a most undesirable Board to hand over the work of the Land Act to.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that, if the Bill did not pass, the Church Temporalities Commissioners must continue their work for another year, when they themselves were of opinion that their work was done; but provision must be made for continuing the collection of the funds, and the Bill would transfer the work of supervision to the Land Commission.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, the explanations were satisfactory; and he hoped the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) would withdraw his Motion.

In reply to Mr. HEALY,

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the Government had no intention of accepting the Amendments of the right hon. and learned Member for Dublin University.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *considered in Committee*.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (Short title).

MR. CALLAN asked if he were correct in stating that if this Bill did not pass, and they did not renew the Church Temporalities Bill, that Viscount Monck and Judge Lawson would not receive their salaries beyond the 31st of December?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Of course not.

MR. CALLAN said, he would rather that the Chief Secretary answered the question.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, that if the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill were not passed, or the clauses with regard to the Church Commission were taken out of it, and if this Bill were not passed, it was quite true that Judge Lawson and Viscount Monck's office would come to an end at the close of this year. And this, further, would happen—all the immense income of the Irish Church, with the arrangements for repayment, would come to an end also. In order to provide against this, the House must do

one of two things—either give the power in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill, which continued the salaries, or pass this Bill.

MR. CALLAN said, it behoved the Government to provide the machinery for working the Land Commission. It was not too late now to introduce a Bill to empower the Board of Works or the Local Government Board to collect all the moneys collected by the Church Temporalities Commission.

THE CHAIRMAN: We are now in Committee, and we must only discuss the clauses of the Bill.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clause 2 (Dissolution of Church Temporalities Commission).

MR. CALLAN observed, that if a short Bill were passed simply changing the 3rd and 4th sub-sections of the 2nd clause in this Bill, and to confer upon the Board of Works or the Local Government Board "all the powers, authorities, and duties, rights, titles, and interests;" in fact, if the whole sub-section were put upon the Board of Works in Ireland, and all the powers vested in or exercised by the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland under the Irish Church Act were vested in or exercised by the Board of Works in Ireland, or by the Local Government Board in Ireland, they would get rid of these most offensive jobs. It was on of the most iniquitous jobs that had ever been attempted.

MR. W. E. FORSTER said, the course that the hon. Member suggested was not open to them, because if this Bill were not passed then it must come under the operation of the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill.

MR. HEALY said, they took power under the 2nd clause to vest the powers of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in the Land Commission. He wanted to know when they were going to meet?

MR. W. E. FORSTER was understood to express a hope that something would be done shortly.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) proposed to add, in page 2, line 25, the following new sub-section:—

"(3.) All records and documents in the possession of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities at the time of their dissolution shall be transferred to the Irish Land Commission,

Mr. Callan

who shall retain such of them as are in their opinion necessary for the management of the property transferred to them under this Act. The Land Commission shall preserve all such records and documents, and shall permit reasonable access to them, and shall from time to time lodge such of them as have ceased to be necessary for the aforesaid purpose in the Public Record Office of Ireland.

"Alter the numbers of the subsequent sub-sections."

The only reason that this sub-section became necessary was this. Under the Irish Church Act, Section 7, the Church records were placed in the hands of the Church Commissioners, and were subject to the inspection of persons who had the right to inspect. The sub-section which he proposed to add was for the purpose of incorporating that provision of the Church Act into this Bill, and it was necessary for its working.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 3 (Transfer of officers).

MR. HEALY asked whether the Government intended to continue the right of a pension to the Irish Church Commissioners who were to be transferred to the Land Commission? Under the Land Bill no official was entitled to a pension.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. W. M. JOHNSON) said, the Government had no idea of perpetrating a job. The object was to save the money of the country by utilizing the services of persons who would be unnecessarily employed if this were not done. He begged to disclaim the smallest idea of any job, or of any object beyond that which he had mentioned.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he did not think that the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) said that the Government intended to perpetrate a job. He understood him to ask the Solicitor General for Ireland what number of the staff was necessary to continue the work of winding up the Church Commission, and what provision was to be made for pensions.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, the new Land Bill, not having yet received the Royal Assent, no appointment had yet been made by the new Commissioners.

MR. CALLAN said, that the only appointments in the hands of the Commissioners were the secretary and his

staff. He had to raise an objection to the 3rd clause from line 10 to 20. The words were in contravention to the Standing Order of the House, which, he believed, stated that any Money Bill, or any Bill imposing or commuting or in any way dealing with money matters, should be introduced in the Whole House, or should appear in the Bill in italics. Those 10 lines imposed upon the public funds the salaries of all persons entitled to receive salaries under the Land Commission, and would continue them to the 31st day of December next after the passing of the Act. He asked whether that was not in contravention of the Standing Orders?

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked whether, if there were substantial ground for the objection, it could be raised after the second reading?

THE CHAIRMAN: The question is not one for the Committee. It is not paid out of the taxation of the country, but from the funds of the Church.

MR. CALLAN said, the words were that—

"The Treasury may, if they see fit, direct that the salaries of the said Commissioners and of all persons employed by them on salary, and not appointed to situations entitling them at the same time to receive salaries under the Irish Land Commission, shall continue."

That was imposed upon the Treasury, and not upon any private party.

MR. HEALY said, his question was, whether the Government gave power in the Bill that any person who, being in a situation under the Church Commissioners, was to be transferred to the Land Commission, should forfeit his right to a pension? He was not going into the question of pensions; but the idea that this clause gave to the House was that there was no right of pensions. Why should the public be charged with the pensions of men simply because they were transferred to the Land Commission, whereas, if the Government engaged new men, they would not be entitled to pensions under the Land Act? He supposed they would say they gave them upon the services rendered under the Church Temporalities Commission—that they would have no choice in the matter.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. W. M. JOHNSON) said, that was so.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 4 (Account of Church funds).

MR. HEALY asked if the Government would give an undertaking in the Land Bill to make an Annual Return to Parliament of the separate account of the property transferred to them under this Act?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: Certainly.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he hoped that no party would be taken by the Land Commission whose want of sympathy with the working of the Act was apparent.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW) said, he gave this assurance to the Irish Members that no person should be appointed on the transfer of the staff of the Irish Church Temporalities Commission to the Land Commission, whose want of sympathy with the Land Bill had been publicly manifested.

Clause agreed to.

Bill reported; as amended, to be considered upon Monday next.

VETERINARY SURGEONS BILL.—[Lords.]
(Mr. Mundella.)

[BILL 214.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Bill considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses 1 to 14, inclusive, agreed to.

Clause 15 (Title of existing veterinary practitioners to be registered in college).

MR. C. H. JAMES begged to move an Amendment with a view to showing veterinary surgeons in the country what the fees for registration were to be, there being nothing in the clause upon this point.

Amendment proposed,

At end of Clause, to add "Provided, That the fees chargeable under this section shall not exceed the registration fees of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons."—(Mr. C. H. James.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there added."

MR. MUNDELLA said, he thought there was no use in inserting these words, for the fees could only be settled by the Privy Council, and they would take care that they were moderate. Their

idea was that the fees could be more moderate than the present fees.

Amendment negatived.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 16 (Penalty on false representation as to membership of college).

MR. H. G. ALLEN said he thought this clause was a departure from the original idea of the Bill. The Preamble asserted that it was desirable that it should be better known what persons were duly qualified for veterinary practice; but it was clear that a person who had practised for five years was not necessarily qualified for the work, and the Preamble would be wrong, and the proposed lists would give no assistance in ascertaining whether a person was qualified or not. Those persons who had practised without a diploma should be left where they now were. He should propose to strike out the clause.

MR. MUNDELLA objected to the omission, and the clause was retained.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 17 (Penalty on misrepresentation after 1883 as to qualification to practice and incapacity to recover fee, &c.).

MR. WARTON said, he had an Amendment to this clause to leave out all the words beginning at the last word of the third line on page 7, to the end of the sixth line. There were in the country a number of extremely useful persons who, though not veterinary surgeons, were very skilful as farriers, and were very often extremely valuable in attending to animals; but if this clause stood that class of people would be done away with. It was right that a person wrongly describing himself as a veterinary surgeon should be made liable to a penalty, but the words following that provision would restrict the action of the useful class of men he had referred to.

Amendment proposed, in page 7, line 3, to leave out all the words from the word "or" to "pounds."—(Mr. Warton.)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

MR. MUNDELLA said, he could not assent to this Amendment. The object of the clause was to impose a penalty for misrepresentation, and it did

not affect the humble class calling themselves farriers so long as they did not describe themselves as veterinary surgeons. An immense amount of cruelty was inflicted upon animals by unskilled persons.

Amendment *negatived*.

Amendment proposed, "That sub-section 2 be omitted."

MR. WARTON objected to veterinary surgeons being placed in the same position as physicians and barristers in regard to their fees.

MR. MUNDELLA said, the object of the Bill was to avoid any distinctions between veterinary surgeons and others, and the Bill followed in this respect the Medical Acts and all Bills dealing with surgery.

Amendment *negatived*.

Clause *agreed to*.

Amendments made.

Remaining clause *agreed to*.

Bill *reported*, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered upon *Monday* next.

FUGITIVE OFFENDERS BILL.—[*Lords*.]

(*Mr. Courtney*.)

[BILL 194.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses 1 and 2 *agreed to*.

Clause 3 (Endorsing of warrant for apprehension of fugitive).

MAJOR NOLAN said, it was proposed to confer the power of arrest upon the Governors of every Province of Her Majesty's Dominions, in addition to Judges and Magistrates. To the last he saw no objection; but he would suggest that after the words "Governor of that possession," there should be inserted the proviso—"if there is no Judge of a Superior Court in that part." The effect would be that where there was such a Judge, the power would be vested in him and not in the Governor. If, however, he was assured that what the Bill proposed was now the rule, he would not press the Amendment, for he did not want to restrict existing power. But he thought the power to issue the warrant should rest with the Judge.

Amendment proposed, in line 26, after the word "possession," to insert the words "if there is no Judge of a Superior Court in that part."—(*Major Nolan*.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

MR. COURTNEY said, he could assure the hon. and gallant Member that the practice that the Bill would provide was that which at present prevailed. The warrant would be only that for the apprehension of the offender, not for his extradition. He would be brought up subsequently before the magistrate, when the question of extradition would be considered.

MAJOR NOLAN asked leave to withdraw his Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clauses 4 to 8, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 9 (Offences to which this part of the Act applies).

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, among the offences enumerated were those of treason and piracy. It might suit the convenience of the authorities to put a very broad interpretation on the word "treason," but it was altogether contrary to the usual practice for fugitives to be extradited for political crimes. If an Englishman were accused of a political crime, and took refuge in France, the French Government would not extradite him at the request of the English Government; and the same thing would be done by an English Government, or would have been done when Liberalism meant Liberalism—he was not sure what might be done now. But it used to be a dogma of English rule that such extradition should not take place for political offences. Why should a different practice be introduced in their relations with Colonial Governments to that which obtained in their relations with Foreign Nations? The word, he thought, ought to be left out.

Amendment proposed, in line 7, to omit the words "treason and."—(*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*.)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, the Government could not possibly agree to this. Of course, the reason why, as between Nations, the one did not recognize political offences committed against the Government of the other, was because the one Government did not inquire into the laws of the other. But, as regarded the Mother Country and her Colonies, the authority of the Crown extended over the whole. The result of allowing such an Amendment would be that a person in this country might pass over to a Colony and yet not be made answerable to a law general to both the Colony and the Mother Country.

MR. H. G. ALLEN said, even if the Amendment were accepted it would not have the effect of excepting treason from the list of offences, for, although the word should be blotted out where it was expressed, it would be at once re-inserted by necessary implication from the words concluding the clause.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked, was that so?

MR. COURTNEY said, yes; it was usual to have the crimes defined in every place.

Question put and *agreed to*.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clauses 10 to 31, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 32 (Power of legislature of British possession to pass laws for carrying into effect this Act).

On the Motion of Mr. COURTNEY, Amendment made, in page 12, line 29, after "direct," by inserting "if it seems to Her Majesty in Council necessary or proper for carrying into effect the objects of this Act;" in page 12, line 30, by leaving out "have effect;" and in page 12, line 31, after "alteration," by inserting "be recognised and given effect to."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clauses 33 to 36, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 37 (Application of Act to, and execution of warrant in, United Kingdom, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man).

On the Motion of Mr. COURTNEY, Amendment made, in page 14, line 5, after "of," by inserting "England and of."

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clauses 38 to 41, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Schedule *agreed to*.

House resumed.

Bill reported, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered upon *Monday* next.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY (WALES) BILL.—[BILL 3.]

(Mr. Roberts, Mr. Richard, Mr. Samuel Holland, Mr. Henry Vivian, Mr. Rathbone.)

THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(Mr. Roberts.)

MR. WARTON (speaking from the place usually occupied by the Leader of the Opposition) said, he begged to move, as an Amendment, to leave out from the words "Bill be" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "re-committed in respect of Clause 1." His object was to propose that the borough of Cardiff should be exempted from the provisions of the Bill. He had taken great pains to ascertain the opinions of the people in that large and prosperous seaport, and from all that he could learn he was in a condition to contend that the feeling of the population there was against the Bill, and that the signatures to the Petition from Cardiff in favour of it were improperly obtained. The Petition was signed by a large number of women and young children, and among the signatories were twins who, at the age of seven, had expressed their opinion as to the necessity of Sunday closing. Again, a number of fictitious streets had been inserted as addresses of the people signing, and many persons had had their names signed without their knowledge. With regard to the necessity of the Bill for Cardiff, he found that in the five months from the 1st of January to the 9th of May the whole number of persons charged with drunkenness was only 133, and of that number only three were drunk on the Sunday. These figures for such a mixed and floating population were of a remarkable character, and justified him in saying that there was no necessity for any change in the law. Under these circumstances, he moved the re-commitment of the Bill.

Amendment proposed, to leave out from the words "Bill be" to the end of

the Question, in order to add the words "re-committed in respect of Clause 1,"—(*Mr. Warton*),—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. GLADSTONE: I rise, Sir, for the purpose of opposing the Motion of the Leader of the Opposition. I am quite sensible of the weight that attaches to the new position the hon. and learned Gentleman has attained after a short Parliamentary career. I oppose the Motion on these grounds. First, that the hon. and learned Member has had a full opportunity, and a more favourable opportunity than he has had this evening, in a much fuller House, to set forth the whole of his argument to show why Cardiff should be excluded from the Bill; but he has not only had that opportunity, but the House did consider the question and decided when its numbers were three times more than we have now present. On the 15th of June, a Motion having the same object was debated, and a division was taken, and the Motion was rejected by 118 to 27. I submit that we ought not, with our reduced numbers and in the exhausted condition of the House, even under the increased, the enhanced authority that the hon. and learned Member has acquired with his new position, to endeavour to revoke a decision that carried with it much greater weight than any we could now arrive at. We have had experience in Ireland of such exceptions in regard to this subject. In the Sunday Closing Bill for Ireland it was granted, for the sake of passing the Bill rather than on the convictions of the party making the concession, that certain of the large towns in Ireland should be excluded from the Bill. But now I understand Irish opinion, after the experience there has been, is altogether unfavourable to a continuance of these exclusions, and when the temporary measure that was passed for Ireland comes to be renewed, undoubtedly Parliament will be asked to put an end to these exclusions, and to pass a Bill for the whole of Ireland. I am sorry to observe the hon. and learned Gentleman relapse. [*Mr. Warton* had retired to his usual seat on the Fourth Bench.] I am sorry if anything I may have said has had the effect of checking the noble aspirations of his mind. [*Mr.*

Warton: Oh, no!] The hon. and learned Gentleman, I think, admitted that in Wales generally there is a disposition, a feeling widely spread in favour of passing this Bill. I was sorry to hear in one part of his speech a reference to Nonconformist chapels in Wales, which took the nature, I hardly like to call it of a sneer, but he did not treat with cordial respect those voluntary efforts of the people to provide themselves with a ministry, when the grossest abuses prevailed in the Church, to which they are entitled. But, Sir, the exclusion of a town of this kind causes an anomaly of the most inconvenient kind; and I do not think we should be justified in such an exclusion. It is true that the hon. and learned Gentleman has told us that he had made discoveries, or has had them made, in reference to the signatures to a Petition in favour of the Bill from Cardiff; but then the other Petition that he has quoted has not been made the subject of a critical examination, or possibly very interesting discoveries might be made in reference to that Petition. It is a good thing, no doubt, to have regard to the public opinion of a country like Wales; but I cannot say that it is desirable to carry that principle down to its minutest ramifications, and examine into the public opinion of each spot in Wales. I do not admit his statement as regards Cardiff; but, if it is true, it is extremely doubtful whether we can rely on it for such a proposition as this. We have had a much more authoritative adjudication upon the question than we can have now, and I hope that on this account, if for no other reason, the House will agree we should not upset the judgment which has been passed.

SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD said, he would support the Amendment for the re-committal of the Bill, more by way of protest against the manner in which the Bill had been pushed on through its stages than with any hope of reversing the former decision of the House. Considering the imperceptible line that separated England from Wales, he thought it very impolitic to make special laws for the Principality. He had on a previous occasion expressed his conviction that the Bill was undesirable, and especially for the large towns such as Cardiff. The inconvenience would be very great indeed to some people. He

did not deny that there was a strong opinion in its favour, but it was among the classes which did not use the public-houses. He had himself been the guest of a family where he found everyone had signed Petitions in favour of the Bill; but he asked how much it would affect their comfort, and they answered not in any way. They had their own supply of beer. It appeared to him extremely undesirable to legislate as they were doing now. He was sorry that he did not see the hon. Member for Leicester (Mr. P. A. Taylor) there, who described the supporters of these measures as "the virtuous party"—a party who professed a virtuous desire to interfere with the habits of other people when they did not cause the smallest inconvenience to themselves. He would vote for the Amendment by way of protest, and he hoped that in "another place" the way in which the Bill had been dealt with at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, at a Sitting intended for Supply, would be fully taken into consideration; for he was sure that if the Bill had been exhaustively discussed, it would not have commended itself to the judgment of the House of Commons.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Main Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

NEWSPAPERS (LAW OF LIBEL) BILL.

(*Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Edward Leatham, Mr. Samuel Morley.*)

[BILL 5.] THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(*Mr. Hutchinson.*)

SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD said, he was strongly opposed to the Bill. The alteration in the law that was contemplated was most extraordinary. It was suggested that anybody might libel anybody else by publication in a newspaper, provided that it was established that the original statement was made at a public meeting, and that it was for the public benefit that the publication should take place. These words were copied from Lord Campbell's Act, but with one remarkable distinction to Lord Campbell's Act. For the purpose of enabling the question of the truth or falsity of the libel to be raised, it was enacted that if

the person indicted should be able to show that the matter published was true, and its publication was for the public benefit, this should be regarded as a sufficient defence. That was intelligible enough; but this measure, if it were passed, would establish that, without reference to the truth or falsity of the thing published, if it was for the public benefit, it should be known this would be the justification of the person publishing. This was a serious proposal, which should not be agreed to without full consideration. Another important provision was that no proceedings for libel should be taken under the circumstances specified in the Bill without the assent of the Attorney General. Hitherto every subject of the Queen might put the Criminal Law in motion. ["Divide!"] He heard the Chief Secretary for Ireland saying "Divide!" If that was the way in which the Government were disposed to treat the matter, it were idle to discuss it, and he could only proceed by way of protest. He held that the Government were going to inflict on the Attorney General a most disagreeable function. [Mr. COURTNEY: The Public Prosecutor.] The Public Prosecutor acted under the Attorney General. [Mr. COURTNEY: The Home Office.] That was worse and worse. They were to have the Home Office, the Public Prosecutor, and the Attorney General to exercise a fiat in relation to these indictments.

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members being found present,

SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD resuming, said, that in cases of a semi-political character the position of the Attorney General in exercising a veto respecting indictments would be most invidious. He should oppose the Bill, because, in his opinion, it would seriously curtail the liberty of the subject.

MR. HUTCHINSON said, that the hon. and learned Gentleman was under a misconception as to the scope of the Bill. The measure would make no change in the Law of Libel, except in respect to reports of public meetings, where what was published was in a fair and open manner published, and was understood to be for the public benefit. Every other form of libel would remain in exactly the same form as before. The

Sir Hardinge Giffard

Bill had been considered by two Select Committees, and had been unanimously approved by the House. It had been blocked in its third reading for two or three months, and he hoped the House would mark its sense of the reduction of legislative proceedings to an absurdity by passing the measure.

Mr. WARTON opposed the Bill. The Prime Minister stated yesterday that, in addition to Supply, only the Regulation of the Forces Bill and the Irish Church Act Amendment Bill would be put down for to-day; but this Bill and other Bills had been put down, in violation of the pledge. He was thankful to say that, though the opposition to the measure had been received with impatience, there was "another place" where a better temper, more justice, and a sounder judgment prevailed.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, the sum of £13,764,507, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom.

Resolution to be reported upon *Monday* next.

MARRIAGES REGISTRATION (NO. 2) BILL.

On Motion of Mr. BRIGGS, Bill to render unnecessary the presence of civil registrars at Nonconformist and other Marriages, and to make provision in lieu thereof, *ordered* to be brought in by Mr. BRIGGS, Mr. HOPWOOD, Mr. BORLASE, Mr. BARRAN, and Mr. DENIS O'CONNOR.

Bill *presented*, and read the first time. [Bill 264.]

House adjourned at half after
Eleven o'clock till
Monday next.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Monday, 22nd August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—SELECT COMMITTEE—*Second Report*—Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and Office of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod [No. 220].

PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Regulation of the Forces * (221); India Office Auditor (Superannuation) * (222); Newspapers (Law of

Libel) * (223); Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales) * (224).

Second Reading—Expiring Laws Continuance *. Committee—*Report*—Pollen Fishing (Ireland) * (218).

Royal Assent—Consolidated Fund (No. 4) [44 & 45 Vict. c. 50]; Removal Terms (Burghe) (Scotland) [44 & 45 Vict. c. 39]; Public Works Loans [44 & 45 Vict. c. 38]; Solicitors' Remuneration [44 & 45 Vict. c. 44]; Conveyancing and Law of Property [44 & 45 Vict. c. 41]; Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) [44 & 45 Vict. c. 48]; Superannuation (Post Office and Works) [44 & 45 Vict. c. 43]; Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elections) [44 & 45 Vict. c. 42]; Pedlars (Certificates) [44 & 45 Vict. c. 46]; Presumption of Life (Scotland) [44 & 45 Vict. c. 47]; Patriotic Fund [44 & 45 Vict. c. 46]; Universities (Scotland) Registration of Parliamentary Voters, &c. [44 & 45 Vict. c. 40]; Land Law (Ireland) [44 & 45 Vict. c. 49]; Royal University of Ireland [44 & 45 Vict. c. 52]; Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880, Amendment [44 & 45 Vict. c. 51]; East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) [44 & 45 Vict. c. 53]; Indian Loan of 1879 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 54]; National Debt [44 & 45 Vict. c. 55].

REGULATION OF THE FORCES BILL.

(*The Earl of Morley*.)

FIRST READING.

Order of the Day for the First Reading read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 1st."

—(*The Earl of Morley*.)

THE EARL OF LONGFORD said, that it was an important Bill containing 54 clauses, dealing with a considerable portion of the administration of the Service, and yet it came up to that House at a time when it was impossible it could receive the consideration to which it was entitled. He understood that it had made several changes in almost every branch of the Service. The result of that haste in legislation was that the Bill would have to pass through its several stages without remark. He had formerly had occasion to call attention to the capricious way in which changes were made in the Service, and innovations were vexatious when they were made without sufficient reason and without fair discussion. The Queen's Army was not inert matter, on which Departments could operate at discretion. It was a very highly organized and sensitive machine, and everything connected with it should be very carefully and wisely considered. That, he thought, did not appear to have been done in the recent changes of administration at which the Government had

tried their hands. He had heard there was yet another Bill which had not seen the light, which it was intended to pass through both Houses this week.

THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK said, that he did not think there was anything in this Bill which was likely to expose it to the criticisms of the noble Earl. It did not make any changes of a serious character that were likely to be vexatious to the Service, neither was it of the great importance the noble Earl seemed to suppose. He understood that it only dealt with matters of detail, and his noble Friend the Under Secretary of State for War would be able to give the necessary explanations at the next stage of the Bill.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read 1^a; and to be *printed*. (No. 221.)

NEWSPAPERS (LAW OF LIBEL) BILL.

(*The Lord Waverley.*)

FIRST READING.

Order of the Day for the First Reading read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 1^a."
—(*The Lord Waverley.*)

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES) said, he hoped it was not intended to go on with the Bill this Session, when there were scarcely any Peers on the Opposition side, and no Peer of legal knowledge remaining to criticize such an important subject as a change in the Law of Libel, or to inform the House what the Bill proposed to do.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said, it was intended to go on with the Bill, and he hoped it would be passed. He had every reason to believe that the Bill had been very carefully considered by the Law Officers of the Crown.

EARL GRANVILLE said, not only was it so, but it had received the approval of one of the Law Officers of the late Government, and had received great consideration in the other House. He hoped their Lordships would pass it this Session.

Motion agreed to.

Bill read 1^a; and to be *printed*. (No. 223.)

House adjourned at Four o'clock,
till To-morrow, Five o'clock.

The Earl of Longford

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 22nd August, 1881.

The House met at Three of the clock.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRITS ISSUED—*For Durham County* (Northern Division), *v.* John Joicey, esquire, deceased; *for Tyrone County*, *v.* Edward Falconer Litton, esquire, one of the Land Commissioners under "The Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881."

SUPPLY—*considered in Committee—Resolutions* [August 20] *reported*.

WAYS AND MEANS—*considered in Committee—Resolution* [August 20] *reported*—£13,764,507, Consolidated Fund.

EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS—*considered in Committee*.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Ordered—First Reading—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*; Army Acts Consolidation** [255].

Committee—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) [241]—*R.R.*

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Irish Church Act Amendment [235]; *Veterinary Surgeons** [214], and *passed*.

Third Reading—Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure [219], and *passed*.

*Withdrawn—Markets Regulation** [26]; *Corn Returns** [17]; *Beer** [142].

MOTION.

AFGHANISTAN—GRANTS AND SUPPLIES TO THE AMEERS.

MOTION FOR AN ADDRESS.

On the Motion of Mr. ONSLOW, Address for Return of the amount of Money given by the Indian Government to the different Ameers of Afghanistan since the Amirship of Dost Mahomed (inclusive); also the number of Guns, both large and small, and the amount of Ammunition for the same period, *agreed to*, as an unopposed return.

MR. ONSLOW asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether His Excellency the Viceroy has applied for sanction from the Home Government to give Abdul Rahman a further sum of money to defend himself against Ayoub Khan; and, if His Excellency has not so applied, if it is the intention of Her Majesty's Government to interfere in any way in the internal affairs in Afghanistan by assisting one candidate for the Ameership against another; or, whether it is the policy of Her Majesty's Government to look on and leave the result of

the present conflict to the survival of the fittest?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, in reply to the hon. Member's Question, I have to say that, although we have been in constant communication with the Viceroy of India on the subject of the state of affairs in Afghanistan, we have received no information whatever to the effect that Abdul Rahman Khan has made any application either for money, arms, or ammunition. So far as we are aware, it is not the intention of the Government of India to interfere in any way in the contest now proceeding between Abdul Rahman Khan and Ayoob Khan. With reference to the Return which the hon. Member moved for, as to the amount of money given by the India Government to various Ameeris of Afghanistan, I find, on inquiry, that the information as to the money and arms supplied to former Ameeris is not in the India Office, and we could not give it as an unopposed Return without communicating with the Government of India, in order to ascertain how far they have information on the subject.

MR. E. STANHOPE asked whether any further Papers relating to Afghanistan will be laid on the Table during the remainder of the Session?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: There are Papers in preparation, and they will be laid on the Table before the close of the Session.

MR. ONSLOW said, he had understood from the noble Marquess that there would be no objection to produce the Return. He had given Notice last week in order that the noble Marquess might telegraph to the Government of India in case of necessity; and the House had agreed to the Return. He should be sorry to do anything that could not be done regularly.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, the matter is one that could hardly be disposed of satisfactorily by telegraph. If the hon. Member would like to have a Return of the sum of money and the arms given to the present Ameer, there will be no objection to its production.

MR. SPEAKER said, that the Motion for the Return had been put from the Chair and agreed to on the understanding that it was an unopposed Return. Being now opposed by the noble Mar-

quess, it must be cancelled by his (Mr. Speaker's) authority.

MR. ONSLOW explained that, if he had not understood that it was an unopposed Return, he would not have moved for it as he had done.

Address cancelled.

QUESTIONS.

METROPOLIS—SEATS IN THE PARKS.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD (for Mr. BROADHURST) asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether he will cause to be placed in the parks a considerably increased number of free seats for the use of the constantly growing number of the working classes who use these health resorts; and, whether he can state by whose authority the parks are used as a source of profit, by the letting of chairs for hire in those public places?

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE: Sir, there is provision in this year's Estimates for a considerable addition to the number of seats in the parks—136 will shortly be placed in Hyde Park and St. James's Park. The chairs are let out under licence from the Office of Works, renewed annually, and I do not think it advisable that any other arrangement should be made.

EDUCATION (IRELAND)—BELFAST MODEL SCHOOL.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether, in the Belfast Model School, the amount of school fees paid to the head master is fourteen times that paid to an assistant, and whether this is in accordance with the Board's Regulation, under which the fees collected in Model Schools are apportioned?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW): Sir, in the Belfast Model School the amount of school fees paid to the head master is nearly 14 times that paid to the assistant masters. The head master of a model school under Treasury Regulations receives one-third of the school fees paid by the pupils. The assistants, between them, receive another third, and the remaining third is paid into the Exchequer as an extra receipt. In the case of the Belfast Model School, the assistants, 10 in number, get their third distributed

among them without any deduction; but the head master, under a right which he enjoyed before the new Regulations were made by the Treasury, receives something more than the third; but this is taken, not from the assistants' share, but from the third accruing to the Treasury. This is strictly in accordance with the Board's Regulations. I may observe that in the case of the Belfast Model School the assistants are particularly well paid, averaging from school fees, results fees, and class salaries about £125 a-year.

LAW AND POLICE (IRELAND)—FIRING FURZE.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to a case tried at Templepatrick, on the 29th ultimo, before Mr. F. C. Montgomery, R.M., and Mr. S. W. Perry, J.P., in which a man named John Stormont was fined one pound, with five pounds compensation, for accidentally setting fire to some furze on the roadside, by which some heath on a mountain was burnt; whether Stormont, being unable to pay the fine and compensation, has been sent to gaol for one month; and, whether he will advise the remission of the remainder of the sentence?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW): Sir, this case was heard at Templepatrick Petty Sessions on the 29th of June last, not on the 29th of July. This man, John Stormont, was prosecuted by Henry Donaldson for maliciously and unlawfully burning the heath and grass growing on the complainant's mountain on the 9th of June, 1881. The case was tried before the magistrates mentioned in the question, and, the charge having been proved, Stormont was sentenced to pay a fine of 10s. and costs, and also £5 compensation to the complainant. In default of payment Stormont was arrested under warrant, and his term of imprisonment expired yesterday.

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY—POLICE CONSTABLE NICHOLSON.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Is it a fact that a police constable named Nicholson, last stationed at Templemore, county Tipperary, was recently

discharged from the force, after a period of twelve years' service, holding for six years of such service the rank of constable on a superannuation allowance of £72 6s. 0d. in full; whether the constant medical attendants of such constable, Doctors Halpin of Wicklow and Meagher of Templemore were of opinion that the policeman's inability to perform further duty was entirely and solely owing to weakness and ill-health caused by the wound of a knife inflicted on him by a prisoner who he was arresting about nine years since, in county Wicklow, and when he almost bled to death, and, under those circumstances, is not such a constable accordingly entitled to a permanent pension equal to his full pay; whether the police authorities submitted the constable to a medical examination by two military doctors in Dublin, and paid by the Government, who certified that the man suffered from consumption; and, if he will direct an inquiry into this man's case, as such decision is against the opinion of two other duly qualified medical practitioners, Doctors Halpin and Meagher, who certified differently?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW): Sir, William Nicholson was discharged from the Constabulary on the 31st of July, receiving a gratuity of £72 16s., after a period of 12 years' service, during four years and three months of which he held the rank of constable. In November, 1872, Nicholson received a stab in the arm from a prisoner whom he had in charge; and the Constabulary medical attendant, Dr. Halpin, who attended him for the wound, states that he apprehended the constable might have paralysis of the arm at some future period. In March last the constable became ill, and the medical attendant, Dr. Russell, under whose care he had been for upwards of two years, stated—

"With reference to the wound received by Constable Nicholson in 1872, I cannot trace any connection between it and his present illness."

The constable went on sick leave, and was under the care of Dr. Meagher for about a month, who certified that the man was suffering from "bronchial hæmorrhage, vertigo, paralysis of the right arm, and general debility," and that his illness was the result of the wound received in 1872. The constable appeared before the Military Medical

Board, which was composed of three doctors, on the 27th of June last, the doctors being Thomas Tarrant, M.D., Brigade Surgeon, Army Medical Department; R. Hickson, M.D. Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department; and James Reynolds, V.C., Surgeon Major, Army Medical Department, who gave the following certificate:—

“Constable Nicholson is incapable, in consequence of consumption, from discharging his duties. Although a cicatrix of wound appears on right forearm, the Board are of opinion there is no connection between it and his disease.”

Under those circumstances, pursuant to the Act 37 & 38 *Vict.*, c. 80, the Pension Board could only recommend the constable the full gratuity to which his length of service entitled him. I see no necessity for further inquiry.

PARLIAMENT—RULES AND ORDERS OF THIS HOUSE—HOURS OF SITTING.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD (for Mr. BROADHURST) asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether, when the Government are considering the question of Reforming the Rules of the House, they will consider whether some rearrangement of the business hours of the House cannot be made in order that the House might generally rise by midnight?

MR. GLADSTONE: Sir, in answer to the Question, I have to say that undoubtedly the very late average of Sitings in the House of Commons, which has greatly changed since the time when I first entered Parliament, is a subject that will have to be considered, no doubt, in connection with other matters; but I do not think that it is one which it would be very easy to deal with by any positive Rule. It is much more likely that relief to be got by the House will be from the adoption of a more effective general system for the management of Business.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked whether it was a fact that the English House of Commons was the only Legislative Assembly in the world which met in the evening; whether it did not sit later than any other Legislative Body; and whether, in connection with that subject, the right hon. Gentleman at the head of the Government would introduce any measure for relieving the Imperial Parliament of the management of local affairs—a measure which the right hon.

Gentleman in his Mid Lothian speeches said he would not only not object to, but would rather gladly welcome?

MR. GLADSTONE: I am not sure I gathered exactly the purport of the Question asked by the hon. Member. I believe there is no doubt that the Sitings of the House of Commons are later than those of any Legislative Assembly, certainly than the general practice of Legislative Assemblies; but, at the same time, this has been a gradual concession to necessity. There were times when we met very early indeed. I imagine it has been, on the whole, a concession to necessity, and I doubt if it can be greatly changed.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR pointed out that the right hon. Gentleman had not replied to his Question respecting the management of local affairs.

MR. GLADSTONE: I can only say that I adhere entirely to the sentiment of the speech of the Mid Lothian campaign.

WAYS AND MEANS—INLAND REVENUE—THE COLCLOUGH STAMP FRAUDS.

MR. HEALY asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Who is considered to blame for allowing the Colclough stamp frauds to go ten years undetected; whether it is intended to bring in a Bill to legalize the documents on which forged stamps were used; and, whether it is true that the value of a large number of the stamps forged by Colclough was repaid to parties who presented them; and, if so, to what amount this represents a loss to the Revenue?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: Sir, during a prolonged trial no evidence was produced that blame was attributable to anyone for the detection of the Dublin stamp forgeries not having been made sooner. The forgeries are confined to Judicature and Judgment Registry Fee stamps; and, as the Board of Inland Revenue have power to authorize the stamping of such documents at any time, no legislation is required. If any allowance has been made for forged stamps as spoiled stamps, as suggested in the last paragraph of the Question, this must have been owing to their not having been recognized as forgeries. But there is no proof of this having happened; and it is, therefore, impossible to say what loss, if any, the Revenue has suffered on this account.

TURKEY AND GREECE—OCCUPATION OF TURKISH TERRITORY.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, having regard to the difficulty in point of time of the occupation by Greece of so large a territory as that included in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 to be ceded by Turkey not later than 14th September 1881, arrangements have been made for the immediate entry of Greek troops, in order that the occupation may be completed by the stipulated time?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: Sir, all the arrangements for the successive evacuation by the Turkish troops and the occupation by the Greek troops of the various sections of territory ceded to Greece by Turkey are under the management of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose by the Powers. General Hamley, Her Majesty's Commissioner, reports that it is doubtful whether the Greek forces will be able to advance at the same rate as the Turkish forces withdraw; but he does not consider that this is likely to cause any difficulty. The western portion of the second zone will be evacuated by the 22nd, and the remaining portion, as well as the fourth zone, by the 30th instant. The third and fifth zones will be evacuated by the 15th proximo.

In reply to Lord COLIN CAMPBELL and Mr. ARTHUR ARNOLD,

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE said, Her Majesty's Government had received no confirmation of the telegrams which had appeared in the newspapers as to the reported attack upon, and capture of, a Member of the Delimitation Commission.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—CASE OF ELIZA LENNON—FORCIBLE RE-ENTRY.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he will recommend the release from prison of Eliza Lennon, convicted at the Longford Quarter Sessions of 27th June last on a charge of having forcibly re-entered a house from which she had been evicted, seeing that three other persons convicted of the same accusation at the same time and con-

demned to the same period of imprisonment, six months, have since been released, and that the house which she re-entered has been given up?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW): Sir, I have no doubt the Lord Lieutenant would be prepared to consider favourably any Memorial on behalf of this woman, provided that she submits to the authority of the law; but until she does so, as already pointed out by my right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland, he cannot entertain any application on her behalf.

POOR LAW — BOARDS OF GUARDIANS AND PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS — EDUCATION OF PAUPER CHILDREN.

MR. COURTAULD asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether any steps are being taken to impress upon Boards of Guardians the great desirability of making arrangements, whenever practicable, to send their Workhouse children to the neighbouring Elementary Schools, instead of teaching them by a specially appointed schoolmaster and schoolmistress in the Workhouse?

MR. DODSON: Sir, no special steps have been taken in the matter, because, in order to secure the cordial action of the Guardians, the Local Government Board has preferred to leave the initiative to them; but the Board has given every facility for such a course, wherever the circumstances have admitted; and at present I am glad to say that there are no less than 160 Unions where the practice has been adopted. I may add that in 41 Unions the children are sent to a district school or the separate school of another Union; and in 71 Unions the Guardians have provided a school separate from the workhouse, so that in as many as 272 Unions the children have the advantage of not being educated in the workhouse.

PARLIAMENTARY PRINTING.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD (for Mr. BROADHURST) asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether he has received a statement from the London Society of Compositors respecting the Stationery Office Schedules of Prices for Parliamentary Printing Contracts, alleging

their complaint that as bases of contracts they are not in accordance with the recognized scale of prices paid by nearly all the large printing firms in London, and therefore calculated greatly to reduce the wages of the men employed in the trade; and, whether he will lay such document upon the Table of the House, with the reply, if any, given to the same?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: Yes, Sir; I have received a Memorial of the character described in the Question. If my hon. Friend likes to move for it, and the answer of the Treasury, I shall be happy to lay them on the Table of the House.

THE PERAK EXPEDITION—EXPENSES.

MR. CROPPER asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether the expenses incurred by the Indian Government in connection with the expedition against Perak in 1876 have been refunded; and, whether any final settlement between the Imperial Government and the Colony for the cost of these military operations has been made, and, if so, will he state what proportion of the charges has been borne by this Country and what by the Colony?

MR. COURTNEY: Sir, it was arranged that the expenses incurred by the Indian Government, the War Office, and the Admiralty should be repaid in three annual instalments of \$180,000. The first instalment was paid in May last, and was applied in liquidation of the Indian claim, leaving a small balance, which will be paid out of the next instalment on the 31st of December, or earlier, if a proposed loan is launched.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR: The instalment paid in May did not appear anywhere in the Accounts.

In reply to **MR. LYULPH STANLEY,**

MR. COURTNEY said, no part of the expenses would be borne by this country or the Indian Government.

SOUTH AFRICA — ZULULAND—ENTRY OF BRITISH TROOPS.

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether it is true, as stated in the newspapers of the 19th instant, that a force of British Cavalry has received orders to enter Zululand from Newcastle, in

Natal; and, if it be true, whether he can state to the House upon whose behalf the British Force has been instructed to act in this invasion of neutral territory?

MR. COURTNEY: Sir, Sir Evelyn Wood has for some months past been authorized to visit Zululand to confer with the Resident and Chiefs, and the detachment referred to, numbering about 200, has been sent on as his escort; posting parties will be dropped *en route*; and the object is entirely one of parade. After the reception of the Chiefs the escort will return immediately.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—JAMES HIGGINS, A PRISONER UNDER THE ACT.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR (for **MR. T. D. SULLIVAN**) asked Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, If he can state the result of the further inquiries which he promised to have made into the state of health of Mr. James Higgins, who has been confined for a period of more than four months in Kilmainham gaol, who has spent a great portion of that time in the prison hospital, and who has been reported by two doctors, one of them the medical officer of the prison, as suffering from a disease of the heart?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW): Sir, on the 22nd of July last my right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland directed that Mr. James Higgins should be examined by some independent physician of eminence, and on the 28th of July Dr. Wharton certified as follows:—

"I have the honour to report, for the information of the Lord Lieutenant, that I do not consider the life of James Higgins to be in danger by further confinement."

POST OFFICE—BIRMINGHAM POST OFFICE DIRECTORY.

MR. NEWDEGATE asked the Postmaster General, Whether he has sanctioned the publication of a directory by the Postmaster of Birmingham as a private speculation; and, further, whether the Postmaster of Birmingham has the authority of the Postmaster General for employing the postmen and Post Office clerks of the Birmingham Post Office in this private speculation?

MR. FAWCETT: Sir, I have lately received numerous applications from in-

fluent merchants and others in Birmingham, that the letter-carriers should be allowed in their leisure to assist in the preparation of a directory. I saw no reason to withhold permission; but, in granting it, it was distinctly stipulated that the letter-carriers should only do the work when off duty; and, if it led to any abuse, the permission was to be at once withdrawn. So far as the Post Office is concerned, no exclusive privilege is given to any particular publisher. I understand that a firm in Birmingham has already arranged to employ the letter-carriers in the preparation of a directory, and that a certain share of the profits, if any, will be distributed among them. The Postmaster of Birmingham has assured me that he has no pecuniary interest whatever in the publication, and I think it would be very undesirable that a postmaster or any other official who was responsible for the due performance of their duty by the letter-carriers should be pecuniarily interested in a directory in the preparation of which the letter-carriers were employed.

MR. NEWDEGATE said, the point of his question was, Were the subordinates of the Post Office employed under the authority of the Postmaster at Birmingham for the purpose of collecting information for a private speculation?

MR. FAWCETT, in reply, said, he had only to repeat what he had already stated, that he believed, in the first instance, the Postmaster did give this permission; but he immediately caused that permission to be withdrawn, until he had time to consider the subject. Having considered it, he gave permission to the letter-carriers on the conditions which he (Mr. Fawcett) had previously described—namely, that they should only be employed in their leisure time; that if the practice led to any abuse the permission should be at once withdrawn; and, lastly, that the directory should be published as a private speculation without any official authority whatever.

THE NEW FRENCH GENERAL TARIFF.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether, in view of the failure of the French Treaty, he will state or give a Return of the cost of translation of the French New Tariff under which British trade will be conducted after November next.

Mr. Fawcett

MR. CHAMBERLAIN: Sir, I must preface my reply by saying that I do not quite perceive the connection which the hon. Member proposes to establish between the alleged failure of the French Treaty and the cost of the translation of the French New Tariff, and I must demur to the statement that the French Treaty has failed, or that British trade will be conducted, after November next, under the conditions of the New French Tariff. The fact is that negotiations have been suspended; but I am not without hope that the French Government will yet make propositions enabling us to resume negotiations under more favourable auspices. As regards the cost of the Return, I had intended for my own satisfaction to find out the cost of this and some other Returns asked for recently; but it is a difficult matter just now, because the clerks are fully engaged in certain other work. I will, however, endeavour to procure it, and when I succeed I shall have pleasure in laying the Return on the Table of the House.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: May I ask the right hon. Gentleman whether, supposing the negotiations fail, we shall then have trade conducted under the French New Tariff?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply, said, it did not necessarily follow, if the negotiations failed, that British goods would be subjected to the New Tariff. There was the "Favoured Nation Clause," and under it they might come in on special conditions.

Subsequently,

BARON HENRY DE WORMS asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, if the French Treaty of 1860 lapsed, the "Most Favoured Nation Clause" would lapse with it?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, in reply, said, that that was so; but that it would rest with the Government to make a "Favoured Nation Clause" Treaty, or a New Tariff Treaty, or no Treaty at all. These were the three courses open to the Government.

INDIA—MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

CAPTAIN AYLMER (for Mr. GRANTHAM) asked the Secretary of State for India, Whether the Master of the Rolls having refused to allow the Official

Liquidator of the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company to accept the offer of Her Majesty's Government to purchase the Company's Undertaking for a sum amounting in the whole to £1,391,217 4s. 2d., on the conditions following, viz., that it should be divided between the Company's ordinary stockholders, and its officers, and the mortgagees of the Undertaking, so that the stockholders should be repaid the whole of their capital with a premium of six per cent., and the officers should receive a douceur of £12,000, while the mortgagees should accept, in discharge of their securities, three-fourths only of their capital, and should also forego two years' interest thereon, Her Majesty's Government will modify those conditions so as (without increasing the total amount to be paid by the Government) to give the mortgagees their principal and interest, or to leave to the decision of the Court the mode of division, among the parties interested, of the sum offered by the Government for the Undertaking; and, if not, on what grounds do they refuse to modify their conditions as to division; and, whether the Government will lay upon the Table of the House a Letter from the Right Honourable Edward Pleydell Bouverie, dated 2nd October, 1880, to the Secretary of State for India; Viscount Enfield's reply thereto, dated 6th November, 1880, Mr. Livingstone Learmonth's letter to the Secretary of State for India in Council, dated respectively 5th July, 1881, and 5th August, 1881, and the replies (if any) which may have been given thereto?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, the facts are as suggested by the Question; but I may remark, in passing, that the "capital" referred to means the amount for which the mortgagees hold debentures, not the amount paid by them, which was 82 per cent. The Master of the Rolls declined to sanction the arrangement, merely because a statutory majority of the mortgagees had not accepted the terms offered to them. I see no reason in the events which have recently occurred for modifying the conditions referred to in the Question. The Board of Directors of the Company made certain proposals which we accepted; and I have not received from the representatives of the Company any further communications on the subject. There is no objection to

the Letters of the 2nd of October and the 6th of November, 1880, being given, The Correspondence of 1881 is not yet complete, but may be given in a few days.

STATE OF IRELAND—THE MAGISTRACY—MR. A. E. HERBERT, J.P.

MR. HEALY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, What decision the Lord Chancellor has come to respecting Mr. Herbert, J.P.; whether there is any objection to produce the correspondence which has passed between them; if he will state what portion, if any, of the alleged expressions Mr. Herbert admits having used, and what he denies; if he is aware that several credible witnesses are ready to testify to the words used by Mr. Herbert; and, whether he will grant an inquiry into the matter?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. LAW): Sir, the Lord Chancellor being of opinion that the coarse and violent language of Mr. Herbert justified and required rebuke, but did not call for actual dismissal, wrote to Mr. Herbert expressing regret that he (Mr. Herbert) had not been able more specifically and satisfactorily to deny the use of words which were not consistent with the dignity and efficiency of the administration of justice, and the Lord Chancellor expressed his strong disapproval of those words, and cautioned Mr. Herbert against the use of any such expressions hereafter, so long as he was intrusted with magisterial functions. The communications between the Lord Chancellor and magistrates are very often of a delicate nature, and are regarded very properly as confidential; and though there is really nothing in the Correspondence in this case that might not be published, I trust the hon. Member will be satisfied with the notice that has been taken of the language used, and will not press for the production of the Correspondence. Mr. Herbert admits having used some of the language, but not all the language, attributed to him. He admits having referred to buckshot, but denies other expressions.

MR. HEALY said, that, being dissatisfied with the answer given by the right hon. and learned Gentleman, he would give Notice that, on the Appropriation Bill, he would draw attention to the language used by Irish magis-

trates on the Bench, and to the conduct of the Government in allowing the gentleman to whom he referred to remain on the roll of Justices of the Peace.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881 — MR. BERNARD M'HUGH, A PRISONER UNDER THE ACT.

MR. O'KELLY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he has had any communication with Colonel King Harman in relation to the arrest of Mr. Bernard M'Hugh, now detained in Kilmainham, Dublin?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. LAW), in reply, said, he had made the best inquiries he could; and he was not aware that his right hon. Friend the Chief Secretary for Ireland had had any communication with Colonel King-Harman on the subject.

CENTRAL ASIA—RUSSIAN ADVANCES.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether the British Cabinet has addressed a remonstrance to Russia upon the fact that Askabad, which he stated a few weeks ago was the extreme limit of the Russian outposts, has been made the headquarters of the Russian Commander, and occupied by a large force, Askabad being over 300 miles nearer British India than Krasnovodah, on the Caspian, which was General Skobelev's headquarters a year ago; whether it is true that the Russian Cavalry has recently been surveying the Keshef road, close to Meshed, the capital of Persian Khorassan, as their newest boundary; whether the British Government intend to protest against the violation of Persian territory by the Russian generals, and to insist upon the presence of a British officer on the Delimitation Commission for the Persian Frontier; whether he has seen the statement of the correspondent of the "*République Française*" in Central Asia—that

"In a very short time the Tekkes themselves will furnish the White Czar with excellent cavalry. The main result is this. The road to Herat is broadly open, without the least fear of danger, without the least difficulty to encounter. There is nothing more than to march some 250 miles, and to say 'J'y suis.' The Tekkes, the bravest people of Turkestan, have submitted. The road to Herat has behind it a good railroad to convey men and provision. It is only an affair of a year or two, and amid

Mr. Healy

admirable conditions of security, rest, and every kind of facility. What could Persia do against Russia? Russia is about to put her hands upon the keys which will open to her the gates of Afghanistan;"

and, whether he can state how much of the Russian Railway from the Caspian towards Herat is already completed?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, in reply, said, he was afraid he could add very little to what had been previously stated in answer to other Questions on the subject, or to the statement made by his noble Friend the Secretary of State for India. He (Sir Charles W. Dilke) had frequently stated that there was a Russian force at Askabad, and some weeks ago he mentioned the name of the village near Askabad where there was a Russian outpost. With regard to the second branch of the Question, he could only say that the Government had not heard of any crossing of the Persian Frontier by Russian Cavalry, and that they had no intention of protesting against a violation of territory of which they had not even heard. As to the presence of British officers on the Delimitation Commission on the Persian Frontier, he had already answered two Questions on the subject, and stated that the subject of an application with regard to the presence of British officers on the Commission was under consideration at the present time. The fourth branch of the Question consisted of a long quotation from a French newspaper, which he had not previously seen. The subject to which the fifth branch of the Question referred had already been explained in the House of Commons. He could not give the House any fresh information on that subject.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, being of opinion that the hon. Baronet had not really answered his Question, gave Notice that he would draw attention to the insufficiency of the information of the Government on the points to which the Question referred.

PUBLIC HEALTH—SMALL-POX PATIENTS.

MR. W. M. TORRENS asked the President of the Local Government Board, When the replies will be laid upon the Table to the inquiries directed by him several months ago into the comparative results of aggregation in large hospitals, and treatment locally of persons

suffering from smallpox and other contagious diseases?

MR. DODSON: Sir, it is not quite correct to say that the inquiry I undertook should be made was into the comparative results of aggregation in large hospitals, and treatment locally of persons suffering from small-pox and other contagious diseases. What I said was that it had been alleged that the aggregation of small-pox patients in the Metropolitan asylums had been attended with an outbreak of small-pox in the neighbouring houses, and that I would cause inquiry to be made with a view of ascertaining whether this allegation was well founded. Accordingly, I directed such inquiry as appeared necessary, and two of the Medical Inspectors of the Board have been engaged upon it; but I have not yet received their Reports.

POST OFFICE AND ARMY—CLOTHING SUPPLIES AND STORES (IRELAND).

MR. M'COAN asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether, as the season is now approaching for the usual despatch of Troops from Ireland to Foreign stations, and in view of the fact that the clothing for the Royal Irish Constabulary is now supplied by firms in Dublin and Limerick, he will extend the recent regulation under which Irish manufacturers have been invited to execute small trial orders of military stores, by similarly inviting local tenders for the sea kits necessary for the drafts leaving Ireland on Foreign service during the coming season? The hon. Member had also the following Question upon the Notice Paper:—To ask the Postmaster General, Whether, seeing that the uniforms of the Royal Irish Constabulary are now supplied by Dublin and Limerick firms, he will re-consider the question of inviting local Irish tenders for the clothing and such other stores of the Irish Postal and Telegraph Services as native manufactures can furnish?

MR. CHILDERS: My right hon. Friend the Postmaster General has asked me to reply to the Question addressed to him by the hon. Member for Wicklow, and I will therefore answer the two Questions together. As to the sea-kits, those required for the present season have been already provided; but for the future, both with respect to sea kits and to the clothing required by the

Post Office Department, whether in Great Britain or Ireland, I will give Irish firms an opportunity of tendering, and I shall be very glad if they succeed in getting a fair share of the work, provided the necessary conditions both as to price and workmanship are observed. I have already informed the House that I wish to localize contracts as far as possible, and I will consider during the autumn whether we can give additional facilities for local inspection, especially in Ireland. The Postmaster General informs me that he is endeavouring to buy stores in Ireland as far as possible.

ARMY—THE EAST LANCASHIRE REGIMENT.

MR. FINIGAN asked the Secretary of State for War, If it is true that Lieutenant Colonel Lawson, 2nd Battalion East Lancashire (late 59th Regiment), on assuming command of that corps in Gosport, in April last, had four officers removed from their quarters for the purpose of adding such quarters to his own; whether such act was carried out without the sanction of the Secretary of State for War; whether such act was contrary to the regulations of the service; and, whether he will state what notice will be taken of this irregularity?

MR. CHILDERS: I am really surprised that the hon. Member should take up the time of the House with a Question upon so trivial a matter. Out of respect to the House I have made inquiry, and I find that Colonel Lawson's proceedings were strictly regular, and that the officers moved by their own wish. Perhaps the hon. Member will have no objection to inform the House on what authority he asked this trivial Question?

ARMY DISCIPLINE REGULATION ACTS—REGULATION.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT asked the Secretary of State for War, Whether the Act which he is to introduce consolidating the Army Discipline Regulation Acts is simply a consolidating Act, or introducing new provisions also? If alterations were made at that late period of the Session it would be hardly possible to discuss them.

MR. CHILDERS, in reply, said, he was much obliged to his hon. and gal-

lant Friend for asking him that Question. He might say that Parliament passed, in 1879, an Army Discipline Regulation Act, since when two Acts had been passed altering, at some considerable length, minute points in the earlier Act. Extreme inconvenience was felt by persons who had to deal with courts martial in having to refer to three Acts instead of one. He proposed to bring in a Bill solely consolidating the previous Acts, which would be accompanied by a certificate of Counsel that no change was made by the Bill, which was a very long one, as it consolidated three Acts. He trusted the House would allow him to introduce the Bill that evening. For the convenience of Members he had references given to the existing Acts, showing where their different provisions could be found in the Consolidation Bill.

PRISONS (IRELAND)—SPIKE ISLAND CONVICT PRISON.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked, Whether any Circular had been sent round to the convict prisons of England, inquiring whether there was in them accommodation for the prisoners confined in Spike Island Convict Prison? Perhaps the hon. Gentleman the late Under Secretary of State for the Home Department could answer the Question?

MR. COURTNEY, in reply, said, he had never heard of any such Circular.

CENTRAL ASIA—FRONTIERS OF RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT wished to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether, in view of the negotiations going on between Russian and Persian officials, and of the interest which the Government has always shown in the question of the Frontiers of Persia, the Government will not at once take steps to insist upon Delimitation Commissioners being appointed, that the Government may know what is going on?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, in reply, said, he had already stated that the Government had been informed that there would be a Delimitation Commission, which would sit in January; but the question whether application should be made for a British officer to be permitted to attend it was under consideration.

Mr. Childers

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

INDIA (FINANCE, &c.)—EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS.—COMMITTEE.

THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON:

No one, I am sure, Sir, can regret more than I do that I am under the necessity of making a Statement with regard to the Finances of India at so late a period of the Session, when it will be quite impossible for it to receive so much attention as the subject deserves. The House is aware that, in consequence of the exigencies of the present Session, more exciting topics, although, perhaps, not more interesting, have also had to be postponed to a very late period; and I can assure the House that it is only in consequence of the exceptional circumstances of the present Session, and not in any degree of any desire on my part, that the Statement has been postponed to so unseasonable a moment. Sir, the lateness of the period at which I speak also warns me that I ought to make my Statement as brief as I can. It is, I am afraid, impossible to make my Statement very short, and all I can do is to endeavour to waste no time of the House by any preliminary observations, and to proceed as rapidly as I can to lay the facts and statements before the House. The Statement deals, as usual, with the Accounts and Estimates of three years. In the first place, there are the closed Accounts of 1879-80, which are now no longer a matter of estimate or uncertainty. Then there is the Regular or Revised Estimate, which was framed at the end of the financial year just closed for the year 1880-1; then there is the Budget Estimate for the year 1881-2.

As to the year 1879-80, in the Budget the estimated Revenue was £64,562,000, and the estimated Expenditure £65,917,000, showing a deficit of £1,355,000. This Budget was last year converted into a Regular Estimate, which showed a result of £67,615,205 Revenue, and £67,285,690 Expenditure, or a surplus of £329,515; and in the

spring of this year, when this Regular Estimate was converted into a stated account, the result was — Revenue, £68,484,666; Expenditure, £69,667,615; showing a deficit of £1,182,949. Thus the Revenue increased by £3,922,000 over the Budget Estimate presented in 1879, and by £869,000 over the Regular Estimate formed in the spring of last year. But, on the other hand, the Expenditure increased by £3,750,000 over the Budget Estimate, and by £2,882,000 over the Regular Estimate. The general result is that the Regular Estimate showed a net improvement of £1,685,000 over the Budget Estimate; but that improvement, as shown by the Accounts, was converted into a more unfavourable result by £1,513,000 than the Regular Estimate, although the net result was £172,000 better than when the Budget Estimate of 1879 was formed. I stated last year that Opium brought £1,900,000 in excess of the Estimate formed when the Budget was framed, and that there was an additional receipt of £1,000,000 under the head of Productive Public Works; while on the side of the Expenditure there was a saving of £500,000 upon Ordinary Public Works. I stated, at the same time, that there was an estimated increase of £2,532,000 on the charge for War and Frontier Railways. As a matter of comparison between the Accounts and the Regular Estimate, there is nothing remarkable on which I need detain the House, except to say that most sources of Revenue showed a slight improvement with the exception of Opium, which failed to reach the Regular Estimate by £148,000, and Salt, which fell short by £53,000. On the Expenditure side, £1,568,000 more than was calculated in the Regular Estimate for War and Frontier Railways came on the charge of the year. But that, as I shall show by-and-by, was a matter of very little importance, because charges very much in excess of that sum were incurred during that year, and came into the Accounts of the year subsequent.

Before I proceed to state the figures for the years 1880-1 and 1881-2 it might be convenient that I should give some explanation on one point, which, if not borne in mind, might lead to some confusion and misconception—I refer to the Treasury Contribution of £5,000,000 in aid of the War, which has been brought

into the Estimate of Revenue. The House is aware of the terms upon which the Contribution was made. The Debt of £2,000,000 incurred to the Home Government by India in 1879 has been remitted; £500,000 was paid to India in the last financial year; £500,000 in the present financial year; another £500,000 will be paid next year, and so on until the whole sum of £5,000,000 is made up. The House must bear in mind that the balance sheet of the Finance Accounts contains two sets of figures; the first, those of the Revenue and Expenditure of the year; the next, those of the Debt, Deposit, and other transactions; the whole making up the account of the receipts and disbursements of the year. If this Contribution, made by this country to India, had been unconnected with any special expenditure, it would only have been right that this sum of £5,000,000 should never come into the Accounts of Revenue at all. It would have simply taken its place in the Accounts of Receipts and Disbursements. But in the special circumstances in which this Contribution had been made, it is, in reality, as clearly a receipt in diminution of the War charge as if derived from the increased proceeds of railways and telegraphs, for which credit has been already taken. As the whole of the War Expenditure has or will be brought into the Accounts and Estimates of the year to which it relates as expenditure, it was necessary to determine how this Contribution in aid of that expenditure should be brought to account as Revenue. It was impossible to bring to account as Revenue of the year in which it was paid the portion received in the former year, of which the Accounts are now closed; and it would be extremely inconvenient to bring to account as Revenue of the years in which it will be received the part which yet remains to be paid. If that course had been adopted, the Accounts of the next four years would have been disturbed by the entry of £500,000 as Revenue really received on account of former years. The course, therefore, agreed upon between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council as the most convenient way of bringing this sum to account as Revenue was to show it as Revenue of the years 1880-1 and 1881-2, in such a manner as to neutralize the War Expenditure of the latter year, thus

leaving the years that follow unaffected by the War Expenditure. For the purposes of Estimate, therefore, the sum of £5,000,000 has been divided into two parts, £2,000,000, which is put down to Revenue in the Regular Estimate of 1880-1, and £3,000,000, for which credit is taken in the present financial year. It is hoped and expected that before the Accounts of 1880-1 are finally closed, it will be possible to ascertain almost accurately the amount of the War charge that will come in in the present year. When this is ascertained, that portion of the £5,000,000 will be entered as Revenue of 1881-2, and the remainder as Revenue of the year just closed. The House will, therefore, bear in mind, in the figures I have to lay before it for 1880-1 and 1881-2, that the account of Revenue has been increased by £2,000,000, owing to the Treasury Contribution in 1880-1, and by £3,000,000 owing to the Treasury Contribution for 1881-2.

I now come to the Regular Estimate of 1880-1. I will state how the Regular Estimate of 1880-1 compares with the closed Account of 1879-80. The Accounts of 1879-80 show, as I have already said, a Revenue of £68,484,666, and an Expenditure of £69,667,615, showing a deficit of £1,182,949. For 1880-1 the Regular Estimate is £70,783,615, while the Expenditure is £77,003,382, showing a deficit of £6,219,767. The Revenue of 1880-1 is £2,299,000 larger than the Revenue of the preceding year 1879-80, while the Expenditure is £7,336,000 in excess. The whole result is that the year 1880-1 is £5,037,000 worse than 1879-80. I have said that the Revenue of 1880-1 shows an increase of more than £2,000,000 over the preceding year; but if the House bears in mind the explanation I have given it will perceive that that increase is almost entirely due to the Treasury Contribution of £2,000,000. The excess of the Expenditure, £7,336,000, is entirely due to the cost of the War. The Budget Estimate for 1880-1 was framed in February, 1880, while the Regular Estimate was framed in March of the present year. The Budget Estimate of Revenue for 1880-1 was £66,746,000, and the Estimate of Expenditure was £66,329,000, giving a surplus of £417,000. The Regular Estimate of Revenue is £70,783,615, and of Expenditure £77,003,382, which leaves a deficit

of £6,219,767. The Revenue, as taken in the Regular Estimate, is £4,037,000 in excess of that estimated in the Budget; but, on the other hand, the Expenditure is £10,674,000 greater than was estimated in February, 1880. The £4,000,000 improvement in the Regular Estimate of Revenue is mainly due to the Treasury Contribution. I stated last year that besides £3,200,000 in respect of the War, as an addition to the Regular Estimate of 1879-80, £3,500,000 must be added to the Budget Estimate of Expenditure in 1880-1 for the same reason. But only £1,568,000 was shown in the Accounts of 1879-80, leaving £5,132,000 to be added to the charge for 1880-1. The actual addition, after including the £2,000,000 paid for by the Treasury Contribution, is £7,166,000, which shows more than accounts for the sum by which the Budget Estimate is worse than the Regular Estimate. Now I will state the principal sources of the difference between the Regular and the Budget Estimates. On the Revenue side the chief source is, in the first place, Opium, which shows a difference of £1,218,000. The Budget Estimate was a high one—£7,250,000—but the Regular Estimate shows that the net Revenue reached £8,468,000, or £1,218,000 more than that high Budget Estimate. The other chief sources of difference are Excise, £300,000, and Customs £351,000. On the other hand, there is a deficiency of £295,000 on the Land Revenue, which is mainly due to the fact that the Census was taken in the spring of this year, and that, the officials being thus fully occupied, considerable arrears had to be postponed to the present year; and there is also a deficiency of £491,000 in respect of Salt, the result of taking the exceptional receipts of the previous year as the basis of the Estimate, which receipts were not fully made good in the year under discussion. On the side of Expenditure, the gain under Interest is £466,000, arising partly from the premium on the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent Loan, £156,000; £172,000 more from an alteration in the date of paying Interest, £86,000 from the conversion of Stock, and £52,000 from other sources. There is also a saving of £621,000 under the head of Loss from Exchange, owing to the fact that, in consequence of the pressure by the War on the resources of India, it was impossible to remit the whole sum.

due from India last year, so that there was a proportionate diminution of loss. On the other side of the Account there is an increased Expenditure to the extent of £7,166,000 in respect of the War and Frontier Railways; on the Army Ordinary Charge, £136,000; on Superannuation, £241,000; on Ordinary Public Works, £279,000; State Railways, £441,000; Productive Public Works, £508,000; and an item of £206,000 in respect of Provincial Surpluses, an apparent increase on which I shall have something to say presently.

I now come to the Budget Estimate for 1881-2, and I find that, as compared with the Regular Estimate for the year 1880-1, the figures stand as follows:—The Regular Estimate for 1880-1 puts the Revenue at £70,783,000, and the Expenditure at £77,003,000. The Budget Estimate of this year gives the Revenue as £70,981,000, and the Expenditure as £70,126,000; showing the Revenue improved by £198,000, and the Expenditure diminished by £6,877,000. The Regular Estimate of 1880-1 showed a deficit of £6,219,000, whereas we expect a surplus in 1881-2 of £855,000. The whole result of the year 1881-2 shows an improvement of £7,075,000 on the Regular Estimate of 1880-1. On comparing the Budget with the Estimate for the previous year, we find a diminution on War Charges proper of £9,886,000, and on Frontier Railway Charges, £1,409,000, or a total diminution of £11,295,000; and after deducting the diminution of the War Charges, the Budget Estimate shows an apparently worse result than the Regular Estimate by £4,221,000.

This is accounted for, in the first place, by the much lower Estimate that has been taken of the Opium Revenue. That had been estimated at £2,000,000 less than the receipts of 1880-1, and I think perhaps I ought to give the House the figures to show the principle on which this great apparent under-Estimate has been made. Now, the net receipts for 1880-1—the highest point ever reached—were £8,468,000; but it is not considered safe or prudent to reckon on the continuance of these large receipts. During the 10 years from 1858-9 to 1867-8, the average net income from Opium was £5,629,000; from 1868-9 to 1877-8, the average was £6,500,000; in 1878-9 the receipts rose to £7,700,000;

in 1879-80 to £8,251,000, and they culminated in 1880-1 with £8,468,000. I must mention that the fluctuation of this Opium Revenue has always been very great. Only thrice within the last 19 years has the Estimate been within £500,000 of the gross receipts; three times the actual receipts failed to reach the Estimate by an average of £1,200,000, and in the 15 other years the receipts exceeded the Estimates by an average sum of £1,000,000. It has frequently been inculcated on the Government of India, by various Secretaries of State, that a prudent Estimate of this Revenue is to be taken, and the most recent Despatch sent to them on this subject expresses a doubt as to the wisdom of very high Estimates, and enjoins a more prudent course for the future. Now, this diminution of the Estimate for the Opium Revenue accounts for £2,000,000 out of the £4,000,000 I have already referred to. The next large item is one of £1,450,000 for Famine Insurance; so that we have now accounted for £3,450,000 of this sum, and leave £800,000 to be made up in other ways. I do not think that I need go into many details; but I will state to the House what are the chief sources both of improvement and of diminution, which are expected in this year's Budget, as compared with the Regular Estimates. In the first place, the chief sources of improvement are in the Land Revenue, £687,000, which is partly due to the postponement, in consequence of the Census, of certain collections from the latter months of the past financial year to the early months of the present, and in the Provincial Balances, under which head there is an improvement of £797,000. On the other hand, the chief sources of diminution are—Customs £161,000 (it not being thought prudent to expect the recurrence of the large imports of 1880-1); Telegraphs, £116,000; Interest Charges increased £272,000; Law and Justice, £132,000 more, due to the establishment in Bengal; Marine, £200,000, due to the construction of a troopship for the Indian Marine, and of some small steamers for British Burmah; Loss by Exchange, £510,000; Miscellaneous, £103,000; Ordinary Public Works, £401,000; Army, £179,000; Productive Works, £105,000.

The House will have observed that I have referred to items of Revenue and

Expenditure under the head of Provincial Surpluses and Provincial Deficits. It appears to me that some explanation on this subject ought to be given to the House, and I will shortly state what effect these items of Provincial Surpluses and Provincial Deficits have upon the Estimates of the present year. On the Revenue side, the Revenue is stated to be increased by £709,000 under the head of Provincial and Local Deficits; and, on the other hand, the Expenditure is stated to be diminished by £88,000 through the reduction of Provincial and Local Surpluses. There is, therefore, a net gain on these two items of £797,000. I think these items require some explanation. In the year 1870-1 the system of what is called Provincial Finance was introduced. Certain Revenues, amounting to about £648,000, were made over by the Government of India to the Local Governments. Further allotments were also made to them on the condition of their undertaking to provide for certain Provincial and Local Services. The idea was that by giving to the Provincial and Local Governments an interest in the careful collection of certain sources of Revenue and in the expenditure on certain Services economy would result. They were given a balance of £200,000 to commence with, and they were authorized, within certain limits, to spend any increase over the balance which they were required to keep in the hands of the Government of India. From 1871-2 to 1875-6 the additional Allotments amounted to about £5,000,000 annually. They were shown in the Accounts as "Allotments for Provincial Services," and no explanation whatever of the expenditure by the Provincial Governments was given. But in the year 1876-7 the system was very considerably enlarged and extended. Additional Revenues were placed under the control of the Provincial and Local Governments, and the line "Allotments for Provincial Services" in the Accounts was discontinued; but the receipts and charges were shown in the General Accounts under the various heads to which they belong. The Government of India really act as bankers to the Provincial and Local Governments. The whole of the receipts and expenditure are included in the Accounts and Estimates. If the receipts of a Local Government have exceeded its expenditure, its balance is increased,

and the amount by which it is increased, and by which the liability of the Government of India to the Local Government is increased, is shown in the Accounts as a charge. If, on the other hand, the expenditure of the Local Government exceeds its receipts, its balance is diminished, and the liability of the Government of India to the Local Government is decreased, and the amount by which the liability is so decreased is shown on the side of Revenue. The system has now attained very considerable proportions. The Revenue estimated to be received by the Local Governments in 1881-2 on their own account was £10,072,900; for certain specified local purposes, £2,751,600; from allotments by the Central Government, £4,287,200; and from other sources, £269,200; or a total Local Revenue for Provincial and Local Governments of £17,380,900, or about one-fourth of the total gross Revenues of India. I do not think I need trouble the House with the detailed sources of the Revenue; but it may be interesting to the House to know the chief items of Expenditure which have to be provided for out of this Revenue of £17,380,900. The Provincial Governments are expected to provide the following Services:—Collection of Land Revenue, £2,200,000; Law and Justice, £2,765,000; Police, £2,484,000; Education, £1,049,000; Administration, Minor Departments, Marine, Educational, Medical, &c., £1,832,000; Public Works, £4,718,000, and various other charges, about £2,770,000. This system has worked, I believe, on the whole, in an extremely satisfactory manner. It is a step in the much-needed direction of decentralization. No doubt, it is necessary that the richer Provinces of India should pay more than their share for the expenses of the general administration of government, and it may be even necessary that the richer Provinces should assist in the development of the resources of the poorer ones; but the principle is a sound one, that each Local Government should have an interest in the development of its own Revenue, and in the economical expenditure of the Services which it can itself control.

A very glowing account of the results of this was recently given by Sir Ashley Eden, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, who said —

The Marquess of Hartington

"That the system of decentralization has been thoroughly successful in Bengal is sufficiently clear from the foregoing sketch. The Revenues have rapidly increased, independently of any new taxation; useless Expenditure has been curtailed; and funds have been made available for improvement under all branches of the Administration. All grades of the Service have shown the deepest interest in increasing the resources of Government, under the belief that the surplus Revenue would be available for the good of the Province. The three heads of improvable Revenue made over to the management of the Provincial Government, with an income of 166½ lakhs in 1876-7, will stand with an income of not less than 217½ lakhs in 1881-2. In the meanwhile, the Lieutenant Governor has been able to carry out numerous works of improvement on [his own responsibility, many of which, under the previous system, would have been indefinitely postponed. Besides making a special contribution of 20 lakhs to the Imperial Treasury in time of need, he has been able, during these five years, to increase the Staff of Executive and Judicial officers; to provide increased facilities for the administration of Justice; to increase the grants for education; to make grants in aid of district communications, and of works of drainage, sanitation, and municipal improvements; to build schools, colleges, and hospitals; to replace the huts, in which the public business was transacted or prisoners were confined by substantial masonry courthouses and gaols; to spend 20 lakhs on railways, which will bring in a large return; 5½ lakhs on tramways, three-quarters of a lakh on a steamer service, to improve communications with Assam, and two lakhs on a road to develop the trade with Thibet; to spend 11 lakhs on the first portion of a work which will develop the trade of Orissa and protect it from famine; and to spend 38½ lakhs on improving navigation, and providing a supply of pure water for the people. While 77½ lakhs have thus been expended on great measures of material improvement, and the expenditure on Ordinary Public Works has been increased from Rs.25,12,000, in 1877-8 to Rs.63,53,000, exclusive of expenditure on preliminary works of railway construction in 1881-2, and while no legitimate outlay has been spared to strengthen every Department of the Administration, the five years' period, which opened with a credit balance of Rs.2,88,000 only, will close with a credit balance of at least Rs.14,46,000. When it is recollected that under the system which prevailed before 1871, every new charge required the sanction of the Imperial Government, that the decision on the demands of each Province took no cognizance of the extent to which it had contributed to the general Exchequer, that nothing was to be gained by economy, because money left unspent by any one Government was practically lost to it and only went to increase the amount to be scrambled for by all, some idea may be gained of the advantages which Bengal has reaped from the control of its own finances. There is no department of the Service which has not felt the benefit of the financial independence conferred on the Government immediately responsible for its administration."

Well, Sir, that is Sir Ashley Eden's ac-

count of the working of this system in Bengal. I have not before me the results of the system in the other Provinces. No doubt, Bengal, being the most prosperous Province, has profited more by this system than any other; but the same causes have brought about similar results in the other Provinces. Indeed, I believe every Government is satisfied with the working of the system, and would be unwilling to revert to the former practice. I must, add, however, that of course this system must tend to an increase—I believe a necessary increase—of expenditure. A very considerable part of the increase of £800,000 which I had to explain just now is due to expenditure undertaken by the Local Governments; but if the system is to be a reality, and if it is to work as it was intended to work, it is absolutely necessary that when the Provincial and Local Governments have by economy increased their balances, they should be given the advantage of them, and should be allowed to extend them for the benefit of their Province. There can be no doubt, however, that this system of finance introduces confusion in the Accounts. An increase in the Revenue or a decrease in the Expenditure of a Provincial Government is neutralized in the General Account by an apparent increase of Expenditure under the head of Provincial Surpluses. On the other hand, a decrease of Revenue or an increase of Expenditure is balanced by an apparent increase of Revenue under the heading of Provincial Deficits. It is, no doubt, quite right that the position of the Provincial Accounts, as regards their balances with the Government of India, should be clearly and accurately stated; but I have very great doubt whether those headings should find their place in the General Account of estimated Expenditure and Revenue. Those Accounts, in my opinion, should simply give an account of the Revenue and Expenditure of what has been actually received or actually expended, either by the Government of India or by the Local Governments, and the relative position of the Local Governments to the Government of India with respect to balances should be made the subject of a separate Account.

I have now to give to the House the chief figures with respect to the cost of the War in Afghanistan. The amounts which I mentioned last year were

as follows:—In 1878-9, £2,976,000; in 1879-80, £6,416,000; in 1880-1, £5,590,000; total for three years, £14,982,000; or, allowing for receipts from Railways and Telegraphs, and including Frontier Railways, £18,184,000. The amount now shown in the Regular Estimates for these three years is—War Charges, less receipts of all kinds, £15,861,000, and Frontier Railways, £4,455,000; or about £20,000,000. This is very nearly twice the amount estimated by Sir John Strachey, in February, 1880, as the probable expenditure on the War. The Estimate of Expenditure at the close of 1880-1 was—War, £5,980,000; Railways, £3,940; or a total of £9,920,000. The actual amount is over £20,000,000. To that amount is to be added for 1881-2 a charge in respect of the War of £2,200,000, and for Railways £880,000; giving altogether a total of £23,412,000. Deducting the amount paid by England the net charge borne by India is £18,412,000. Well, that I believe to be an accurate account of the charge for War.

I think I stated to the House last year that a Committee had been appointed by the India Office to inquire into the cause of the mistake that had been made in the Estimate of Expenditure. That Committee made a very careful inquiry, and has made a very full and careful Report. I cannot enter into a discussion of that Report now. It is enough to say the Committee has recommended the adoption in India of the English system. That system was adopted last year by the Government of India; and under it it is believed that the Military Expenditure for 1880-1 was known within a few days of the close of the year. Major Baring, in his Financial Statement, which is before the House, says the result of the change of system to which I have already alluded is that the Regular Estimates for 1880-1 include not only sums outstanding in the year 1879-80, but also sums which, under the old system, would have figured in the Account for the year 1881-2. The old system included in the Account all payments made on vouchers before the 1st of April, and, in order to give time for audit, the final closing of the Account was delayed for six months. But during the progress of the War, as has unfortunately been discovered, these Accounts had fallen very

much into arrear; and, therefore, under the old practice—perhaps it would not be correct to say under the old system—the Accounts of the year did not include anything like the whole amount of the issues from the Treasury.

Well, I have stated the War Charge to be £23,000,000. I will endeavour to show to the House how this amount has been dealt with by India. In the first place, if there had been no War Charge and no construction of Frontier Railways, and, at the same time, provision of £1,500,000 had been made in each year for the relief of Famine, there would have been in each of the years of the War the following surpluses:—In 1878-9 a surplus of £1,523,885, in 1879-80 of £3,521,551, in 1880-1 of £3,623,174, and in 1881-2 of £855,000; or a surplus during the four years of £9,523,574. Of course, these surpluses, amounting to £9,500,000, have gone for payment of the War; the balances of the Famine Insurance, amounting to £4,035,309, have been likewise appropriated to that object. There was also the Contribution from the British Treasury, amounting to £5,000,000, and there was taken from Cash Balances for the same purpose a sum of £4,513,470. It appears to me that that is not an unsatisfactory Financial Statement.

The House will remember that in 1878 the Government of India undertook to provide a surplus which would enable it to appropriate annually £1,500,000 for Famine Insurance purposes. The cost of the War in Afghanistan, as I have already stated, prevented the intentions of the Government being accomplished; but the present Government fully accept the liability which was undertaken in 1878, and we have resolved that during this year, instead of trusting to surpluses, which are always liable to be diminished, either by an increase of expenditure or by a remission of taxation, an amount shall be provided for Famine purposes. There is, therefore, included in the estimated Expenditure for the present year £1,500,000 for Famine Insurance. In the absence of disturbing causes, that £1,500,000 will be devoted, in the first place, to any charge for actual Famine relief that arises during the year; and if not needed for the relief of Famine, one-half of the amount, or £750,000, will be devoted to what are called Protective Works—that is, those which can-

not be classed as works as to which a reasonable confidence can be felt that they will pay interest on the cost of their construction in a very few years; so that they cannot be safely included in the category of Reproductive Public Works, but which will be of use in providing for the relief of Famine. The works that are first selected for commencement under the heading of Protective Public Works comprise a canal in the Deccan, a railway in the Punjab, and other works in Madras and Bombay.

The remainder of the Famine Insurance provision is to devoted to the reduction of Debt, for which purpose a Body of Commissioners have been nominated. It will be the duty of the Commissioners to apply the money which the Government of India pays over to them in the manner which the Government directs, either in the actual reduction of Debt, or, as we borrow annually for Productive Works, it may be advisable to reduce the loans for that purpose, and to make up the deficiency from the Famine Insurance provision. I am quite ready to admit that the functions of the Commissioners, as at present arranged, are more of a formal than of a practical character. But, nevertheless, I think that the appointment of that Body may be the foundation of considerable and, perhaps, salutary changes hereafter. The Commissioners at present are, or will be, entirely official persons. Their functions are almost purely Ministerial; but those conditions are not necessarily permanent. It is possible that it may be found advisable to appoint as Commissioners some one or more persons unconnected with the Government, and their functions may, perhaps, be further developed. I cannot speak positively; but the appointment of this Commission may possibly become the foundation of a system under which some external supervision, if not control, will be introduced into the Administration of the Government, which has been, up to the present time, of a purely bureaucratic character.

I return, however, to the subject of the Famine Insurance Fund. The £1,500,000 for the provision against Famine having, in consequence of the War, failed to be applied to the reduction of Debt or to Protective Works, it was thought advisable to take advantage of the Treasury Contribution of £5,000,000 made last year for effecting

a reduction of Debt at home. Notice was therefore given in November last year for the repayment in November of the present year of the India Four per Cent Bonds to the extent of £4,487,000. But, as the whole of the Treasury Contribution will not be paid for four years from now, it will be necessary to raise part of the money by temporary loans. But the arrangements have been so made that the whole of the £5,000,000 of the Treasury Contribution will be devoted to the payment of sterling Debt, whether in the form of Debt to the Treasury, or of the bonds. India has paid, or will pay, out of Revenue so many millions towards the cost of the War. England contributes £5,000,000. These £5,000,000 will not go to reduce the amount which India will have to pay; but they will go to reduce the Debt. The result will be that India will pay £13,000,000 out of Revenue for the cost of the War, and England will pay £5,000,000 for the reduction of Debt.

No sooner had the Famine Insurance policy been announced by Sir John Strachey than it was disturbed by the outbreak of the Afghan War. Sir John Strachey reckoned in 1879 on an annual surplus of £2,000,000: £1,500,000 was to go to Famine Insurance, and £500,000 it was thought prudent to set apart for contingencies. But for the War, the hopes which he then formed would have been more than justified, because, after providing £1,500,000 for Famine Insurance, there would have been a surplus of about £9,000,000 in four years. The surplus, however, went, the Famine Insurance has also gone, the indebtedness of India has increased through a diminution of the balances by about £4,000,000. But, considering the circumstances through which India has passed, it does not appear to me, on the whole, that her financial position is unsatisfactory. That, I think, is the opinion likewise of the financial world and the Money Market.

During the last 15 months it has been necessary to issue three loans for Productive Public Works and other purposes. In June of last year a loan of 313 lakhs was raised in India at the interest of 4½ per cent. The price at which it was raised was 103 3-16. In January of the present year, a loan of £3,500,000 was raised in London at 3½ per cent, and the price at which it was raised was

£103 19s. 6d. In July, 1881, again, a loan of 300 lakhs for Public Works was raised in India; and, although it was reduced to 4 per cent interest, the price at which it was raised was 105 3-16, as against 103 3-16 last year.

I will now give the House the figures of the Public Works expenditure. The amounts expended from borrowed money on Productive Public Works have been these — In 1879-80, £3,364,330; in 1880-1, £2,687,695; in 1881-2, the estimated expenditure is £2,608,000. That gives a total of £8,660,025, to which has to be added the expenditure on the East Indian Railway, or £1,646,248; making altogether £10,306,273. I will next state to the House what has been the Revenue account for those Public Works during the same period. In 1879-80, the Revenue was £8,446,704; in 1880-1, it was £9,027,018; in 1881-2, it was £9,380,000; making a total for the three years of £26,853,722. The expenditure was in 1879-80, £8,724,361; in 1880-1, it was £9,221,880; and in 1881-2, £9,680,000; making together a total of £27,626,241. The entire deficit upon those Public Works for the three years is £772,519. Comparing the Expenditure with the Revenue, they have failed by about £255,000 a-year to pay the full interest on the capital outlay. Of course, the House is aware that a very considerable number of these Works have either been only recently constructed, or are not yet fully reproductive, and others are not reproductive at all. It may be stated that the Railways have now reached a turning point, and that they are likely to become a source of revenue to India. The East Indian Railway paid, in 1880-1, 8 per cent on a capital of £31,000,000. Other railways have paid in some years 7, 6, and 5 per cent, and some are not entirely completed.

But notwithstanding this extremely favourable result, as compared with a few years ago, when Productive Public Works involved a charge of between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, the Government have not seen any reason to relax the limit of the Public Works expenditure on borrowed funds, which was recommended by a Committee of the House and adopted by the late Government. Until a more certain estimate of the prospects of Indian Finance, and also of the results of the Works themselves can be framed, we do not think it would be prudent to

burden the Revenues of India with a greater sum than £2,500,000 annually for capital expenditure of this character.

But, at the same time, the House is aware that a capital expenditure of £2,500,000 is not sufficient either to develop the resources of the country, or to furnish the immunity which railways and canals are calculated to give from Famine; and perhaps one of the most hopeful signs for the prosperity of India is that there at least appears to be some prospect of private capital entering the field to occupy some of the ground still vacant for enterprizes of this kind. Hitherto it has been considered impossible to construct Railways in India by private capital, except with the aid of heavy and onerous guarantees. These enterprizes were scarcely private enterprizes, and the Government exercised a strict control over the capital account, in order to prevent the finances of the country being unduly burdened. It is not possible for the Government to do all that is desired.

A Company has been recently formed which, although it has received some State assistance, has received it on terms very different indeed from those under which the old Guaranteed Companies received it. The money was guaranteed for a very limited period—in fact, for four years, or for the time (not exceeding that limit), during which the line would be in course of construction. After the line is made other conditions will come into operation; and at the end of 99 years the whole of the permanent works revert to the State, and the rolling stock will be taken at a valuation. I think these terms contrast favourably with those connected with the old Companies. I admit I have seen, with some regret, the delay which has occurred in closing with some of the most hopeful of these proposals; but it is absolutely necessary that care should be exercised, and that no undertakings that were not sound should be guaranteed. It would be a great misfortune to India if any other policy were pursued.

I think from what I have said it will be seen that the Budget produced by the Government of India is of an eminently prudent character. The prudent course which has been adopted is amply justified by the facts of the case at the time the Budget was made. At that time the troops were still in Afghanistan; the

retirement had not been completed for two or three months afterwards. Until the troops had returned behind the Frontier, it was impossible to say what further complications or difficulties might ensue; and it was necessary, I think, to take a prudent view of the financial condition of India. Then there was the uncertainty as to Opium. It is possible that the low Estimate as to Opium will be considerably exceeded; but I do not think it will come up to the exceptional result of the past year. It was, I believe, wise on the part of the Government of India, under these circumstances, to postpone any reduction, or even any adjustment, of taxation.

There is one subject with which, I regret to say, we are unable to deal in the present year. I refer to the Cotton Duties. The total loss in 1879-80 was £170,000, and in 1880-1 it was £120,000. The loss on gray goods, dealt with a few years ago, was in 1879-80 £210,000, and in 1880-1 £320,000; and the estimated income derived from gray goods and yarn does not now exceed £100,000 a-year. I need not point out to the House that very considerable inconvenience is caused to trade by the inspection and examination which are necessary under the present system. Often the minute examination which was necessary was somewhat vexatious; but the interference with trade is very great. The result of the interference is shown by the figures. Before the remission, when all gray goods were equally taxed, the value of the class of goods now taxed was 95 per cent of the whole of the goods. Since the remission the value of the goods which are still liable to duty has fallen to 26 per cent. There can be no doubt as to the effect on Native manufacture. It has, I believe, almost altogether disappeared. The Natives manufactured coarser goods; and, therefore, they are exposed to the whole of the Lancashire manufacture. But the effect is that, while protection has been withdrawn from Native industry, a sort of protection has been given to one class of English goods against another. The coarser goods are now protected or stimulated by free admissions, while finer goods are still taxed. It seems to me absolutely impossible that this condition of things can be permitted to continue. I regret that it should have been thought necessary to

continue it even for another year. It is a state of things unfair to the manufacturers and injurious to the Indian consumer. What has happened? The whole case has been changed by our system, and by the peculiarities of the Tariff the Indian consumer is now forced or induced not to take that class of English goods which he prefers, but that class which the English manufacturer is able, owing to the peculiarities of the Tariff system, to supply to him most cheaply. Under this condition of things, I believe many mills in Lancashire are actually standing still, because they are unable to produce, with their existing machinery, that class of goods which is now admitted free. They have been beaten out of the market by the coarser qualities. The loss that is borne by India is heavy, and I regret that another year must elapse before remedying such an anomalous condition of things. I am afraid that the existing Tariff and the changes which have been made were extremely unpopular in India, and that it would have been highly inexpedient even to make this trifling reform—trifling in a pecuniary point of view—unaccompanied by any larger remission of taxation. It would have been supposed that it was done for the interest of England without consideration for the people of India. My opinion is that the state of things is still more unfortunate for the people themselves than for the Lancashire manufacturers. I shall lose no opportunity of urging on the Government, at all events, next year to remedy this grievance.

The net loss for the year 1881-2 on exchange will be about £3,000,000. For the year 1880-1 it was £2,553,000, and for the year 1879-80 about £3,000,000. In the three years the net loss was £8,542,000. To a great extent this loss is over-estimated, because it is taken as though the value of the rupee was 2s., whereas, as the House is aware, the intrinsic value of the rupee was only 1s. 10½d. at the time when the Continental Mints were open to coinage of silver; and compared with that price the estimated loss was put at £2,000,000 a-year, or £6,000,000 for the three years. No doubt, that is a very considerable and heavy loss.

I will now say a very words upon the attitude which the Indian Government have assumed on the question of bi-

metallism, and on the Conference recently held at Paris. I have stated what the loss is, and I will not enter upon the scientific or theoretic aspects of the question, upon which there is the greatest divergence of opinion among the highest authorities; but the subject has a practical bearing upon the finances and economic condition of India. Great disturbance has arisen, and considerable loss has been inflicted upon India in consequence of this loss in exchange.

I will also say a word or two upon the general effect produced on the general trade of India. The immediate effect upon a country situated as India is would be that its exports would be stimulated and its imports restricted. It may be supposed, therefore, that in India the purchasing power is diminished and the selling power increased. The balance of these advantages and disadvantages may be nearly equal; and, at all events, it is not necessary to discuss what the effect upon India these different standards of value have. The inconvenience from which India suffers arises from a different cause. It arises from her having to make very heavy remittances to the Home Government, averaging for several years more than £16,000,000 a-year. The losses by exchange since 1875 are not less than £11,000,000. That is a serious matter for a country situated as India is, where any re-adjustment of taxation is a matter of great difficulty. The injury to India does not stop there—at the actual loss incurred. The injury is greatly increased by the uncertainty caused in every financial estimate and transaction. It is absolutely impossible for the Financial Member of Council to make an estimate upon which he can confidently rely as to the Expenditure and Revenue for the next year. His surplus is liable to be converted by causes over which he has absolutely no control into a deficit. Every financial operation, every project which the Government may form, either for a reduction of Debt or for any change in the mode of making remittances home, is liable to be disturbed. Questions continually arise for consideration by the Government. Shall loans be raised in England or in India? Shall Debt incurred in India or in England be discharged? Shall money be remitted at home? Shall Home remittances be made by the sale of bills in England,

or shall debts be incurred in England, to be repaid hereafter when there is a better rate of exchange? All these questions are unsettled, and it is impossible that any Government can take a certain view with regard to any of them. It has always been the aim of every financier to endeavour to secure a more stable exchange. There appears, however, no possibility of establishing a common mono-metallic standard between England and India, and there seems to be no greater probability of a common bi-metallic standard. We can only hope that some agreement may be come to between other countries interested in the same manner that this country and India are in the maintenance of silver. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Government of India feel a warm interest and a deep sympathy with all efforts to arrive at some common agreement, and with all attempts in the direction of fixing a settled ratio between the values of the two metals. Everything done to attain that result is a benefit to India. Holding these views, the Government of India think it their duty to do what they can to assist in the attainment of some agreement between the nations of Europe, and they sent Delegates to the recent Paris Conference with that object. The House is aware that the Conference has adjourned; but it is hoped that on their re-assembling some result may be arrived at.

There are one or two other matters with which I should like to trouble the House, although they are not connected with finance. I said last year that the Commission appointed to inquire into the organization of the Indian Army with a view to its reduction had reported. The Government of India have applied themselves vigorously to the task, and have already sent home some of their proposals. I regret to say it has been found impossible as yet to give any sanction to those proposals. Some of these proposals would require Parliamentary sanction, and I need hardly remind the House that we have not this Session had time to enter into that subject. Others of their proposals are intimately connected with the organization of the Army at home. They cannot be adopted without full communication with the military authorities at home and with my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for War. These pro-

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posals, which affect only the Indian Army, might, no doubt, be dealt with without much difficulty. But we should do well not to adopt any changes in the organization of the Indian Army without full and careful consideration. There are other important subjects with regard to which recommendations have been made. I cannot give to the House any hope that the adoption of any of these recommendations will, as I trust may be the case as regards the Army, lead to any immediate or probable reduction in expenditure. On the contrary, they are more likely to lead to an immediate, if not to a permanent, increase.

There is the Famine Commission. The obligation of keeping the people of India alive has been accepted by the Government of India and the people of this country. Immense sums of money have already been spent with that object, and it is almost inevitable that in future years immense sums will have to be spent. Unorganized spending of money is sure to be wasteful; and it is, therefore, absolutely necessary that we should have a carefully considered system. With this object the Commission have framed certain recommendations. First, that those districts which are most liable to famine should have introduced into them either improvements in the agricultural system, or improvements in the means of communication. Secondly, the great object of the Famine Commission is to devise measures under which the relief of Famine, when it actually occurs, may be effected. With regard to the second of these objects, something has already been done. The Commission have recommended several principles upon which Famine relief shall be conducted, and the Secretary has prepared a Code of Instructions for the Local Governments. These instructions have been circulated to the Local Governments, and if Famine were unfortunately to occur again, this Code, although, no doubt, subject to considerable modification, will form a basis upon which the Indian Government and the Local Governments will be able to deal more satisfactorily with an outbreak of that kind than at any former time.

The Government has also proposed, and the proposal has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, to re-constitute the Department which was, as I think, unfortunately given up a few

years ago—I mean the Agricultural Department. But we have recommended that the new Department should be manned as far as possible by officials drafted from existing offices, and have said that it must not be definitely established until we are fully informed as to its duties.

Now, without making any attempt to forecast the future, I think we may say that the Revenue of the last three years has been more than sufficient to meet the ordinary expenses of the Administration. It has, in fact, been large enough to provide a necessary insurance against Famine. The Opium Revenue is, of course, a source of uncertainty and anxiety to the Government. The remaining sources of Revenue, notwithstanding re-adjustments, have shown a sure, if slow, increase. I trust that that there will be some room for a reduction in Military Expenditure. The growing administrative, educational, sanitary, and other similar wants of the Government may be met, I believe, from the increasing resources of those branches of the Revenue to which I have referred under the head of Provincial Finance. My Statement, I fear, has been an unusually dry one. I have had no large reduction of Expenditure to announce, and no reduction, or even re-adjustment, of taxation. I am decidedly disposed to take an extremely conservative view of Indian Finance. As I have said, there may be some room for reduction in Military Expenditure; but the framework of the Civil Administration of India is of such a character that, if it is not to be weak, it is essential that it should be composed of the very best materials; and if it is to be composed of the best materials, they must, of course, be adequately paid for. There is much room for a further development of the resources of India; but, in the meantime, any increase or even re-adjustment of the taxes or burdens that rest upon the people must affect such vast masses of men, and so largely influence public feeling and opinion, that I cannot but think that any alteration of taxation, certainly that any increase of it, is only a work to be entered upon with great reserve and caution. In conclusion, I have to say that if am content to lay before the House a Budget which is simple and unambitious, I hope that it is not altogether an unsatisfactory one.

MR. E. STANHOPE: Sir, I listened with great attention to, and I am sure the House took great interest in, the elaborate Statement of the noble Marquess, which I am bound to admit was characterized by great moderation and fairness. That Statement has, indeed, been made at a very late period of the Session; but the noble Marquess has almost disarmed criticism on that point by so frankly admitting that the only circumstance which would justify the delay in bringing forward the Indian Budget was the exceptional character of the present year. Two years ago, in consequence of representations made to the late Government, they acceded to the desire that the Budget Statement should be made at an earlier period of the Session; and, accordingly, two Government days were given up to the discussion in the month of May. Last year, however, the Budget was postponed on account of legislation which was not of first importance; and, in the present year, exceptional circumstances, as the noble Marquess has said, have led to its being again postponed. I only wish, however, to express an earnest hope that this may be the last occasion on which we shall hear an Indian Budget Statement on one of the last days of the Session. It is the more necessary to insist upon that, because a very false impression has been created in India, by what its inhabitants consider to be the small amount of interest taken by hon. Members in the discussion of the financial affairs of India. I think it well, therefore, that some of us should point out that the small amount of interest shown in this subject is due to the fact that it is only brought before us in the last few days of the Session. And now to the Statement itself, the observations which it is my intention to make will not be of any great length, and they will be chiefly directed to the Estimates for the current year. The noble Marquess has mentioned one point with regard to which he thinks an improvement can be made in the form of the existing Accounts; and, so far as I could understand the observations which he made upon a somewhat intricate subject, I heard with the greatest satisfaction what he said with regard to adjusting heads of account, which form, perhaps, the most incomprehensible part of the whole Indian Budget. Any change which will

lead to its being better understood by the public will be a great advantage. The first point of Revenue which I will dwell upon is that of Opium. Regarding this, the noble Marquess has told us that the Estimate of £6,500,000 was made under orders from the India Office at home. There is no one more anxious than I am to adopt any course which will prevent the Government of India depending too much upon that source of income; but it appears to me that that mode of estimating is not only novel, but absolutely wrong in principle—namely, to give an Estimate which the Government think is almost certain to be exceeded. I do not think anyone who listened to the speech of the noble Marquess can have failed to see what great difficulty there is in comparing Estimates both of Expenditure and Income as between one year and another. Therefore, in the observations which I shall make to-day I shall refer to another Paper which is before the House, which shows the net Expenditure and the net Revenue of India during the last 10 years, and which enables anybody to see at a glance the comparative Income and Expenditure of those years. Now, with reference to the manner in which the Contribution by England is proposed to be included in the Estimates of 1881-2, I must say that it is, undoubtedly, very convenient from some points of view to hon. Members, because they will be able, in looking at the finances of the present year, to eliminate all the disturbing effects produced by the War Expenditure; but I have some objection to it, on the ground that it is inconsistent with the mode in which the Contribution itself is going to be made. It is possible that in the next four years, during which the House is going to be asked to vote £500,000 a-year towards the Indian Exchequer, the House might refuse in some one year to make that grant. If such an event occurred, you would find that the Indian Government had included the whole amount in its Budget receipts for this year, and that you could not alter that state of things, even though Parliament had refused to vote the money. As regards the Estimates of Expenditure, there is one general observation which I think it my duty to make. The House will recollect what took place in 1879-80. The right hon. Gentleman the present Postmaster

General then put upon the Paper a Resolution enforcing economy, and pressing in the most earnest manner on the Government the desirability of reducing its Expenditure. When, however, the time arrived for the discussion it was my duty to announce on the part of the Government of India and of the Home Government that the suggestion of the right hon. Gentleman had been anticipated, and that as soon as it was found that the Expenditure of the year exceeded the Income to a considerable extent, steps had been taken to reduce the Expenditure of India. The present Prime Minister, however, in speaking on the subject, referred to the statement I had made as one not entirely adequate for the object, and went on to refer with approval to a suggestion made by my right hon. Friend (Mr. Grant Duff) that the Expenditure might be reduced by something like £4,000,000 a-year. In this decision to reduce expenditure the House of Commons, as at that time constituted, cordially acquiesced. After that Motion had been accepted by Parliament, the greatest efforts were made to carry out the policy it was based upon, and steps were immediately taken for reducing the Expenditure in India; although, of course, the most immediate opportunity of retrenchment was in the Department of Public Works. The result of those steps has been that the Expenditure has been already greatly reduced, and there is no doubt that they will lead to a considerable reduction in the charges under that head in the future. But, as far as I can understand the Statement of the noble Lord to-day, he has not said a single word in reference to a reduction of the Civil Expenditure of India. The Liberal Party, a few years ago, was in the habit of coming down to this House in great force, and of attacking the then Government, on the ground that they countenanced lavish expenditure in India; but now we find that not one word is said upon the subject, and that nothing is done in the direction of the reduction of the Civil Expenditure. It may, perhaps, be said that times have changed, and that now the Indian Government has more money in its coffers it can afford to spend more. That, however, is no answer to the charge which I have to make against the present Government of India—this House having expressed its deliberate

view that some considerable attempt should be made to reduce both the Civil and Military Expenditure of India. As regards the subject of the expenditure upon the Army of India, we have certainly heard something from the noble Marquess; but the House will recollect that it has been stated that the result of the labours of the Commission at Simla, which was appointed to consider the subject last year, ought to be to effect a saving in the Military Expenditure of India of £1,500,000 per annum. I can quite understand that there may be very good grounds for delay in carrying into effect the recommendations of the Commission, owing to the change of Government both at Home and in India; and I fully admit that the Government is entitled to ample time to consider the recommendations of the Commission. But, at any rate, a year has now elapsed without anything whatever being done in the matter; and the noble Marquess does not hold out even a hope to us that anything will be done to carry into effect the recommendations of the Commission. [General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR: Hear, hear!] The hon. and gallant Gentleman opposite seems to think that that is so much the better; and, doubtless, that may be the view of the Madras Army. It must, however, be recollected that that Commission was largely composed of military men, and that they arrived at the conclusion that it was possible to cut down the Military Expenditure of India without in any degree impairing the efficiency of her Army, and without reducing the English Force in that country. I think that it is highly desirable that the Government should publish some portions of the Report of that Commission, though I am perfectly aware that, for political reasons, the whole of it could not be made public. If the portions of that Report to which I refer were published, I am satisfied that they would create a public opinion on this subject in England which at present does not exist, and the consequence would be that the desired reforms would have a better chance of being carried out by their becoming more generally known, and by the feeling of the public being enlisted in their favour. Passing from the subject of the reduction of Expenditure in India, all I can say is that any steps taken with the view of securing that object, so

far as is consistent with the efficiency of the Services, will meet with my cordial support. Turning to the subject of the Debt Commission in India, I must say that I think that the remarks of Major Baring on the subject in the Budget Statement are very difficult to understand; and, indeed, the noble Marquess himself informs us that the duties of the Commission have not yet been settled. The question, however, that we wish to have answered is, How is that Commission going to act? I can quite understand that the noble Marquess is not prepared at this moment to tell us exactly what the duties of that Commission are; but he might surely inform us, generally, what the Commission are to do. They will receive £750,000 annually for the purposes which they are appointed to carry out. I understand that, if the state of the Money Market admits, this £750,000 is to be transmitted to England for the purpose of reducing the Debt. But if it should happen, as I am afraid it frequently will, that the state of the Money Market will not justify that sum being remitted to this country, what course will the Commission take? Because it seems very absurd to invest that sum in India while, at the same time, you are borrowing money there. I hope that, when the noble Marquess comes to sum up, he will give us some information on this point. Of course, I approve of the general object of the Commission, and I have heard with satisfaction that the Government propose to apply this grant of £5,000,000 towards the reduction of the Gold Debt. That is a point of the highest importance, which, fortunately, is materially assisted by the popularity of the Rupee Loans in this and in other countries. I would, however, suggest that that popularity might be considerably augmented by a consolidation of the present Rupee Loans. The main reason for desiring to reduce the Gold Debt is to enable the drawings of India upon England to be reduced. These drawings have reached, and sometimes even exceeded, the maximum, and this state of things cannot continue without great disadvantage, at any rate, until the trade and the resources of India have been largely developed. It was with some regret that, at the beginning of the Session, I heard the noble Marquess, while not refusing his assent to the appoint-

ment of a Commission to consider the question of remittances from India to England, couple his consent with conditions that totally changed the character of the Commission. It will be a great advantage next year if the noble Marquess would consent to the appointment of a Commission to inquire into this very limited matter, as the result of their labour will be to get rid of a great deal of misapprehension which prevails in commercial circles in this country—even among persons who might be expected to understand more clearly the nature of those transactions, and which is reflected even in the Money Articles in the newspapers which one sees every day. With regard to the Silver Conference in Paris, I do not in any way regret that the Indian Government thought fit to send a Representative, nor do I disapprove the two concessions offered by this country that the Bank of England would consent to hold a portion of its reserve in silver, and that India would undertake, under certain conditions, not to close its Mints against silver for a fixed period of years. But I did regret the action of the Representative of India; and while I recognize the services, and fully appreciate the ability and the knowledge displayed by Sir Louis Mallet, the Indian Delegate at that Conference, it was, in my opinion, most unfortunate that he should have thought fit to express, in addition to the official views which he was bound to put forward, his own private opinions on the subject of bi-metallism. The general impression that may be derived from the speech of the noble Marquess is one of satisfaction at the generally prosperous state and financial prospects of India; but if he will permit me to ask a question of him, it would be as to the prospects of the season in Mysore, a part of the country which has suffered very seriously in recent years from famine. It would be, indeed, most unfortunate that the year which has witnessed the restoration of Mysore to Native rule should be marked by a famine. God forbid that that should be so. I hope the noble Marquess will be able to dispel the fear which exists in many minds as to the probable results of the season in that district. As I have said, the general result of the Statement made by the noble Marquess is to show that the finances of India are, on the whole, in a prosperous

condition; and I am bound to say that he in all fairness explained and also acknowledged what was due to the policy of Sir John Strachey in this matter. There can be no doubt that that policy, supported and encouraged as it was by Lord Lytton, has been very considerably obscured by the very unfortunate mistake made in reference to the estimated cost of the War in Afghanistan. That mistake I have never attempted to deny or to justify; but I am very glad the noble Marquess has not allowed the fact to obscure his own view of the services which Sir John Strachey has rendered. As far as the War Estimates are concerned I shall say nothing, except that it occurred to me, in the course of the speech of the noble Marquess, that he was putting on large sums in one place in order to take them off in another; and that the extra receipts from railways and telegraphs are not credited to the War, as in strict justice they ought to have been. Then he has included in the total the cost of the Frontier Railways, which, when completed, will in a few years become of the greatest possible service to the Government of India, and will also prove a fruitful source of Revenue; and I would ask, therefore, whether these railways ought not to be taken from the War Expenditure and added to the ordinary Account? There was another point in regard to the policy of Sir John Strachey, the references to which in the speech of the noble Marquess I heard with great satisfaction—I refer to the Cotton Duties. The policy of the late Government on this point was, I think, somewhat hardly treated at the time of its enunciation; but I am glad to find that the noble Marquess not only accepts that policy, but thinks it capable of still further development. I cannot help thinking, in view of what the noble Marquess has said, that he is, perhaps, going a little too fast rather than too slowly, for I think it has been shown that the urgency of the case for getting rid of the whole remaining duties has very considerably diminished, now that they have ceased to be protective. As far as the Income Tax is concerned, one charge that was often made against the policy of Sir John Strachey was the high taxation it imposed on the poorer classes in India. It was said that that taxation, in the form of licence duty, went so far

as to apply to persons having an income of only 4s. a-week. It was perfectly true that power was taken to charge down to that point; but, as a matter of fact, in consequence of the exceptions provided, no one was taxed who had an income of less than 8s. a-week, and within the last two years alterations had been made by which no one had to pay the tax unless his income came up to £1 a-week. Those alterations, which were made by Sir John Strachey, seem to me to have worked well for those of the taxpayers whose incomes are very small. The speech of the noble Lord has also made it quite clear that but for the disturbing influences of war the net result would have been a surplus of nearly £13,000,000 sterling on the three years ending on the 1st of April last, or £4,400,000 a-year. In the present financial year the result, as estimated by Major Baring, will be a surplus of £855,000. I hope there will be a general desire to do full justice to the financial policy of Major Baring; that it will not be regarded as a question of Party politics—it certainly is not our intention so to regard it—but that politicians of every Party will look upon it in the point of view of Englishmen determined to promote the welfare and prosperity of the people of our Indian Empire.

MR. R. N. FOWLER, in rising to move—

“That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the financial and general administration of the affairs of India,”

referred to former inquiries as to the question, particularly to the Committee which was appointed at the instance of his right hon. Friend the Postmaster General (Mr. Fawcett), and said that three principal items of Revenue in India were Land Revenue, the Opium Revenue, and the Salt Tax. Upon each of these points he wished to say a few words. With regard to the first, it seemed to him a very sad thing that so heavy an amount of taxation weighed upon the ryots of India; and, though at present he feared it was impossible to lighten it, yet he looked forward to a day not very far distant when the condition of the finances of India would enable the Government to take the subject into their serious consideration. He particularly referred to the Madras Presidency, where the ryotuary system pressed on the peasants; whereas, in

Bengal, the permanent settlement prevented any increase of revenue. Then, as regarded the Salt Tax, he regretted that the same consideration did not enable the Government, not only to lower the tax, but to do away with it altogether; because it was a sound axiom that no tax ought to be put upon a necessary of life, as salt beyond doubt was. He had been already, during the present Session, able to repeat his views on the subject of the Opium Traffic in its worst aspect; but since that time important information had been received from China on the question, the truth of which was admitted by the hon. Baronet the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which showed that the prospect of the growth of opium in China was increasing, and on that ground we must look to the continuation of the Indian Opium Revenue as very precarious. He therefore considered the noble Marquess had acted with great prudence in the careful estimate he had made of the Opium Revenue for the present year. He thought the time had come when a full investigation ought to be made into the whole subject of the finances of India. An hon. Friend of his on the other side of the House (Sir David Wedderburn) had given Notice of a Motion for the appointment of a Commission; but, for his part, he (Mr. Fowler) thought the appointment of a Committee would be preferable, though he would gladly see a Commission appointed if a Committee was refused. Had a Committee sat on the subject that Session, consisting of hon. Members who did not take any part in the Irish debates, an exhaustive inquiry might have been made. Other subjects than that of Indian Finance might have been investigated. He had received a letter from a distinguished Native gentleman, the editor of a Calcutta newspaper, dated Calcutta, July 30, 1881, in which he said—

“Considerable interest in our gaol administration has been excited by the question put to the Secretary of State by Mr. O'Donnell on the subject of gaol mortality and flogging. The terrible increase in the rate of mortality was due to the low diet scale recommended by the prison conference appointed by the Government of India. The conference apparently carried out Sir John Strachey's theory of rations for prisoners. The result was that the poor prisoners were half-starved, and they could not stand the hard and heavy labour prescribed in our gaols. Happily the error was discovered by Sir Ashley Eden, and not only has the old scale been re-

stored, but it has also been improved. The increase of drunkenness, owing to the introduction of the out-still system, is another local question which is agitating the public mind. There has been a considerable increase of drunkenness in Bengal. I am told that not only poor Chams (field labourers) but even schoolboys in the villages have taken to drinking in consequence of the cheapening of country spirits through the out-still system.”

The two subjects referred to in that letter were well worthy of inquiry, as was also the question of the keeping up of separate Native Armies in Bombay and Madras, and, indeed, the whole question of the Indian Native Army. They could not, circumstanced as they were, reduce the European Army in India; but it might well be considered whether the Native Army might not be reduced. Then, as regarded appointments in the Indian Civil Service, there was a question for inquiry whether the present system of competitive examination was the best that could be adopted. When the East India Company was in existence, a distinguished Indian civil servant or military officer who returned to this country either himself became a Director, or had friends who became Directors of the East India Company, and expected to get, and as a rule obtained, for his son an appointment in India; and that system, though it was liable to be occasionally “jobbed,” was, on the whole, honestly carried out, and worked well. That was all at an end. His hon. and gallant Friend opposite (Sir George Balfour), or any other distinguished Indian officer, had no more chance than he (Mr. Fowler) had himself of getting his son into the Indian Service. That was a public loss, because a young man born in India would in his childhood have learnt something of Hindostani, Tamil, or some other Indian language, and would have heard subjects discussed at his father's table which would give him a knowledge which could only be acquired by another after years of service. Would it not be possible, therefore, to reserve half the appointments for the sons of soldiers or civilians who had served 20 years in India, while still retaining the system of competition? Reference had been made to the course taken by the late Government with regard to the duty on cotton goods. He exceedingly regretted that course, for it seemed to him that India was so heavily taxed

Mr. R. N. Fowler

that it was unwise to reduce any source of revenue in deference to the cry raised in this country. He thought the time had arrived when a Select Committee of that House, consisting of the present Secretary of State for India and ex-Indian Secretaries or Under Secretaries and hon. Members who had been connected with India, might with advantage go into those matters. Whether a Commission or Committee was appointed he did not mind; but he was anxious to show the people of India that the House of Commons was deeply impressed with a sense of responsibility towards them. He had heard the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General say that he felt no responsibility as a Member of Parliament so great as that which he owed to the people of India. He shared in that feeling of his right hon. Friend; and, therefore, he wished that something should be done to bring that House into closer connection with the administration of affairs in India, and to show the people of India that we took an interest in their welfare. He begged to move the Amendment of which he had given Notice.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR, in seconding the Amendment of the hon. Alderman the Member for the City of London (Mr. R. N. Fowler) for the re-appointment of the Indian Finance Committee, said, that he had great pleasure in doing so, and, in justification of the proposal, would remind hon. Members that a similar Motion had been made in previous Sessions on the broad ground that the Committee which had sat for several years, and been ably presided over by a former distinguished Member of that House (Mr. Ayrton), had brought out, from evidence given by witnesses sent from India and obtained at home, most important and useful information connected with their great Indian Empire; and, no doubt, if Mr. Ayrton had been now in Parliament he would have most warmly supported the Motion of his hon. Friend the Member for the City of London. Not only that, but he (Sir George Balfour), after the experience of the Committee which formerly sat upon the subject, could bear testimony to the great advantage which that Committee had rendered to India. Unhappily, just as the inquiry had been nearly finished, and the whole of the matters laid before the Committee during several years had

been indexed and summarized so as to be useful, the late Government, on coming into power in 1874, thought fit to decide on closing the investigation just as it might have been made useful. The noble Marquess the Secretary of State for India had made some remarks on the complication of the Accounts of India, and avowed his intention to simplify them. This was, indeed, a most necessary improvement, and he thoroughly approved of the intention to simplify the Indian Accounts, and avoid the confusion therein which now existed; for when they got to an expenditure of £77,000,000—a sum beyond the power of the human mind to grasp considering that it was made up of Imperial charges with Local and Provincial outlays blended—the importance of taking such a step must be manifest. In the course of a very few years he counted 10 different new heads introduced into the Accounts. These new heads puzzled one extremely, even in the mode of setting them out in the Accounts; but the more so because they did not appear in Accounts of prior years, and thereby destroyed all possibility as to making any comparison of the transactions of one year of former years with those of another year and later years; the result being that no human being could enforce the practice of economy on the system pursued by urging the increases in the items as a reason for curtailing expenditure. He had examined the Accounts of India for the last 50 years, and such great changes had been made at intervals of a few years, so that it was impossible to make the Accounts within the several periods to dovetail into one another. There had been about 13 changes in the last 50 years in the mode of preparing the Public Accounts of Indian Receipts and Expenditure, so that no one could contrast the items of the past with those of the present period. The noble Marquess the Secretary of State for India had pointed out the differences between the Budget Estimate and the Regular Estimate; but everyone would be surprised to find that in one case there was a difference of more than £10,000,000 between the one and the other. In the year 1877-8, under the financial sway of Sir John Strachey, the Budget Estimate was £56,000,000, the Regular Estimate £67,000,000 nearly, and the actual charge upwards of £67½ millions. That

showed the loose or changeable way in which the Accounts were kept. With regard to the present Afghan War Expenditure, the statement made by the noble Marquess was the only part where clearness in figures did not exist. As far as it was understood, he (Sir George Balfour) would assert that instead of its being only £20,000,000, as the noble Marquess was assumed to have stated, he (Sir George Balfour) believed it amounted to nearer £30,000,000. He did not say that the noble Marquess had concealed anything—he would be incapable of that—but the fact was, as the noble Marquess had virtually stated, the Accounts were so prepared that it was not possible for anyone but those acquainted with them in minute detail to know what the War expenses really were. One cause of confusion was the new practice of dividing the military charges into ordinary and extraordinary, which left the allotment of sums either to the war or peace charges at the discretion of individuals. In no previous years' Accounts, till this war, had this course been followed. But, taking the gross military charges and contrasting the amount for each of the years, and for a period of six years ending in 1881-2, with the expenditure for a six years' period prior thereto, then the excess for the latest period was between £29,000,000 and £30,000,000. With respect to trade, it would have been satisfactory to have heard even a brief view as to the effect produced by the important change in the Tariff, on freeing both imports and exports of a number of duties. No doubt, the imports and exports had been kept up; the exports had considerably increased, the increase being chiefly in opium. He could not, however, place much reliance on the hopes expressed by the noble Marquess as to the condition of Indian finance generally. Those hopes were always being raised, but were never satisfied, for it was a fact that ever since Lord Northbrook's departure the ordinary expenses of the Army in India had been going on increasing. If these increases could be prevented, and the Civil Expenditure kept down, and if wars could be kept off, then he saw no reason why the finances of India should be fettered in the future, because, had it not been for the Mutiny and the two Afghan Wars, the surpluses of India would have

amounted to something like £90,000,000, unhappily spent for these operations. If it had not been for the outlay, however, which had unfortunately been incurred, the finances of India, since 1856-7—the year before the Mutiny—might have been in a high state of order. Including the sums spent on the Mutiny, on the war in Afghanistan, and on Extraordinary Public Works, the total gross expenditure has been in excess of gross income to the extent of £105,000,000; and of this sum £29,000,000 had been unnecessarily paid out of current revenue as interest, guaranteed to the Railways by the State, and that was a heavy charge against the current year's expenditure, although it was now in course of repayment. The sum of about £37,000,000 might be roughly stated as the expenditure caused by the Mutiny; £38,000,000 for Extraordinary Public Works, and the war in Afghanistan might be put at from £29,000,000 to £30,000,000; so that these extraordinary outlays considerably exceeded the excess of expenditure over all income. They had not, however, been able to prevent this kind of excessive expenditure in the past, and must, therefore, not make their calculations for the future upon the hypothesis that they would have no extraordinary demands to meet. He protested against the unjust incidence of taxation as between the different Presidencies in ratio to the areas and to the population. The total area of British India, excluding the Native States, might be assumed to be about 870,000 square miles, of which 607,000 square miles might be said to be included in other parts of India, exclusive of Madras and Bombay, whilst the area of these two divisions might be about 263,000 square miles, the populations respectively of these two great divisions being 137,000,000 against 47,000,000, the total population of all British India being about 184,000,000, the proportion of the respective populations being nearly as three to one, and the areas not quite so disproportioned. But since the year 1867-8, up to 1879-80, a period of 13 years, the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay had collected from these populations the sum of £233,000,000; whereas the much larger populations of the other parts of India had only paid £464,000,000, or exactly double, instead of, in due proportion, nearly treble.

General Sir George Balfour

Then, as regarded the net excess of Revenue of the two Presidencies, there had been in 13 years a surplus of £39,000,000, whereas in the other parts of India only £69,000,000. Now, Madras, especially, was more unjustly treated, by reason of the mode of debiting all the military charges for Burmah, Central Provinces, and other parts, to the Madras finances, instead of showing them against the Governments in which the Madrastroops were serving. He must, then, strongly put forward the financial bad treatment suffered by these two Presidencies, and this one point the more strongly he was anxious to bring forward, because there was no one in the Council of India at home who had the power to influence the Secretary of State for India to oppose the unjust treatment of Madras and Bombay as regarded taxation, in which great injustice, great wrong, and great oppression had been done. If they looked at the income raised in Madras and Bombay, and compared that with the total Revenue India received from all parts, they would find that Madras and Bombay provided one-third of the income of all India, and yet the population of Madras and Bombay was not a quarter of the whole population of India. Therefore, he maintained that the Revenue of these Presidencies was laid on unjustly in comparison with other parts of India. It might be proper that the richer parts of India should contribute funds to aid the poorer parts; but he objected to the mode of paying it. If contributions were provided by one part of India as a direct contribution from the one division to the other, then the money so applied ought to appear distinctly in the Accounts. At present, Madras alone provided a direct surplus, after paying all military charges, including those of Burmah and Central Provinces, of upwards of £2,000,000; and yet when new taxes were to be raised even then Madras was burdened therewith. There was one general fund which was most unfairly apportioned, and that was the outlay for Extraordinary Public Works. The system began in 1867-8, and for the 13 years down to 1879-80, out of £30,000,000 spent in India on Extraordinary Public Works, Madras and Bombay received only £4,000,000 of that amount, and the rest of India £26,000,000; whereas these two Provinces, in proportion to

the population, ought to have received £7,500,000, or if they took the revenue supplied to India, then the expenditure on account of Extraordinary Public Works ought to have been equal to £10,000,000. Then the treatment lately served out to these two Indian divisions in having their Salt Tax raised nearly 40 per cent was another act of unfair treatment. The object of this increase was declared to be an equalization of the Salt Tax by diminishing the rates in other parts of India. The Government of India publicly avowed that an increased total revenue from salt was not the object; but that increase had actually resulted now, and was increasing. The promise of the noble Lord the Member for Middlesex (Lord George Hamilton), made in his place in Parliament, as regarded this matter had not, in any sense, been fulfilled; for he (Sir George Balfour) found that Madras and Bombay had supplied nearly the whole of the increase in this tax, and had, therefore, suffered to the extent of £1,100,000. He appealed to the noble Marquess to consider that point, and see whether he could not take off the increase of the salt taxation. The fact was—and he was sorry to have to state the fact—that funds were distributed under influences all powerful with the Government of India especially for the promotion of Public Works, in favour of certain favoured localities; so, also, were taxes raised, as lately placed on Madras and Bombay, on their cheap salt to favour other parts of India, making the burden fall unequally on the less favoured. The Salt Tax, which had, in 1879-80, risen to £7,266,413, pressed especially heavy on the Presidency of Madras, which contributed over £2,000,000 to the Surplus Fund, which India must provide for the Home expenditure. The two Presidencies, Madras and Bombay, actually paid £3,056,270 as their Salt Tax, against £4,210,143 paid by the rest of India—that was, 47,000,000 people paid the one sum, and 137,000,000 paid the latter. It was particularly unjust to Madras, seeing that until 1805 the salt of Madras was free. The hateful salt monopoly of Bengal was then ordered to be introduced, although the Land Tax of Madras was then much higher than that of Bengal. The inequality of taxation was even now great. Out of £22,463,548 collected from all the

land of India in 1879-80, the two disfavoured Presidencies paid £8,874,280, and the rest of India only £13,589,268, being an amount far less and out of proportion to the respective areas and population. If it were financially possible, it would be most desirable wholly to remove the Indian Salt Tax, for free salt in India would be the greatest boon that could be given to the people. The trade in salt, if made free, would be enormous. The sources of salt supplies in India were well suited for trade to and fro. The hearts of the people would be turned in their favour, and the poorest of the poor would bless the English rule. He trusted also that it would be found possible, in course of time, to abolish all the import duties now—the duties on cotton manufactures imported being doomed. And as these amounted to about one-half of all the duties derived from the imports, it was only wise also to withdraw them, especially as the remaining half of the import duties was derived from metals, leather, woollens, spirits, and wines. It would be advisable, for the further encouragement of the trade, to remove them, and thus leave India a free port. The only export duty now levied was on paddy and on rice, and Burmah bore more than one-half of the tax collected. Madras was unfairly burdened by having to pay an export duty on the grain there produced, because the Land Tax was already higher in that part than in any other division of India. The grain so heavily taxed came in contact with the foreign market with the grain raised from the far lighter assessed lands of Bengal and Burmah, so that the dearly raised grain of Madras only obtained the same price as their cheaply produced grain. There was no country on the globe so well fitted for being made a free port as India was at present. The free goods would be carried far into Central Asia, and prove far more useful in creating friendly feelings than was possible by armies. Another very important reform, at which Indian statesmen ought to aim, was the reduction of Indian Military Expenditure, which had been steadily increasing of late years, and in a ratio far higher than that of its increase in England. In particular, the increase in store charges alone was very considerable; but that was one item only, and there were others

equally noticeable. Then the changes lately advocated ought to be made public in the Indian Armies. The same fatal concealment, practised in 1860, when the unhappy changes which had produced so much evil were hurried on, was still continued, and probably with the like fatal consequences. But whilst he trusted that great efforts might in future be made to keep the Military Expenditure of India within reasonable limits yet he would warn the noble Marquess that it would require the exercise of a very strong hand to effect that purpose. At the same time, though favourable to the diminution of Military Expenditure, consistent with that efficiency which was so essential, yet he (Sir George Balfour) most earnestly protested against the one-sided action of the Government of India in the way they had dealt with the Civil Expenditure. Not a year had of late passed without the Financial Statements of India crying out about the Military Expenditure; but not a word had been uttered as to the large increase of civil charges. Year by year, during the years from 1867-8 down to 1879-80, these civil charges had augmented, and in a far higher ratio than the Military Expenditure. But, both at home and in India, this excess, amounting to several millions, had been allowed to grow up without one deprecatory remark against the extravagance.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the financial and general administration of the affairs of India,"—(*Mr. Robert Fowler*,)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

SIR DAVID WEDDERBURN said, he also had great pleasure in supporting the Amendment of the hon. Member for the City of London (*Mr. R. N. Fowler*). He (*Sir David Wedderburn*) had sat for several Sessions upon the Committee which had been referred to by his hon. and gallant Friend (*Sir George Balfour*), and he must say that it had taken a great deal of evidence, especially of an official character; but many questions remained unsettled which might well form the subject of another inquiry, though there were some points that

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could not be determined unless the Commission went to India. He had listened with great interest to the comprehensive Statement of the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for India, and thought that he had satisfactorily proved to the House that India, like most civilized countries, could pay her way, if only she were allowed to remain at peace. So far there was ground for confidence as to the future; but he could not help saying that he shared the regret of the hon. Gentleman the late Under Secretary of State for India (Mr. E. Stanhope) that no schemes of retrenchment and reform had been suggested in the speech of the noble Marquess. It appeared to him (Sir David Wedderburn) that there were several directions in which reform was possible. For example, a large saving might be effected on the Civil Service of India if the present extravagant system were abandoned of invariably appointing Europeans to the most important and well-paid offices, and if Natives or Eurasians were sometimes employed in their stead. He would point out that there were two schools of politicians in India—those in favour of repression, of keeping down the Natives, and those who were in favour of conciliation and who had confidence in the Natives. It was to the latter of these schools that he accorded his support. A Return that was laid on the Table of that House a short time ago on the Motion of his right hon. Friend (Mr. Bright) showed all the money paid out of the Revenue of India to persons in the Civil Service, and showed, in separate classes, all receiving salaries above £100 a-year. It was a striking fact that, while comparatively few of the Natives received even the minimum salary of £100, as the salaries rose the Natives entirely disappeared; and in the well-paid, lucrative offices, none but Europeans were employed. He thought that fact showed the unfair treatment of the Natives of India, when it was evident that they could be satisfactorily employed at much cheaper rates than Europeans. There was another point on which he knew that the people of India felt that their views should be clearly placed before the Government, and that was the question of a permanent Land Settlement. The Government were accused of being in the position of an absentee landlord, who raised his

rents and discouraged improvements by his tenants, and evicted his tenants for non-payment of rent. Into that question it was most important that a careful inquiry should be made; and if there were no other subject than this, although there were at least 28 requiring attention, it would be desirable that a special and independent Commission should be appointed to proceed to India and inquire into the matter. The noble Marquess had declined to appoint a Commission this Session; but he hoped one would be nominated at no distant date.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, that, in his opinion, the course that had been taken by the supporters of the Amendment in making it was both ill-timed and unfortunate at that moment. It had been submitted at a time while the House was still under the influence of the admirable and very satisfactory Statement made by the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for India. The most striking merit of that Statement was one on which the noble Marquess did not debate at any great length, probably because he did not wish to take undue credit for the Government of which he was a conspicuous Member by glorifying its policy. He (Mr. Arnold) referred to the fact that this Financial Statement was free from all charges in regard to War. As one who was entirely free from Party ties, he could not avoid expressing his deep gratification at the settled policy of Her Majesty's Government which had rendered such a Budget possible. Let it be always remembered regarding the last Government that, for the sake of placing British Agents in the towns of Afghanistan—a policy which was afterwards repudiated by themselves—the taxpayers of Great Britain, Ireland, and India, had been made to pay a sum which, at the lowest estimate, amounted to £15,860,000. He must express his cordial approval of the arrangements by which the Contribution of England towards the expenses of the War was at once brought into the Account; and would point out that the Famine Insurance Fund had now been ratified by both the great Parties in the State, and henceforth it would be a settled maxim of Indian policy that there should be this charge of £1,500,000 on the Indian Budget. He did not propose to refer to the statements of the noble

Marquess with reference to the currency of India; but he must say that while the statement of Major Baring appeared to him to be clear and satisfactory, it could not but be a matter of concern to the House that the loss to the Indian Exchequer by exchange was so great, amounting as it did to no less than £2,000,000 sterling for 1881-2. There could be no doubt that there were many circumstances—one in connection with the Opium Revenue—which tended to reduce the real pressure of that loss; but there could also be no doubt that that loss could be operated upon by making the Indian Debt as far as possible payable in silver. He would not presume to question the policy of underestimating the Opium Revenue of India. He agreed very much in that matter with what was stated by the hon. Member for Mid Lincolnshire (Mr. E. Stanhope); but he could not wholly agree, though he did in great part, with the objections which were raised to what was called the Opium Traffic. So far as that Opium Traffic was a legitimate business, he could not see how it could be interfered with. He had seen the manufacture extensively going on at Ispahan, and the supply of Persian opium was increasing, for its manufacture was encouraged to a considerable extent, and it was expected that, at no distant date, there would be a very large importation of that opium to India. Certainly, if the Government desired to protect the Revenue they derived from opium, they would have to consider whether Persian opium entering at the port of Hong Kong should enter into under its present conditions. At the present time it was shipped in the Persian Gulf in vessels for the port of Aden, and was there transferred to British vessels trading with China to escape the heavy duty which would be payable in the ports of India. In passing from that to the great question of the reform of the Expenditure in India, he must congratulate the Indian Government upon the encouraging Statement the noble Marquess had been able to lay before the House. He believed that India could not only pay her way, but provide a large surplus of receipts over expenditure. The two subjects which were most deserving of the attention of the Indian Government were the improvement of Agriculture and the re-

duction of Expenditure. The improvement of Agriculture indirectly affected and was connected with the latter; and nothing could be more certain than that if they increased the productive power of the soil in India, they would lessen the heavy burden of taxation and expenditure which now pressed so heavily upon that country. Another matter, which certainly deserved the attention of the Government connected with the improvement of Agriculture, was the condition of land tenure in India. There was probably nothing the Government of India could do that would be likely to produce more satisfactory results than to give greater security of land tenure. The pressure of population in various parts of India was really appalling in its significance. We had no experience in Europe of such pressure; but if we took the densest population we had—namely, that of Belgium, and considered it doubled, there was even then not a pressure equal to that which prevailed in Oudh and parts of Bengal. India was not like Belgium in respect of manufacturing industries. Although the population was very great in the overcrowded centres, Hindostan was not, on the whole, over-populated, but a rather sparsely populated country; and if the Government would use every effort to enlarge the area of cultivated land in India, they would do what was most likely to remedy the seriously overcrowded districts. We had done something to improve the comfort of the people of India; even in the Deccan the wages had increased since the Eastern Bengal Railway was established from 1½ or two annas a-day to three and four annas; but no fact was more striking in connection with what might be done to increase the productive wealth of India than that the average produce of the cultivated land in India was only 10 bushels per acre, whereas in this country it was fast approaching 30 bushels; and the produce of all other crops in India was proportionately below that which would reward better agriculture. There was no reason why that average produce should not be made greater, and, as Mr. Kerr said that—

“Each additional bushel to the acre of the present cultivated area of India is equal to the yearly maintenance of 22,000,000 people. And there is as great a dormant fund of power

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for the attainment of this object in the insufficiently employed labour of India as in its imperfectly cultivated soil."

He hoped the Government, which had this year, with infinite difficulty, passed a Land Law for Ireland, would turn its attention to the same subject in India. Land legislation was one of the crying needs for a large part of India. It must be evident to all that if we had one country in which the average produce was less than one-third per acre of that of another country, no work could be so beneficial, or so immediately tend to raise the wealth and prosperity of the former country and its ability to bear taxation, as that of increasing its agricultural productiveness. He, therefore, believed the true policy of the Government in that respect would be to give the occupying farmers of India firmer security in their holdings than they now possessed; and what had been done for Ireland that Session could be done with less time and difficulty for our great Indian Dependency, under the beneficent despotism of the Indian Government. It was a matter of common observation in India that where a man had two holdings, one of which was held at a low unchangeable quit rent, he spent all his money in improving that holding, and sinking wells on it, while he would make no expenditure on the other holding of which the rent was liable to be raised. There was nothing, perhaps, that would tend more to the development of agriculture in India, to its enrichment, and to the avoidance of famine, than the encouraging of well-sinking. Water for irrigation would rarely be profitable when it had to be lifted more than 30 feet. But there were many large districts in India now menaced with famine and ill-supplied with water, in which water could be obtained at a much less depth than that minimum of profitable irrigation. There was an Indian proverb which said—"A good man is he who digs a well, who plants a tree, and who has a son;" and these three matters pointed to the essential necessities of life in an agricultural country such as India. With regard to the development of railway enterprise, he had been gratified to hear of the encouragement which Government gave to private Companies, and heartily congratulated them upon the steps they had taken in the matter. Some people thought the Indian Government had

gone mad in the direction of railways. He was, however, convinced that the State could do no better work in India than by the judicious encouragement of railways. The railway system of India was of enormous value to that country and to the Government of India. It might be well to remember that the whole of the railway mileage of India did not exceed the average increase of a single year of the railways of the United States. He believed that by the judicious construction of railways the exports of India might be largely increased. He looked forward with hopefulness to the day when the export of wheat would be doubled, and more than doubled. That might be easily accomplished. India, which had great advantages for the export of wheat, sent to us only 1-18th of the produce which came to this country, while Australia sent a much larger proportion—no less than 1-13th. India had advantages in that competition which were increasing every day, and which ought to increase as the country was developed by railways. He could not help thinking that in a country so populous and so prosperous as he hoped India was going to be there would be a great opening for the increase of private enterprise. To that policy it was in the power of an enlightened Government like that of India to render valuable assistance. He hoped and believed that British capital would find its way to India for investment in railways, if the Indian Government were prepared to give a limited guarantee, say, of 3½ per cent upon a well-defined capital, and perhaps the guarantee might be limited for a certain period, in circumstances and under conditions which would afford encouragement to vigorous enterprise on the part of the shareholders, and which would give sure promise of ultimate benefit to the Government. He was anxious to see India increasing in wealth. As the Representative of nearly 200,000 people who were largely concerned in the trade with India, he desired to promote, for the welfare of all, the free exchange of the productions of both countries. He was therefore greatly pleased to hear of the private railway to Mysore which the noble Marquess had described; and the constituency he represented would also hear, he was certain, with great gratification and much

hope, the statement the noble Marquess had just made as to the duties upon cotton imports. He should like to have heard from the noble Marquess what had taken place with regard to the Factory Act which he understood had been introduced and carried in the Legislative Council of India. Some five years ago, when he (Mr. Arthur Arnold) visited the cotton factories of Bombay, he had been very much distressed with what he saw, for he found a cruel want of such regulations as were enforced here. There were very insufficient means taken to guard against the dangers of accidents from machinery; and he saw Indian children of seven years of age, who worked from 7 in the morning till 5 in the evening, with only one half-hour's interval for refreshment. The children whom he saw in one large factory had worked these hours continuously for 46 days out of the 49 days preceding the day of his visit. He desired to ask the noble Marquess what had been done in the matter of establishing humane regulations regarding the employment of labour in the factories of India. The competition of Lancashire with the Indian factories was about to be placed on a more fair and reasonable footing. He did not wish to conceal from the House that freedom of trade in regard to the imports of cotton goods would be of advantage to his friends in Lancashire; but he was confident that it would be a much greater advantage to the people of India, because nothing could be more desirable than that the people in a country like India, which was eminently an agricultural country, should be able to obtain those articles of manufacture which were of primary and universal demand at the cheapest possible rate. So far as the competition of Lancashire with the Native factories was concerned, all they desired was the freedom of imports, which was so beneficial to all, but especially between a manufacturing and a cotton producing community. He had read with much pleasure and satisfaction the statement issued by the Indian Department as to the increase which had taken place in the imports of cotton manufactures into India during the 11 months ending 28th February, 1881. The accounts confirmed the statement which the noble Marquess had made, showing that the imports to India of

cotton twist and yarn had this year exceeded by more than 12,000,000 lbs. those for the year 1879-80; while the value of cotton goods had increased by £7,500,000 above the imports of 1879-80. The finances of India were now in a condition, or were evidently approaching a condition, when they would allow not merely of a further reduction, but the entire removal of the duties on cotton imports to India, when they would encourage and reward the establishment of a policy of free imports, which would be a great advantage to the populations of Great Britain and of India. It was essential to the welfare of India that the import of goods should be free, for nothing would more surely, together with the improvement of agriculture, tend to extend the area and production of the cultivated soil of India, and enable the vast populations to buy material for clothing at as cheap a price as possible. This would tend, also, to reduce the great pressure of population, and at the same time to reduce the rate at which the population tended to increase. He (Mr. Arnold) looked forward with much hope to the future of India under a settled and pacific policy such as that of the present Government. He believed that many persons had no idea of the disturbance of trade which was caused by the recent war through the destruction of the animals which, in a great part of India and throughout the adjoining countries, furnished the only means of transport. Hundreds of thousands of camels and mules had been destroyed by the English and the Russians in warlike operations in Asia in the last five years, and the consequences of that destruction were almost incalculable. In this way the Afghan War spread ruin and famine in Persia and in parts of India. The charge for mules rose by more than 100 per cent, and had not yet by a long way returned to the prices of five years ago. Russian trade benefited by the Afghan War, because the drain of mules and camels was far more severe upon the borders of India than upon the Caspian Sea, and so Russia was able to supply markets which had been almost exclusively our own. He knew a merchant who, three months ago, had £20,000 of Manchester goods which had lain for a long time in his storehouses because of the prohibitory price of mule carriage upon the

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shores of the Persian Gulf. He was pleased to hear the remarks upon, and looked forward with great hope to the progress and success of, the new Department of Agriculture which the noble Marquess had lately re-organized, under the skilful superintendence of Mr. Buck, in the most desirable work of increasing the productiveness of Indian soil; and he ventured to say that the Governor General who caused 12 bushels of wheat to grow where 10 grew before should be accounted greater than he who had annexed a province. He would now only touch upon the reduction of expenditure. He heard with regret last year the statement of the noble Marquess that "he was not sanguine that it would be possible to make any great reduction in the normal expenditure for the civil administration of India." He hoped that was not a final statement. The progress of education had brought forward, and was daily bringing forward in this country a large number of young men who would be willing to take employment in India, where they would do good service, at lower rates than those which prevailed. A comparison of English salaries in India with French salaries in Algeria, or with Dutch salaries in Java, would be instructive and suggestive to an Indian Secretary of State. There were higher questions of the re-organization of the Government of India, which needed attention. He was very much struck, some three or four years ago, by the approval with which so experienced an Indian official as Sir Bartle Frere wrote of the scheme which the right hon. Gentleman the Member for Birmingham (Mr. Bright) was, in former days, wont to advocate from that part of the House. Last year the right hon. Gentleman the Postmaster General suggested the appointment of a Select Committee. He (Mr. Arnold), however, should think that some reforms which were needed might be matured within the limits of the Anglo-Indian Departments. The employment of Natives was a great matter, both of justice and economy. Not only were the salaries of British *employés* high; but it should be remembered that on an average 12 per cent of them were at all times absent on leave or furlough, and that their pensions swelled the amount of the Home Charges of India. On the other hand, it should not be forgotten that already 10,000 Na-

tives were employed in the Indian Civil Service, and that in accordance with existing rules one-sixth of the higher appointments in the Covenanted Civil Service would be gradually filled by Natives of India. The government of India by this country formed one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the world. Posterity would take larger note of our success or failure in this than in some of the foremost matters of home concern. He expressed his own opinion, in common with that of others, that while the Government of India had conferred honour and advantage upon this country, it had been not less beneficial to the people of India, and had done much for the civilization of the Continent of Asia. The difficulties of that Government would increase with the advance in knowledge of the Native population, but our strength was also augmented; because we were all, he believed, fully aware of the importance of that circumstance, and convinced that those difficulties could only be successfully encountered by meeting them with justice, with forbearance, and with a wise economy.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he rose to offer a few remarks on the clear Statement of the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for India, and in doing so he must say that the House was a typical Indian one. He had observed that the noble Marquess had refrained from striking out on an original path, and that in his Statement that evening, as in his answers to Questions, he was content with much grace and dignity to speak from the notes supplied by Indian officials. There was one point in dealing with which, though it did not now appear for the first time, the noble Marquess never failed to obtain a certain success. He (Mr. O'Donnell) had observed that every reference to the Famine Insurance Fund was as certain of an approving cheer as a virtuous sentiment on the stage of the Victoria Theatre was certain to elicit the applause of the gods of that place, and the fact that it had never come into existence did not detract from it. For his part, he did not believe in the Famine Insurance Fund. He believed it was one of those playthings with which Indian officials amused themselves and dropped after a while. In his opinion, there would be no pretext for the estab-

lishment of the Famine Fund, if the Indian people were allowed to establish a Famine Insurance Fund for themselves. The reason why the Indian people were exposed to famine was the same reason why the Irish people were exposed to famine. The agricultural condition of India was kept so low that it was always on the verge of famine; and, as they had been reminded by the hon. Baronet the Member for the Haddington Burghs (Sir David Wedderburn), the Government of India stood in the same relation to India that a bad Irish landlord stood with regard to his rack-rented estate. Unfortunately, they had no Fixity of Tenure Bill as yet with regard to India; and with the exception of Bengal, the cultivators of that country were liable to have their rents raised according to the amount of prosperity which blest their efforts. These continual re-assessments had been condemned by many eminent authorities. Good counsels on the subject only prevailed, unfortunately, from 1862 to 1870. Since then those periodical un-settlements had gone on. But they did not bring any advantage either to the Government or to the country. It was remarkable how little the Land Revenue increased, the increase being between 1870 and 1880 only about Rs.1,500,000. The Land Revenue in 1870-1 was £18,222,000. Next year the reign of re-assessment set in, and from 1871 to 1880 the amount varied from £17,804,000 to £19,311,000, and it was now about a net average of £19,000,000. The inevitable tendency of the periodical rack-renting or re-assessment of the land of India was the impoverishment of the cultivator, just as similar rack-renting had led to the impoverishment of the tenantry of Ireland, the result being as injurious to the Government of India in the one case as it was to the Irish landlords in the other. In fact, the general administration of land in India was conducted in the same way, although on a far larger scale, as the Irish landlords managed their miserable estates; and it tended to a feeling of insecurity, extending in some cases over many years, and bitter feelings between landlord and tenant. Nothing, too, could be more cruel than the way in which the revenue was extracted and the arrears enforced. The noble Marquess had said that many arrears had to be collected, because so

many officials had been engaged in the Census. That collection of arrears was one of the most cruel features of the tax. In fact, the parallel between the English Government in India and Irish landlords was complete. The rack-renting landlords discouraged enterprise and entailed poverty on the tenant, and the land taxation of the British Government produced the same effects in India. He looked upon the Famine Insurance Fund and visionary remedies of that kind as only something designed to have the effect of satisfying non-attentive English Members and the non-attentive English public. That Fund was only an excuse for putting off the consideration of the real grievance in India, the reform of an evil system. The only effectual way of preventing famine in future was to give the cultivators security. If a Famine Insurance Fund had been established in Ireland, in all probability there would have been no Land Bill. A permanent settlement ought to be made. The testimony of eminent English officials was conclusive on the subject. The only cultivator who could at all contrive to get on under the present system was the Bengal ryot; in all other parts of India the burden was intolerable. With respect to the Opium Traffic, the noble Marquess had calculated on a reduction from £8,400,000 to £6,000,000. He (Mr. O'Donnell) heartily hoped that expectation would be realized; that China would altogether refuse to receive the drug which demoralized and brutalized the people; and that the revenue would gradually become a *minus* quantity. He was sure the British public would not allow another war to be undertaken on behalf of opium; and that if they did, China would not be without powerful allies, both in this country and on the Continent. On the Salt Tax he would say nothing more than that it was an odious impost, and ought to be done away with as soon as possible. The hon. Member for the City of London (Mr. R. N. Fowler) read an extract from a letter received, as he (Mr. O'Donnell) knew, from some of the most influential, moderate, and intelligent representatives of Native opinion, referring to the profound uneasiness with which all Indians who loved their race and country regarded the scandalous efforts made by the Government of India to introduce drinking habits among the Indian

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people. Every effort was made to bring the drink shops into the village communities, and even boys at school were now being debauched in order that the Excise Revenue might be increased. Some time ago, he (Mr. O'Donnell) asked the Secretary of State for India, whether instructions had been given by the Government of Bengal to the subdivisional officers throughout the country to promote the consumption of intoxicating drinks for Revenue purposes, and the noble Marquess replied that he was aware of no such instructions. He (Mr. O'Donnell) had more than once expressed his regret at the way in which officials left the noble Marquess in ignorance, or gave him answers which were nothing less than mis-statements. On no point had the noble Marquess been more shamefully misled than with regard to the instructions he had referred to. He (Mr. O'Donnell) found that for the year 1879-80 very clear and distinct instructions had been issued by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal as to the duty of the district officers to promote the spread of the out-still system for Revenue purposes, "by stimulating a healthy competition among bidders for licences," and that official further complained that the Revenue from this source might be made much more remunerative. The result was the Report of the Excise Department for that year showed an increase of 1,000 dram-shops throughout Bengal, from 3,911 to 4,981. In fact, the Lieutenant Governor and the district officers throughout Bengal were exercising a fostering care in the establishment of dram-shops in the centres of population. *The Pioneer*, the most influential of the central organs of Indian opinion, said that the Excise Revenue of the Central Provinces also showed a considerable buoyancy, for in 1880 and 1881 it had reached the respectable figure of over 18 lakhs—an increase of more than 12 per cent as compared with the preceding year, the chief increase being in the excise on spirits. That was effected chiefly by substituting out-stills for central distilleries. *The Pioneer* quoted the Reports of Deputy Commissioners, all of whom, whether they approved or condemned the new system, testified to the increase of the evil. One Deputy Commissioner said that the result had been, as was anticipated, a handsome increase in drunkenness and crime,

indebtedness and poverty. Perhaps this resort to the spread of drinking-shops was intended by administrators of unusual foresight as a step in advance to meet the apprehended diminution of the Opium Revenue, so that the Indian administrator would not find it necessary any longer to rest upon the drug-sodden Chinaman, but might safely rely upon the Native Indian drunkards it had made at home. An important Native paper asked—Was it not a ridiculous spectacle which the Christian presented in India, having a copy of the Bible in one hand and a bottle of rum in the other? He wished next to draw attention to the wholesale destruction of life by starvation in the Bengal gaols during the larger portion of the year 1879-80, and to the horrible floggings inflicted in these gaols upon the emaciated prisoners—flogging which lasted for 18 months, so that there were 8,000 floggings administered upon about 16,000 convicts during the year 1879-80, whilst nearly 4,000 floggings had taken place during the first six months of the following year. The average mortality in these prisons in those years was 180 per 1,000 among the male convicts, and 261 per 1,000 among the women. That high rate of mortality was the result of the starvation and ill-usage which the unhappy convicts suffered. The noble Marquess opposite, on a former occasion, in reply to a Question which he (Mr. O'Donnell) had put, was compelled virtually to acknowledge the fearful mortality in the gaols, and he had stated as a reason that it was owing to the fact that large numbers of invalid prisoners were consigned to them. He (Mr. O'Donnell) could not, however, accept that explanation, for he had been informed that it was incorrect. The horror of the state of things of which he complained was increased by the fact that, while the poor creatures were dying for want of food, they were kept at work on penal tasks by the scourges of their gaolers. He hoped the noble Marquess would assist him and the House in thoroughly investigating the matter. After hundreds of wretched convicts had been starved to death, was the House to be satisfied with the assurance that that starvation had ceased? Were the men who were guilty of wholesale murders to be retained in whole office, and to be let off by their a

trative superiors with a compliment of "Well done, thou good and faithful servant?" Then as to corporal punishment. He held in his hand a Return of the number of punishments inflicted from 1875 to 1880 inclusive. In 1875 they amounted to 2,900; in 1876, to 2,300; in 1877, to 3,000; in 1878, to 4,789; in 1879, to 8,232; but in 1880 on only 4,654, because the command had gone forth that such cruelty was not to be so much resorted to; and of these 4,654, no less than 3,386 were flogged in the first six months before that edict was issued. He could not be satisfied with being told that the claims of humanity and justice had been satisfied by the cessation of these punishments, and the men who had carried this bloody code into effect had been allowed to go scot free. No statement that this or that had put an end to flogging and starvation would, in his view, absolve either the Parliament or the noble Marquess the Secretary of State from the duty of investigating as to the men who were really responsible for the offences against humanity which had been committed. If these crimes had been committed in Turkey or Bulgaria, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, the Prime Minister, and even the noble Marquess himself would have been among the first to hold the persons who had committed them up to the execration of the civilized world; but they took no steps when the offences were committed under the ægis of British rule in our prisons in Bengal. Another question of great importance to which he wished to call the attention of the noble Marquess was the excessive mortality among the indentured coolies in the Assam tea districts. These coolies were immigrants from the healthy climate of their Native hills, and, with the permission of the Government, were induced by the planters to go to the tea districts, in which the climate was far from being healthy. They were indentured for three years, having been induced to leave their homes under this false pretence; and he feared that the Legislative Council of Bengal was not unlikely, at no distant date, to give to the planters a tender of compulsorily indenturing the coolies for five years instead of three, notwithstanding the fact that, in the present circumstances, a large number arrears their way down, and, when the

remainder at last reached their destination, the hard work on which they were employed in an unhealthy climate caused them to die at the rate of 10 per cent annually, so that at the end of the three years 30 out of every 100 were dead, and there were only 70 to return to their Native villages. Another matter which ought to be considered was that Indian officials not infrequently invested their savings in the Assam tea plantations; and it might be that Members of the Bengal Legislative Assembly, and who would be called upon to vote for the Planters' Bill, were receiving their 10 per cent profit out of the plantations. Surely that was a state of things which ought not to be allowed to continue. If officials were underpaid it would be far better to quadruple their salaries rather than to allow them to engage in such suspicious transactions. Then, again, there was the subject of the tax originally imposed upon the Natives, known as the Licence Tax, which was condemned by the great bulk of the Liberal Party. Something had been done to remove the worst features of that tax; but it still continued to be a subject of suffering and irritation to many of the poorer classes. The conditions under which the assessment for its imposition was made put a weapon of extortion into the hands of, perhaps, the most corrupt class in the world—the Native police, who allowed those who were able to bribe them handsomely to escape its purview; and although the Bengal Government provided European supervisors to check the assessments made, the Report in his (Mr. O'Donnell's) hands showed in one district containing 1,300 villages, only 68 had been supervised, while, in another containing 9,072 villages only two had been visited by the European supervisors. Owing to poverty and terrorism, very few assessments were appealed against; but the Report showed that of the entire number of appeals no less than two-thirds were successful—a proportion which showed the injustice of the system and the widespread misery it was calculated to produce. The tax brought but little to the Revenue, and it was a constant temptation to the Native assessors to commit acts of disparity, and a source of irritation to the people. To turn to the sanitary condition of the Native Army, he asked whether it would not be worth while to

Mr. O'Donnell

take even ordinary precautions to preserve their health? The noble Marquess had not long since admitted that of the Native Army of Bengal 922 per 1,000 were compelled in one year to go into hospital suffering from fever. No doubt, that number represented many who were obliged to go into hospital two or even three times; but, allowing for that, the proportion was enormously high. The details were the same in reference to the Madras and Bengal Native Armies; and he had been informed that, according to the medical authorities, the cause of this great fever waste was that within the Native Lines the barracks and other habitations of the soldiers were disgraces to sanitation. Was the present condition of things to continue; when would it be stopped; and what would things come to if interference were indefinitely postponed? He urged the noble Marquess to form a firm resolution as to the carrying out of measures of sanitation among the lines of Native regiments throughout India. Again, they could not look for much economy in civil expenditure as long as Cooper's Hill was permitted to flood India with English engineers, when Native engineers of equal ability could be had. The distribution of prizes at Cooper's Hill doubtless afforded an annual opportunity for the glorification of rule in India; but the regulation eulogium might be had at a cheaper rate. He believed an enormous step would be taken towards the establishment of reforms in India if the Government allowed the Civil Servants somewhat more freedom to bring their conscientious observation of the facts with which they had to deal before the notice of the Government, instead of being gagged in various ways and punished by loss of promotion if they dared to state unpleasant truths. A case had occurred in which a man who had been prominent in exposing abuses had been passed over, when a good opening occurred; and not only that, but two inferior appointments were successively annulled in order that he might be finally got rid of by being sent to penal servitude in one of the most malarious swamps in India. He supported the plea of the hon. Member for the City of London (Mr. R. N. Fowler) for an inquiry into Indian affairs; but if the Government refused to grant a Select Committee, and he could get 30

Irish Members next year to examine into the affairs of India and expose the abuses in the system of government, he would be able to obtain the result which he desired. By their aid, he would institute an inquiry which would let light into many dark places hitherto kept secret.

MR. W. FOWLER said, that one thing that struck him, in listening to the interesting speech of the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for India, was that the Afghan War had spoilt the Budget, and there would not have been a surplus, if it had not been for the £3,000,000 taken from the English Government. The surplus was made up by taking six times £500,000, and putting them into one lump sum. Having regard, however, to what India had had to pass through, and the enormous expenditure India had to bear, the Budget was, on the whole, satisfactory. But the details they had heard from the hon. Member opposite (Mr. O'Donnell) as to the mortality in the prisons and other subjects were far from satisfactory. They showed how much there was in the government of India that did not meet the eye, and that needed inquiring into, and afforded a proof that the hon. Member was justified in calling attention to the matter. The figures of the Budget, also, were far from telling all they ought to know. He sympathized with the hon. Member in the view that more inquiry was still wanting; but more good would, perhaps, result from special inquiries into particular subjects than from an inquiry of a mere general character. There was still great room for improvement in the administration of Public Works. It was stated by Mr. Sowerby, before the Committee of 1879, that the staff was sufficient to carry on an expenditure of £30,000,000. If that were so, surely there was a great amount of waste in the management of the Department. In a pamphlet published by a former official, Mr. Burney, he spoke of having spent a portion of his time in superintending works, the whole cost of which would not be more than his salary. He stated that the cost of engineering public works in India was from 25 to 30 per cent, whereas in England it was from 5 to 7 per cent. In so large and important a Department, this was a matter that required to be looked into. He (Mr. W. Fowler) found that almost the whole

cost of the Courts of Justice was covered by the fees charged to litigants; and it was worth considering whether the charges could not be reduced so as to make the Courts of Justice still more accessible to the people. He was extremely glad to hear the noble Marquess say, or at least imply, that before long, whether he could afford it or not, he would abolish the duty on gray goods. It must appear an extraordinary thing to the people of India that such heavy taxes should be placed upon the things they produced, such as their tea and tobacco, and yet that there was to be no taxation upon the import of cotton goods from this country. As to the question of loans, he did not see why they should not have a Silver Loan in this country. If they raised the money here, it would be ready when it was wanted; the consequence would be they would get a better exchange, whereas now they got a worse exchange. If they raised it in London, they would raise it where there was the greatest demand. He had heard that the Rupee Loan had gone above 105 in India. He did not see why they should not avail themselves of the great demand for that sort of loan. He met an Indian official before the Three per Cent Loan came out, and he told him that they would get 98; but the Government did get 103. Why they should lose the benefit of that great demand by issuing the loan in India he did not understand. There was no difficulty that he saw in issuing the loan in London, because the money would be paid at the rate of the day. If that were done it would be a great saving to the Indian Government, and would give no trouble to the officials. As to raising money by sending drafts, it would be well to have inquiry into that question. Almost every intelligent person thought that the whole business would be better done by continual selling from day to day, instead of the Government telling on what day they would sell a large amount. The noble Marquess said a good deal as to the effect of the Silver Question on the Revenue of India. The matter was one of the greatest difficulty and importance. The signs of the times, however, were very strong, showing that they must soon come to a conclusion on this great question. It might settle itself, no doubt, but it might be in a very awkward way.

Mr. W. Fowler

He was sometimes afraid that, owing to the enormous demand for gold on the part of Italy, America, and all parts of the world, we might be approaching a time of a great deficiency in that metal, and then the question might be how far we might be able to keep up our present system. A short time ago we were told that gold was to be so plentiful that everything was to go up in price; but now we seemed to be going in another direction, and the amount of gold was not sufficient for the demand. We seemed now to be approaching something like a dearth of gold. We were as much interested in the supply of silver as of gold; and, therefore, we were also interested in maintaining the relations between gold and silver to which the noble Marquess had referred. If they had an inquiry on this point, it would form a very interesting supplement to the inquiry of the Committee of 1876. Persons who then looked upon anything approaching bi-metallism as a heresy were now of opinion that the question was one which required grave consideration. He hoped that every year that passed would make us feel more and more our responsibility for the Government of India; and he hoped that this would be the last occasion on which they should have a miserable remnant of Parliament to discuss so great and important a question.

Mr. HOPWOOD referred to the question put by him earlier in the Session to the noble Marquess on the subject of the Contagious Diseases Act having been applied to Bombay, in spite of the objections of many Natives and Europeans; and now inquired whether the Government, on further consideration, approved of the policy of forcing legislation of that peculiar character on an unwilling population? He should also like to know whether the Municipal Council had not declined to vote money towards the expenses of putting the Act in force?

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR said, that, in spite of the lateness of the Session, every crotchet had been aired and every topic connected with India had been more or less elaborately discussed in one or another of the speeches to which the House had listened. He, however, did not desire to survey the whole field of Indian Finance; but rose merely to comment on a single point. It would be remembered that no part of Sir John

Strachey's conduct had been more bitterly assailed than his employment of the Famine Fund to meet the strain thrown on the finances of India in consequence of the War in Afghanistan; and it had even been said that in doing so he had broken his pledge expressly given. Now that, he (Mr. Balfour) thought, was altogether an absurd contention; for it would be a mistake to spend money and taxation in reducing Debt, as long as it was necessary to go into the open market for money to carry on a war; and all that Sir John Strachey had done was not to extinguish Debt at a time when the expenses of the Afghan War had to be met. As he (Mr. Balfour) understood the proposition of the Government, they hoped to guard against the danger in future by an alteration in the form of the Accounts. The Secretary of State for India proposed to put down in every year's Budget £1,500,000 as if it were necessary expenditure, and by that means to compel every future Finance Minister of India to set aside that particular sum as Famine Insurance. And, moreover, that £1,500,000 was to be divided into two equal sums—one of which was to be applied to the reduction of Debt, and the other to the promotion of relief works in case of Famine. Now, it appeared to him (Mr. Balfour) that a hard-and-fast system of that sort was not financially sound. In some years it might be proper to devote a much larger sum than £750,000 to a particular relief work, and in other years, owing either to the state of the Exchange, or some other financial reason, it might be convenient to devote a smaller sum to the extinction of Debt; and yet by the system they were going to stereotype the Finance Minister would have no option, and would be precluded to all time from using his discretion in the matter. He wished to put it to the noble Marquess whether, in order to perpetuate the system of reserving a certain yearly sum for Famine relief, he was not sacrificing too much, and unnecessarily hampering future Financial Ministers of India?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, so many questions have been put to me, and so many subjects have been raised in the course of this discussion, that the House will admit that within the reasonable limits of a reply I cannot deal with them all. Many of the topics have had no immediate connection with

Indian Finance, but have ranged over the whole subject of Indian Administration. I do not deny that this may be a good opportunity for bringing forward such matters; but it is evident that if one night's debate is inadequate for the discussion of Indian Finance, it is still more impossible, within the same compass, to deal also with a much wider subject. The hon. Member for Mid Lincolnshire (Mr. E. Stanhope) did, I must admit, confine himself almost exclusively to the subject of Indian Finance; and the first point with which he dealt was, I think, the possible reduction of expenditure.

I must here point out that, as far as I have been able to observe, the late Government of India, with the most sincere desire to effect further reductions of Expenditure, succeeded in not much more than the postponement of certain items of expense. I do not deny that some little reductions were effected; but a careful examination of the Accounts will show that the reductions made after the unsatisfactory state of the Indian Finances was discovered were chiefly in those branches of expenditure that admitted of immediate reduction, such as Public Works, and were rather a postponement than a reduction of expenditure. I admitted that there was an increase in the Expenditure of the present year of something like £800,000. Some of that increase results from such items as Interest, Loss on Exchange, and other causes that are wholly beyond the control of the Government of India; but the great bulk of the increased expenditure is due to the larger expenditure of the Provincial Governments.

What has happened is this:—When the Indian Government was in considerable straits in consequence of the heavy War expenditure, strong pressure was put on the Provincial Governments to economize their resources in every possible way; and the way in which they did so was chiefly by restricting their expenditure on Public Works, with the result that as soon as the pressure was relaxed it was necessary not only to return to the former scale of expenditure, but also, to some extent, to make up for the restriction by spending still more.

I think the hon. Member will be ready to admit that as long as the recommendations of the Army Commission are under consideration by the Government of India and by the Government at home,

it will not be desirable that they should be made public; but I hope that before Parliament meets next year sufficient progress will have been made to render it possible for us to lay, at least, some of the recommendations of the Commission before the House.

The hon. Member also asked what are to be the duties of the Debt Commissioners, and this is connected with the question of the hon. Member for Hertford (Mr. A. J. Balfour)? I have already stated that the duties at present assigned to the Commissioners will be of an almost formal or Ministerial character. The Government of India are to pay over to them annually, out of the Famine Insurance provision, certain sums to be applied to the reduction of the Debt, and the duty of the Commissioners will be simply to certify that the money has been applied in the manner directed, unless the Government of India should publish their reasons to the contrary.

In reply to the hon. Member for Hertford, I have to say that, no doubt, the present intention of the Government is that £1,500,000 should be equally devoted between the reduction of the Debt and making provision against famine. That was also generally the plan of Sir John Strachey when he first initiated this policy; but nothing has been done which will bind the present Government to consider the proposed appropriation of the Famine Insurance provision as absolutely fixed and immutable.

The hon. Member for Mid Lincolnshire asks a question as to the change which has been made in respect to the Council, announcing the minimum price in the sale of their Bills? This practice has been so short a time in operation that it is impossible at present to say how far it may be successful; but, as far as it has hitherto proceeded, we have no reason to be dissatisfied with the success of the experiment.

The hon. Member adverted to a Motion, of which he had given Notice, of an inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee into the mode of making the remittances from India. That, no doubt, is a subject as to which there might be some advantage in a Parliamentary inquiry; but it is one of an extremely limited scope, and I thought that if it were considered worth while to appoint a Committee to inquire into the subject, it might be desirable to extend the

sphere of the inquiry to the system which ought to be adopted for raising money for Productive Works and for other purposes for the Government of India. The mode of making remittances has been fully discussed in monetary and commercial circles in the City, and I believe every suggestion on the subject has been brought to the knowledge of the Council of India as efficiently as it could be done by a Parliamentary inquiry.

The hon. Member further inquired whether I could give any assurance as to the condition of Mysore? On seeing the somewhat alarming telegram in *The Times* 10 days or a fortnight ago, I at once telegraphed to India, inquiring whether there was any reason for alarm as to the harvest prospects in Mysore. I was told that there was no danger at present, and that if the rains continued as they have done there was no fear whatever of scarcity.

The hon. Member also made some inquiries as to the mode in which the statement of the War Expenditure has been compiled; and he asked why one item which I gave, as to the Punjab Northern Railway, has been excluded from the Account, whereas it was included in the first Accounts. An expense of about £1,000,000 would, no doubt, have to be incurred under any circumstances; but the works were hurried forward more rapidly than was originally intended on account of the War. Consequently, in the first statement, that item was included; but it will not be brought to the charge of the War in the final accounts. As regards the receipts from the railways and telegraphs, they were so vague and uncertain that it was not deemed desirable to include them in the Accounts presented to Parliament.

The hon. Member for the City of London (Mr. R. N. Fowler) urged reasons why, in his opinion, a Parliamentary Committee should be re-appointed to inquire into Indian administration and Indian affairs. I think the hon. Member asked me whether I believed that a former Committee, which had been appointed at the instance of my right hon. Friend the Postmaster General, had been a useless inquiry? Now, I am very far indeed from saying that that inquiry was a useless one. I believe, on the contrary, that a great

amount of information was brought together by the inquiry of that Committee, and that it has been the source from which hon. Members desirous of informing themselves on Indian affairs have been able to obtain a very great deal of very good information upon various points. But bringing as witnesses so many gentlemen from India withdraws them for a considerable time from the discharge of their duties; and though I am quite willing to admit that the inquiry was a useful one, it does not follow that such inquiries could be profitably proceeded with at very short intervals. I do not think it is good for any Government, and I do not know why it is better for the Government of India than any other Government, that it should be constantly undergoing examination, and incur a very considerable amount of expense, and prevent the discharge of some of the ordinary duties of Government, by bringing over so many high officials from India for the purpose of giving information to a Committee. When the hon. Member went through the list of subjects on which he thought inquiry might be profitably instituted, I doubted very much whether a Parliamentary inquiry would be the most efficient mode of obtaining information. He instanced the public gaols, on which I shall have to say a word in reply to the hon. Member for Dungarvan (Mr. O'Donnell). He also instanced the increase of drinking which had taken place in some parts of India. That was a matter also referred to by the hon. Member for Dungarvan. I am sorry I was not informed that that subject would be brought before the House to-night. I have not before me the Report which contains information which would enable me to enter fully into that subject, and I do not recollect what has been the change in regard to licences. But certainly the change which has been made was made, not solely or mainly with a desire to increase the Revenue, but to check illicit distillation, and illicit sales of spirits. The hon. Member for Dungarvan read some extracts from the Report as to the instructions of the Government; but he was obliged to admit that those instructions were quite capable of a different and laudable construction. In the absence of the Report, I do not think the House will expect me to go more fully into this question; but I can

assure the House that I believe the object of the Indian Government has been simply—not to increase drinking, far from it, but—to prevent the illicit distillation which prevails, and to introduce a system of legal licensed drinking, instead of unlicensed drinking.

The hon. Member suggested that a Committee of the House of Commons would inquire into the question of Army Organization in India. Well, that subject has been very recently under the consideration of a Commission composed of military authorities. Surely the hon. Member may wait, at all events, until the Government of India consider the proposals of that Commission, and until we have information, before he asks for the appointment of a Committee to go into that question, into which I can scarcely believe a Committee of this House is a body the best adapted to inquire.

With reference to the system of appointing public servants, I have no doubt the introduction of the system of competition has been very advantageous to this country and to India, though some hardships may have accrued to servants of the Indian Government by reason of their being no longer able to obtain an appointment for their sons or other relations by means of nominations.

The hon. and gallant Member for Kincardineshire (Sir George Balfour) referred to the changes which have taken place in the Salt Duty. The reason of the changes was not so much an increase of duty as an equalization of duties. He showed, as, no doubt, has been the case, that the changes have been accompanied by a very considerable increase in the revenue from Salt. But I must point out that the changes have, to a certain extent, diminished the revenue. Nevertheless, upon the whole, there has been a considerable increase of revenue, not so much on account of an increase of duty as of an increased consumption of salt. In Madras there has been a slight diminution of revenue. I agree that, whenever the time arrives for the Government of India to take into consideration the re-adjustment of taxation, the Salt Duty is one of the earliest subjects that ought to claim their attention.

The hon. Baronet the Member for Haddington Burghs (Sir David Wedderburn) referred to some instances in

passed, and the Government of Bombay has asked for the services of an Inspector of Factories to assist in putting it into operation.

The hon. Member for Dungarvan has referred to a great variety of other matters, among others, to the subject on which he recently asked some questions of me as to the management of the gaols in Bengal; but I entirely agree with what was said by the hon. Member for the borough of Cambridge (Mr. W. Fowler), that the hon. Member for Dungarvan was perfectly justified in calling attention to the subject, and that the thanks of the House are due to him for doing so. But I somewhat regret that he should have singled out for attack the management of the gaols in Bengal. I have very little doubt that there is room for improvement in the management of the gaols in Bengal. Still, the management of those gaols, both in respect to mortality and corporal punishment—the two subjects specially referred to by him—do not compare unfavourably, on the whole, with the management of the gaols in the other Provinces; and if the object of the hon. Member be to improve the gaol administration in India, I cannot understand why he singled out Bengal from the other Provinces, when I think I have shown by the answers I gave to his questions that the authorities in Bengal have devoted a considerable and even an exceptional attention to the subject, and when the result of their administration, as I have said, does not compare unfavourably with that of the other Provinces. The course adopted by the hon. Member is hardly calculated to stimulate increased activity and the desire to remedy the defects of administration in those who thus find themselves marked out in this House for special animadversion and attack. The hon. Member threw some doubt as to the accuracy of the answers which I have given him on this subject; but I must remind him that every charge which he has brought against the prison authorities in Bengal has been founded upon the information which has been very carefully compiled and honestly published by the very officials against whom those charges are brought. Those authorities have neither concealed nor passed over any of the unfortunate circumstances connected with the mortality in

the Bengal prisons to which he refers, and they have set forth clearly the remedies which they adopted to put an end to it. It is not possible for me at this hour of the evening to go at any length into this subject; but I may state that the Governor of the gaol at Bengal attributes the exceptional mortality in that prison in 1878 and 1879, first to the fact that cholera was prevalent at the time, and second, that the prisoners had been reduced in condition by privation before they entered the gaol. The scale of diet had been drawn up by persons experienced in the management of gaols, and it was not until inquiry was made into the causes of the mortality that it was deemed necessary to alter it. With regard to the alleged excessive corporal punishment inflicted in the gaols, the amount of such punishment has been greatly reduced of late. I must remind the hon. Member, however, that the prison authorities had no power of themselves to remit corporal punishment, and it was only when the matter was brought under the notice of the higher authorities that the amount of such punishment could be reduced.

With regard to the question of the hon. and learned Member for Stockport (Mr. Hopwood) as to the working of the Contagious Diseases Acts in India, an inquiry into the subject is now being held, and until the result of that inquiry is before me I cannot express either approval or disapproval of the action of the Government of Bombay in the matter. I am aware that I have not replied to many of the questions that have been put to me; but at this hour of the night it is impossible that I can go into the subjects they touch upon. I therefore trust that the House will now go into Committee, and will pass the necessary Resolutions.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

MATTER considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the Ordinary Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1880 was £80,037,962; the Revenue from Productive Public Works, including the Net Traffic Receipts from Guaranteed Companies, was

£8,446,704, making the total Revenue of India for that year £68,484,666; that the Ordinary Expenditure in India and in England, including Charges for the Collection of the Revenue, for Ordinary Public Works, and for Interest on Debt exclusive of that for Productive Public Works, was £60,943,264; the Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest), including the payments to Guaranteed Companies for Interest and Surplus Profits, was £8,724,361, making a total Charge for that year of £69,667,615; that there was an excess of Expenditure over Income in that year of £1,182,949; that the Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works in the same year was £3,364,330; and that there was also an outlay on the East Indian Railway of £154,248, beyond the Debt of £9,576,614 created in England and in India on account of the Purchase of the Line."—(*The Marquess of Hartington*.)

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, he did not propose to offer any remarks to the Committee on these Accounts; but there were two or three things in them which even a cursory examination induced him to think were worthy of attention. He would, therefore, ask the noble Marquess one or two questions. The first thing that struck him as being strange was, that the people of India should have to pay in the year ending the 31st of March, 1880, the sum of £213,000 for the administration of India from England in the shape of the salaries of the Secretary of State and the Under Secretary of State, law charges, charges made by the Bank of England for the management of Debt, and a number of other contingent expenses, all of which were expenses made and met in London. It appeared to him to be somewhat anomalous that these charges should be thrown on the resources of India, seeing that the Colonies did not pay for the expenses of the Colonial Office, and there was just as much ground for charging the Colonies with the expenses connected with the Colonial Administration as for charging India with the expenses of the administration of the affairs of India. He observed, also, that this was a charge which had been going on increasing year by year, and it was a charge which the Natives of India had no opportunity of reducing, and scarcely any power of protesting against. In 1880 the charge was £210,000; and now, in spite of the fact that it was proposed to re-model the Administration, and to re-model it on an economical scale, the charge was very considerably more than it had ever been before. There had been a reduc-

tion of Staff in connection with the Indian Museum; but he (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) presumed that any saving in that respect would be swallowed up in pension and compensation allowances. There was an item in the Account of £20,563 for the salaries and allowances of the staff, pay of police, and contingent expenses in connection with the Indian Museum. He did not see why India should not be called upon to pay for keeping up a Department of this kind at the British Museum or at South Kensington, just as well as for the Indian Museum. Of what earthly use was the Indian Museum to India, and why should the people of India pay for it? He knew that in the later Accounts there was a charge for the cost of enlarging the Museum at Kew for the reception of an Indian Collection. That charge amounted to £2,112. This was a charge which would certainly not escape criticism if India were represented in this House; but, unfortunately for India, it was not, and hence these charges which went on increasing year by year until it was impossible to know where they were likely to stop. There was another item of £75,000 for the management of an establishment in China. Now, why should the people of India have to pay for an establishment in China? It appeared to him to be an extremely unjust thing that the taxes of India should be called on to repay any such charge in connection with an establishment in China. He agreed with his hon. Friend the Member for Dungarvan (Mr. O'Donnell) that it would be a good thing if Irish Members, who were the only men in the House who could have a thorough sympathy with India, would take up the cause of India and ventilate the grievances under which the people of that country suffered. Like their own country, India had been subjugated by an alien Power, and the Irish Members could sympathize with them in their subjugation. At any rate, they were the only men in that House who were likely to feel for the Indian people, and he trusted that next year the Indian Budget would not be allowed to be passed over as it had been this year until the far end of the Session, when there could only be a sparse attendance of Members, and one evening only devoted to discussion, the time so devoted being scarcely sufficient to touch the mere fringe of the

question of the Administration of India. The result was that hon. Members, who had given much time to the study of the subject, were obliged to abstain from dwelling upon the many large questions to which the consideration of the affairs of India would naturally give rise. It was a monstrous thing that a community numbering 80,000,000 of people should have their affairs discussed and disposed of in the easy off-hand manner in which those of India were dealt with. It should also be borne in mind that India was absolutely unrepresented in that Assembly, and that the voice of the Indian people was not heard. He trusted that next year a sufficient number of Irish Members would be found who would be determined to turn their attention to the subject of India, and would be determined to bring it before the House with the fulness and detail it deserved. It was perfectly certain that if they did something of that kind, the feeling they would raise in India would have its re-action in the benefit of Ireland, and they would never regret the attitude they took up.

MR. O'DONNELL said, he was sorry the noble Marquess the Secretary of State for India, after having made use of very generous words, should have expressed his astonishment that he (Mr. O'Donnell) had singled out the gaols of Bengal rather than those of any other Province. Now, he (Mr. O'Donnell) had not confined his criticisms to the gaols of Bengal; but he had referred to them for the same reason that they had been singled out by the entire European and Native Press of India as scandalous examples of heartless cruelty; and if the noble Marquess took the perpetrators of those cruelties under his wing, he should not hesitate next Session to ask him to answer to that House for the abominations he had refused to deal with.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR hoped he might be allowed to put a further question with regard to an item in the Indian Estimates, which appeared to him to be a new one—namely £290 for Registration. It appeared to be a new charge placed against the Natives of India. He had no doubt that there was some good purpose to be served by this Registration; but what it was did not exactly appear from any of the Papers that had been given to the House. Pro-

bably the noble Marquess would be able to throw some light on the matter.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, the hon. Member for Queen's County (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) had asked why the people of India should be charged with the cost of Home Administration, and why the Colonies should not be charged with the expenses of the Colonial Office? The hon. Member must know that it would be very difficult to divide the expenses of the Colonial Office; and, as far as this charge was concerned, it was one that had always been thrown upon the people of India. No doubt, the item was a considerable one; but, in the opinion of a great many people, the administration of the affairs of India by this country was very greatly for the advantage of the people of India. No doubt, there were others who were of opinion that it was not for the advantage of the people of India that they should be governed by this country at all. If, however, it was for their advantage, he did not think any serious complaint could be made because they were charged with the expense of their own Department of the Government. The hon. Member had also asked a question about the Indian Museum. He believed that a change had been made with respect to the Indian Museum which would considerably relieve the Indian Revenue. The Indian Museum had been transferred to South Kensington; and although a certain amount was charged in respect to it to India, that charge would be considerably reduced by the arrangement that had been made. He certainly could not agree with the hon. Member that the Museum was altogether useless to the people of India. There could be no object more desirable than that of promoting trade with India; and it was thought that one of the best means of encouraging trade with India was to make the productions of that country as well known as possible; and one of the best means of making known the productions of Indian industry was through the Indian Museum. The hon. Gentleman had, further, put a question with reference to the establishment in China. He was unable to say what the basis of that change was; but he had no doubt that it was a matter of arrangement between the Indian Government and the Home Government. In all probability, if it should appear that this amount was now

charged for the first time, it was in consequence of a settlement in regard to the matter having been arrived at between the India Office and the Treasury. As far as the establishment itself was concerned, the people of India could not justly complain if they were charged with the expense of supporting it, seeing that they got very great benefit indeed from the Opium Revenue and from the trade with China; and it was not altogether unreasonable that they should be asked to pay £75,000 for the maintenance of the Indian establishment in that country. He was afraid he could not give the hon. Member any information with respect to registration; but if the hon. Member would ask the question on another day he would make inquiries.

MR. ARTHURO'CONNOR said, there was just one other question which he wished to put. It had reference to the maintenance of a lunatic in Broadmoor Asylum. The sum charged was £59 16s. 1d.; but he had been to the trouble of examining the Report of the Commissioners of Lunacy, and they said that the actual expenditure was only £47 17s. 6d. per head. That being so, it appeared strange that the Auditor should have allowed a charge against India for the maintenance of one lunatic of £59 16s. 1d.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow*.

IRISH CHURCH ACT AMENDMENT

BILL.—[BILL 235.]

(*Mr. William Edward Forster, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland.*)

CONSIDERATION. THIRD READING.

Order for Consideration, as amended, read.

Bill, as amended, *considered*.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(*Lord Frederick Cavendish*.)

MR. ARTHURO'CONNOR said, there was one question he wished to ask the noble Lord in reference to the officials who were to be transferred from the employment of the Church Commission to the Land Commission. He did not know how many they were in number; but he understood that there was only

a small amount of work yet to be done in connection with the Church Commission, and it was principally in connection with the collection of monies to be paid for land and other property. He wished to ask how many members of the present staff would be sufficient to perform the work which yet remained to be done, and how many of them were likely to be transferred to the Land Commission? Secondly, he wished to know what pensions the officials whose services would be dispensed with would hereafter receive when the collection of monies was wound up, and they had nothing more to do? He also wished to know how the pensions would be provided for, and whether any charge in connection with them would fall on the Land Commission?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH thought the hon. Gentleman (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) rather underrated the amount of work to be done. He (Lord Frederick Cavendish) believed that there was still a large amount of work remaining to be done. At present, it was impossible to say how many clerks would be required for the Land Commission, or what staff would be considered necessary. In respect of pensions, all pensions which were legally obligatory would, he presumed, fall upon the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners of Works.

MR. CALLAN asked if the noble Lord was able to say by what date the Land Commission would be completed, and if it was intended to put any pressure upon them in order to compel them to take the staff of the Church Commission? If the Land Commission, for instance, only required 20 clerks, would they be called upon to take 20 out of the staff of the Church Commission, or would they be left free to make their own selection? His own opinion was that the Land Commission should be left perfectly free and independent, and that they should not be required to give a preference to these particular clerks over other ordinary clerks in the Civil Service. If it was not intended that the Land Commission should take over the clerks of the Church Commission, would the Government make a statement to that effect explicitly, and leave the Commission to make their own selection without being fettered in their choice? He was satisfied that if it was intended to compel the Land Commission to take

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over the clerks of the Church Commission, it would give great dissatisfaction in Ireland, and would be looked upon as calculated to impair the working of the Land Commission. If all the staff were selected from one class, it would be thought that the Commission would assume more or less of a partizan character. It was necessary, for the future independence of the Land Commission, and in order to give the Irish people full confidence in their operations, that they should be free and unfettered altogether in the selection of their officers, and that they should not be bound in any way to take over the officers of any other establishment.

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH said, the Land Commission would have no interest in taking over the officers of the Church Commission, except so far as they were satisfied that such officers would be able to do the work, and it might be considered desirable to employ them, the revenues of the Church Commission being, in some respects, co-extensive with those of the Land Commission, and it being therefore unwise to change the staff. The responsibility of selecting the staff necessary for carrying on the work of the Commission would rest with the Commission itself.

MR. CALLAN asked if the clerks now in the employment of the Church Commission would only be selected for the purpose of continuing the work of the Church Commission, and not for the purpose of conducting the new business of the Land Commission?

MR. SPEAKER said, the hon. Member was travelling wide of the Question before the House, which was that the Irish Church Act Amendment Bill be now read the third time.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE (STATUTES) BILL.—[*Lords*.]

(*Secretary Sir William Harcourt*.)

[BILL 241.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*Secretary Sir William Harcourt*.)

MR. A. J. BALFOUR, in moving, as an Amendment, "That this House will,

upon this day three months, resolve itself into Committee on the said Bill," said, that the measure was one of considerable importance; but it was only read a second time on Saturday last, having come down to the House in the middle of the month of August. He had carefully examined the Bill, and he must confess that it was one which ought not to be passed over lightly. The object of the measure was to complete the work which had been begun, and nearly carried out, by two University Commissions appointed in 1877. The Commissions would expire that year; and if they did expire, they would leave behind them certain fragments of their work incomplete, and with no machinery by which the work could be completed. The object of the Bill was to provide such machinery, and it was proposed that the machinery should be furnished by the Committee of the Privy Council which was appointed by the same Act of 1877, and which was intrusted with certain functions for checking the Commissions. There was consequently under the Bill this anomalous state of things—the Body which was originally formed to check the proceedings was itself now the Body which would complete the work. But, however anomalous that might be, it was certainly not upon that ground alone that he should ask the House to reject the Bill. If nothing could be done, or would be done under this Bill, by the Government, and if they had confined the measure to what they confessed it was their intention to do, when they introduced it in the House of Lords, he should not have offered any opposition to it. But it was a matter of notoriety that since the Bill came down to the House of Commons, there had been an important alteration made in the framework of the Government scheme. It was not intended now that the Body to administer the work of the Commissions should be the old Committee of the Privy Council. The hon. Member for the Tower Hamlets (Mr. Bryce), who was not now in his place, had put upon the Paper a Notice of objection to the Bill; the hon. Member proposed that there should be two additional Members to the Committee, and the Government had declared their intention of not only accepting the Amendment, and supporting the Motion of the hon. Member, but of also adding a third name. The Government

had power, under the original Act of 1877, to appoint one additional Member. Therefore, they would now have it in their power to add three new names to the old University Committee, who had hitherto carried out the Act of 1877. There was every reason to believe that of these three names which the Government proposed to add, it was intended that two should be Gentlemen of strong Liberal opinions. That was the great objection he had to the Bill. The Government not only proposed to change the constitution of the Committee, but to alter it in a Party sense, and it was only extremely natural that hon. Members on that side of the House should raise a strong objection to the course the Government proposed to take. With regard to the names themselves, they did not appear in the Bill itself, and he did not propose to make any comment upon them for so doing. He said nothing as to the unfitness of the Gentlemen proposed for the office; indeed, he must admit that if the selection of the Government was confined entirely to Members of the Privy Council, the Gentlemen he believed it was intended to propose were extremely fit men to place upon the Committee. The Government professed that the Bill was exactly as it left the House of Lords, but, in point of fact, they had altered it in a most material manner; the alteration affected the entire constitution of the Body, and he wished to point out the mode in which the change had been made. There was not the slightest Notice upon the Order Paper of the House as to the intentions of the Government, and they were not expecting, on being called upon to go into Committee upon this Bill, that any Amendment of vital importance would be proposed; they had no formal intimation whatever as to what the Amendment was to be. It certainly appeared to him that the Government were bound not to undertake any proceeding of this sort at a time of year when, as everybody knew, the Government were almost omnipotent, they being within one day of the introduction of the Appropriation Bill. All the Estimates were passed, and all the controversial Business of the Session was over, and it was notoriously impossible to prevent the Government from exercising a practical control over the remaining Business of the Session;

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therefore, it was obviously desirable that the Government should not thrust into a Bill of this nature any matter of mere Party politics, which ought to be left entirely separate and apart. Of course, he was ready to admit that the constitution of the University Committee of the Privy Council was not necessarily or properly speaking a political question; but, at the same time, political considerations would come to the front, and he undoubtedly believed that it was with a political object that the hon. Member for the Tower Hamlets had put down his Amendment—an Amendment which the Government took under their own auspices. If it was intended that the Bill should be administered in an impartial and non-political sense, then it was all the more important that the Members who had to administer it, if they were partizans, should be drawn equally from both sides of the House; and he was, therefore, bound to say that he should have to put the House to the trouble of a division. But, without pledging himself to that, he wanted to make an appeal to the right hon. and learned Gentleman who had charge of the Bill to use the power he undoubtedly possessed of changing the constitution of the Committee in a more moderate spirit than was now intended. He trusted that the right hon. and learned Gentleman would consent to restore the Bill to its original form; and, with that object, he would move that the House should go into Committee upon this day three months. It was worthy of remark that the Bill was strongly objected to by the Governing Bodies of the Universities themselves.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*Mr. Arthur Balfour*),

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, he could not help thinking that, as the hon. Member (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*) had no objection to the Bill as it stood, the proper course would be to allow the Bill to go into Committee; and that he should not move the rejection of the Motion for

going into Committee in consequence of a fear that some clause might be introduced in Committee of which he disapproved. Certainly, that was no reason for not going into Committee upon a Bill of which the hon. Member did approve. The proper course would be to go into Committee and then for the hon. Member to oppose any clause to which he objected. The Bill was one which had been approved of by the hon. Member's Friends in the House of Lords, and it was accepted by all the hon. Member's Friends in the House of Commons. It was a Bill against which not a word had been said; he believed that everybody had spoken well of it; and yet the hon. Member now proposed to throw it out at that stage, because he said that when they got into Committee they might possibly have some clause proposed of which he did not approve. Now, he (Sir William Harcourt) did not think that was a Parliamentary form of procedure; an objection of that kind ought to be taken at the proper stage. So far as he (Sir William Harcourt) knew, it was to everybody's interest that the Bill should pass, and there was no desire to see it rejected. If it were otherwise, it was a most remarkable thing that there should not be present any one of the Members of the Universities who belonged to the Party of the hon. Member. Not one of them was in his place for the purpose of insuring the rejection of the Bill; and it was certainly a fact that hitherto the Bill had received the support of those who were well known to have the interests of the Universities at heart. In point of fact, all the Members for the Universities were favourable to the Bill, even in the form in which it now stood, and against which the hon. Member objected. Under these circumstances, he thought the Motion was unprecedented, and hoped the House would reject it.

MR. E. STANHOPE said, the fact really was that it was perfectly notorious the Government had put into the Bill, or were about to put into the Bill, a clause of which there was no Notice on the Paper, but which vitally affected the whole character of the measure. He ventured to say that such a proceeding, if it had been proposed earlier, would have been stigmatized as most unfair and irregular, and it was much more

unfair to take such a course now at the end of the Session. The right hon. and learned Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department said that there were no Members of the Universities present. That was quite true; but the Members for the Universities had only seen before them a Bill of which they approved. They knew also that the House of Lords approved of it, and they had not seen on the Notice Paper any proposal that was calculated to arouse their suspicions as to any intention on the part of the Government to alter the character of the Bill. He knew that there were many hon. Members interested in the measure, some of them specially interested in it, who had received no Notice whatever that it was the intention of the Government to introduce any change, and who, he believed, would use every means in their power to prevent any change being made in the Bill. He hoped, therefore, that the Amendment would be put upon the Paper, and that the Bill would be postponed until to-morrow (Tuesday), in order that hon. Members might have an opportunity of considering the proposed Amendment.

MR. WARTON hoped that the Government would yield to the facts that had been put forward by the hon. Member for Hertford (Mr. Balfour). He very much regretted the course adopted by the Government with regard to this and other Bills. He reminded the Committee that it was only on Saturday last that a number of Bills were pushed forward in an intemperate and impatient manner, and the same spirit appeared to prevail on the present occasion.

Question put.

The House *divided*:—Ayes 50; Noes 15: Majority 35.—(Div. List, No. 407.)

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to*.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 *agreed to*.

Clause 2 (Powers of Universities Committee as regards amendment, &c. of statutes).

Amendment proposed,

In page 3, lines 23 and 24, leave out "any of the persons who were Commissioners," in order

to insert "any persons they may think fit."—
(*Mr. Lyulph Stanley.*)

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, the first point that presented itself to his mind with regard to this Amendment was that it would give greatly extended powers to the Committee, and as yet they did not know how that Committee was constituted. The Bill, as it stood at present, imposed a restriction upon the Committee in the matter of appointing Assessors, who were to be Commissioners; but if the selection of Assessors were left to the discretion of the Committee, they might call in the assistance of persons whom Parliament had already declared to be unfit to deal with University matters. Certainly, if the restriction were withdrawn, it ought to be known what was the constitution of the Body to be left unrestricted.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, it was only right that the Committee should have power of calling in the assistance of Assessors in the manner proposed by the Amendment. He should have been glad if the Bill could have been postponed, in order to give hon. Members further time for the consideration of the Amendments; but it was obviously impossible to do so at that time, and he trusted the hon. Member for Hertford would not press his objection.

MR. LYULPH STANLEY said, the Amendment was of a very harmless character. He could not see any valid reason why the University Committee should not have the power of calling in the assistance of any Assessors they might think fit.

Amendment agreed to.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to.*

Clause 3 (Suspended elections and limitations of tenure).

MR. LYULPH STANLEY said, he had one or two slight alterations to propose to this clause, the effect of which he would endeavour to explain to the Committee; and he invited the attention of the hon. Member for Hertford (Mr. Balfour) to this explanation, because he should like to be able to disarm his suspicions, if it were possible to do so. He proposed to introduce a small Amendment in the second paragraph of the clause, which began as follows:—

"Where, in pursuance of any authority or direction from or statute of the Commissioners,

a University, College, or Hall has limited the tenure of any emolument for a period ending with the expiration of the powers of the Commissioners, &c."

The Amendment was to substitute the words "shall limit" for the words "has limited," in line 37. It was obvious that the statutes were still liable to modification, and that they might be modified in the course of next year; and it was, therefore, desirable that this alteration should be made now. With regard to the sub-section which he proposed to add at the end of the clause, he would explain to the Committee that there was full power given in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act of 1877, and continued in the present Bill, to continue the keeping open of offices, emoluments, and endowments provisionally until the new statutes came into force. But it was a matter of law that at present the Headship was in a different position to the other emoluments. It was undesirable that the Headship should remain vacant while the other positions were filled up. The present Vice-Head of Oriel was a layman, and if he were to die, the College would be forced to elect a clergyman who would, necessarily, hold the office for life, and a vested interest would be thereby created. It was obvious that when these statutes became law, it was not desirable that this liability should exist, but that there should be a temporary Vice-Head and legal Head of the College without the creation of a vested interest.

Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 37, leave out "has limited," in order to insert "shall limit."—(*Mr. Lyulph Stanley.*)

Amendment agreed to.

Other verbal and consequential Amendments *agreed to.*

Amendment proposed, at the end of the Clause, to add—

"(3.) When any University or College office or emolument, including the Headship of any College, shall be or become vacant after the passing of this Act, and such office or emolument is subject to a statute made by the Commissioners, but not approved by Her Majesty, the Commissioners, or after the 31st day of December one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one the Universities Committee, may, if they think fit, order the election or appointment to such office or emolument to be suspended until the date at which such statute, whether

amended or not, or any statute in lieu thereof made in pursuance of this Act, is approved by Her Majesty in Council, or until the date at which the Commissioners or the Universities Committee order the said suspension to determine;

"(4.) Where in pursuance of Section thirty-three of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, or of this Section, the Commissioners, or the Universities Committee, as the case may be, authorise or direct the suspension of the election or appointment to any University or College office or emolument, they may make such provision, if any, as they may think fit for the performance and exercise in the meantime, and until such election or appointment shall be made, of the duties and powers attached to such office or emolument".—(*Mr. Lyulph Stanley.*)

Question proposed, "that those words be there added.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR asked in what position the Committee was now placed? It was absurd to go on with Amendments of this extreme complexity. The hon. Gentleman's (*Mr. Lyulph's*) handwriting, no doubt, was very good; but, even from his explanation, the Committee would not be able to make out what it was he meant. He wondered how many hon. Members really understood the Amendment. He would move to report Progress.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again."—(*Mr Arthur Balfour.*)

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: My hon. Friend (*Mr. A. J. Balfour*) must feel that the Committee is in a difficulty. My hon. Friend has discussed this Amendment with me for the last fortnight, and all the Members for the Universities have discussed it also, and the only real objection that can be taken to it is that the Bill was read a second time on Saturday night, and therefore the Amendments had not been put upon the Paper. As for the Members for the Universities being taken by surprise, this matter has been under discussion to my knowledge for a month amongst all parties interested, and nobody can have been taken by surprise. I would advise my hon. Friend behind me (*Mr. Lyulph Stanley*) not to press the Amendment. The question is, whether or not there are to be two additional Members added to the Committee?

MR. E. STANHOPE trusted the Motion for Progress would be insisted

upon, and complained that the Amendment had not been put upon the Paper. Let the Amendment be put upon the Paper to-morrow, so that everyone could see what was meant.

MR. WARTON said, he was always ready to do his duty in the House; and although he was not interested in the Universities, as representing one of them, he still took interest in all legislation. Like all other Members of Parliament he was there to do his duty, and to discuss legislative measures; but how could he do his duty when he did not know what was being done? The great Liberal Party not only made interruptions when Tories spoke, but they even interrupted their own Friends—the hon. Member for Oldham (*Mr. Lyulph Stanley*), for instance. The Government evidently wished to push measures through with most indecent haste, and he would therefore support the Motion to report Progress.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I would ask my hon. Friend behind me (*Mr. Lyulph Stanley*) not to press the Amendment now, but to put the Amendment down to-night and take it on Report.

SIR WALTER B. BARTELOT said, he did not know anything about the present case; but what he did know was what the Committee were invited to do. They were told that there was a vital principle to be introduced into the Bill, something absolutely new and different from what had been in it before on the second reading. They were asked not to consider the Amendment containing this new and vital principle in Committee, but to pass the Bill through Committee, and then upon Report, when no one would have an opportunity of speaking a second time, to discuss that which they were told was vital to the principle of the Bill. That was a course the House had never been asked to adopt before, and he trusted that every means would be taken to put a stop to such a proceeding—one which seemed to him to be discreditable to the Committee.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR said, he understood the spirit in which the Amendment was brought forward; but what he asked would be gained by the proposal if it were accepted. It was competent for the Government at that period of the year to take two stages of a measure on the one day; and, moreover, it was

difficult to discuss a Bill thoroughly on Report. They could not ask a question, they could not make a remark, as it was impossible to speak twice, and altogether he did not think any time would be saved by adopting the course proposed.

Mr. LYULPH STANLEY said, that if the Amendment was printed it would not be too late to pass the Bill this Session.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Committee report Progress; to sit again *To-morrow*.

STATUTE LAW REVISION AND CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.—[BILL 219.]—[Lords.]

(Mr. Attorney General.)

THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

Mr. WARTON said, he was not going to move the rejection of the Bill; but he wished to enter a protest against this course of proceeding. The Bill really made the Orders and Rules of Court, made by the Judges under other Acts of Parliament, equivalent to Acts of Parliament. Many of these Acts, or parts of Acts, were repealed by Orders made by the Judges, and, if he had time to do so, he could prove that. Another year he trusted that Bills of this nature would be brought forward in time for them to be discussed. At present, there was not time to pick them to pieces, and go through their clauses *seriatim*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*, without Amendment.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Resolution [August 20] *reported*, and *agreed to*.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION)

BILL.

On Motion of Mr. PLAYFAIR, Bill to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament, *ordered to be brought in* by Mr. PLAYFAIR, Mr. CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, and Lord FREDERICK CAVENTISH.

Bill *presented*, and read the first time.

ARMY ACTS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

On Motion of Mr. Secretary CHILDERS, Bill to Consolidate "The Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879," and the subsequent Acts

Mr. A. J. Balfour

amending the same, *ordered to be brought in* by Mr. Secretary CHILDERS, The JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, and Mr. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Bill *presented*, and read the first time. [Bill 255.]

House adjourned at One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Tuesday, 23rd August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Irish Church Act Amendment (227).

Second Reading—Regulation of the Forces (221); India Office Auditor (Superannuation)* (222); Newspapers (Law of Libel) (223); Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales) (224).

Committee—Report—Expiring Laws Continuance.

Third Reading—Pollen Fishing (Ireland)* (218), and *passed*.

REPRESENTATIVE PEER FOR IRELAND.

Writs and Returns electing the Earl of Milltown a Representative Peer for Ireland in the room of the late Earl of Wicklow, deceased, with the Certificate of the Clerk of the Crown in Ireland annexed thereto: *Delivered* (on oath), and Certificate read.

REGULATION OF THE FORCES BILL.

(The Earl of Morley.)

(NO. 221.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

THE EARL OF MORLEY, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that it was principally a measure of details for the amendment and improvement of the present law, and he would be happy to give any explanation which might be required.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d." —(The Earl of Morley.)

LORD CHELMSFORD complained of the Bill being brought up at such a late period of the Session, but was glad to see that in some respects the present law would be amended. He regarded Clause 22—dealing with courts martial—with the greatest satisfaction, believing that it would largely tend to maintain and improve discipline in the Army. Their Lordships would be surprised, he was sure, if they knew the number of

courts martial whose proceedings had been quashed, not on account of any illegality, but merely for some irregularity. He would be glad to see the principle of Clause 22 applied more generally throughout the measure.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^d accordingly, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

NEWSPAPERS (LAW OF LIBEL) BILL.

(The Lord Waverney.)

(NO. 223.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

LORD WAVENEY, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, it was based on the Reports of two Select Committees, and had been fully discussed, and virtually passed unanimously in "another place." The noble Lord proceeded briefly to explain the existing law with regard to libels in newspapers, and the manner in which it was proposed to remedy the defects therein. The Bill was introduced at a very early period of the Session; but the delay arose in consequence of the known inability of private Members in the other House to press forward measures they had brought in. The provisions of the measure had been carefully considered by the Law Officers of the Crown, and were approved of by them. The Bill, whilst it would protect private individuals from injury, would afford security to newspaper proprietors in the matter of the publication of the proceedings of public meetings. He hoped it would receive a second reading at their Lordships' hands.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d."
—*(The Lord Waverney.)*

LORD DENMAN approved of the check which the Bill proposed to place upon criminal prosecutions for libel. The only objection he had to the Bill was that, to entitle a newspaper proprietor to protection, it was necessary that the report should be accurate, and he maintained that it was impossible for a perfectly accurate report to be furnished on all occasions. As an instance, he would refer to a passage in Mr. Gladstone's eulogium upon the Earl of Beaconsfield in the House of Commons,

which none of the newspapers had given correctly. He believed the Bill was in the right direction, and thought that Clauses 2 and 4 were even too hard on newspaper proprietors.

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN of COMMITTEES) said, that the House was giving a second reading to a Bill of which they knew nothing, for although he came down to the House at 3 o'clock he could not obtain a copy of the Bill until 10 minutes to 5 o'clock, and therefore there had been no time to properly consider the provisions of the measure, which was an extremely important one, especially in one respect where it made one man responsible for the act of another, though the man proceeded against might not have spoken the words imputed to him. The editor of a newspaper in which a libel appeared would be irresponsible provided the report of the speech containing the libel was accurate and was published without malice, but the person who made the speech was made liable to an action for damages; and there might be other objectionable provisions in the Bill. Sending up such a Bill at this late period of the Session was not a proper way of treating that House. No doubt, there had been an unfortunate interruption to Business in the other House, and he was sorry for it; but that must not be allowed to interfere with the responsibility of that House in passing Bills of such great importance. He was always opposed to hasty legislation, and he never knew a stronger case than this for more time to be given for consideration—the more so as there was not a single Law Lord present to give an opinion upon the Bill. The Bill might be read a second time, but he hoped that the Government would not press it through the further stages.

THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK said, he hoped that the House would not follow the course proposed by the noble Earl. The Bill would not, in fact, make any alteration in the law with regard to the liability of persons speaking at public meetings. It had received the approval of the Law Officers of the Crown, of at least one of the Law Officers of the Party to which the noble Earl belonged, and of his noble and learned Friend the Lord Chancellor, who was not then present, and he hoped it would be proceeded with.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House To-morrow.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON
SUNDAY (WALES) BILL.

(*The Lord Aberdare.*)

(No. 224.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

LORD ABERDARE, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that some objection might be raised by their Lordships to the late period at which the Bill had been introduced for the consideration of their Lordships. He would, however, point out that however late the period of the Session might be it would be found that three years ago a similar Bill with regard to Ireland was brought in on the 12th of August, read a first time on the 13th, and Parliament rose on the 16th of August. The present Bill was brought into the other House of Parliament on the 7th of January, was read a second time on the 4th of May, and on the division which took place on the occasion of the second reading 163 Members voted for the second reading and 17 against. The measure had been hung up in the other House for the past two months, and that, he thought, was a sufficient argument for his now moving the second reading. The Irish people had wished for a similar measure, and he contended that the same measure of justice should now be extended to the Welsh people. The inhabitants of Wales were anxious for the measure now proposed, which was similar to that in existence in Scotland and in Ireland—namely, that the vending of intoxicating liquors should be prohibited on Sundays. When he said prohibited, he meant with the same exceptions—namely, the *bond fide* traveller, the lodger, and the railway traveller. What he desired to show their Lordships was that there was a genuine desire on the part of the Welsh people—an almost universal desire, he might say—that the proposed change should be effected. With respect to Wales, nothing was more clear than that the opinion was in favour of an alteration of the law. In 1878-9 a canvass on the subject was taken, and the results showed that 75,610 householders in North Wales were in favour of Sunday closing,

whilst only 989 were against it. That decision might be considered unanimous. In a similar canvass taken in South Wales there was no lack of indication that South Wales desired similar legislation. In the parish of Aberdare he found that the number of householders whose opinion was taken resulted in 4,659 being in favour of the closing movement, and only 210 against it. The population there was mainly composed of colliers, and it was therefore obvious that the feeling of the labouring classes on this question as to drink was decidedly in favour of Sunday closing. Such being the case, there existed, he thought, a sufficient justification for the passing of the measure by their Lordships. The only question, however, which their Lordships had to consider was whether the Principality of Wales was sufficiently distinct from England as to entitle it to lay claim to having separate and distinct legislation. Since the introduction of similar Bills relating to Scotland and Ireland, the Report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners with regard to Scotland and Ireland showed that they had brought about a reduction in the consumption of spirits which amounted to about £5,000,000; so that there had been a diminution of 15 per cent in drinking in Scotland and Ireland. Wales, therefore, he thought, might be considered to have a right to separate and distinct legislation. He was not urging forward the measure on the ground of mere drunkenness on Sundays as compared with other days. There was, however, the amplest evidence that on Saturdays there was a far greater amount of drunkenness than on other days in the week. The next most drunken day in the week was Monday, and there could be no possible doubt that continual drinking did go on from Saturday through Sunday, and so on until and throughout Monday. Now, a measure which broke through this habit was of itself a measure of great importance. Quite apart from the religious aspect of the question, it was of great importance that the day upon which the working man received his wages should be separated from the Monday by the intervening Sabbath, and thereby interrupt a course of continued intoxication. Such being the case, he would ask their Lordships to read the Bill a second time.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."
—(*The Lord Aberdare*.)

Motion *agreed to*; Bill read 2^a accordingly, and *committed* to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow*.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE BILL.

(*The Earl of Rosebery*.)

COMMITTEE.

House in Committee (according to order).

LORD DENMAN moved the insertion of a clause extending the franchise to women ratepayers, by which, as he said, an act of justice would be done to a large and increasing and intelligent class of Her Majesty's subjects.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY said, that though the question of women's suffrage and their electoral qualifications was an interesting one, it would hardly find a proper place in an Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. He suggested that the noble Lord could best deal with the subject in a distinct manner on another occasion.

Clause *negatived*.

Bill *reported* without amendment; and to be read 3^a *To-morrow*.

House adjourned at Six o'clock, till
To-morrow, Three o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Tuesday, 23rd August, 1881.

The House met at Three of the clock.

MINUTES.]—EAST INDIA REVENUE ACCOUNTS
—*considered in Committee*—*Resolution* [August 2] *reported*.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading*—Supreme Court of Judicature [227]; Army Acts Consolidation [255]; Consolidated Fund (Appropriation); Discharge of Contumacious Prisoners [250], [House counted out].

Committee—*Report*—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) [241].

Committee—*Report*—*Third Reading*—Central Criminal Court (Prisons) [251]; Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act (1878) Amendment [155], and *passed*.

Considered as amended—*Third Reading*—Fugitive Offenders [194]; Petroleum (Hawking) [222], and *passed*.

QUESTIONS.

THE WESTERN ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC—THE SOLOMON ISLANDS —MURDER OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

MR. HOPWOOD asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, Whether it be true, as stated in the "Standard" newspaper of the 17th instant, that another expedition of Her Majesty's ships has been sent against the Solomon Islands to inflict forcible retribution on the natives?

MR. TREVELYAN: Sir, Commander Bruce went in the *Cormorant* to Gaieta Bay to the village of the tribe which had murdered Lieutenant Bower and his boat's crew. There Bishop Selwyn was waiting, having persuaded Kalikona, the Chief of the tribe, to surrender the actual murderers, among whom was the Chief's own son. The ringleader of the massacre was delivered up first, and executed. Then the Bishop came on board, bringing with him the Chief and his son, and bringing, likewise, the watch and compass of Lieutenant Bower and the weapons of his crew, as well as the skull of the poor officer, which had been kept as a trophy. The son, who was only 16 years of age, was spared, but has been retained as a hostage for the surrender of the rest of the murderers, one of whom, the man who actually shot Lieutenant Bower in the tree, as I have learnt from a private letter of the Bishop's, has since been captured. Commander Bruce in his official Report writes—

"I have the honour to bring most prominently before your notice the assistance I received from Bishop Selwyn, without whose great influence over the Natives, energy and courage in landing unarmed on Kalikona's beach, when that Chief was surrounded by armed followers, whom no force could have brought from his lair in the bush, and without whose assistance it would have been, I believe, impossible to have achieved the result, and certainly without great destruction of life and property."

The people of that region have been impressed by the judicial character of the proceeding, as compared with all that has gone before it. "Certainly," the Bishop writes in a hasty and familiar letter, which I shall, however, take the liberty to quote—

"If all these men are surrendered without the *Cormorant* landing a man, or firing a shot in anger, it will be very much better than the usual indiscriminate blazing, and the moral effect will

be very great—is very great, in fact. The people all say they will never cut another ship out again.”

I believe this to have been the first instance in which one of these cases has been dealt with in a manner that can give any hope for the diminution of violence and outrage in the future; and I think that much credit is due to Commander Bruce, and nothing short of gratitude to Bishop Selwyn.

COMMISSIONERS OF IRISH LIGHTS— COPELAND LIGHTHOUSE.

MR. R. N. FOWLER (for Mr. EWART) asked the President of the Board of Trade, Whether he has any objection to lay upon the Table the further correspondence, since the date of the last Return (August 1st, 1880), which has taken place between the Commissioners of Irish Lights, the Proprietor of Meen Island, the Trinity House, Mr. John R. Wigham, the Board of Trade, and Professor Tyndal, respecting the improvements of the light on, and the establishment of a fog signal at, Copeland or Meen Island, and the adoption of gas instead of oil as a means of illuminating that station; and, whether, seeing that the Board of Trade had written to the Commissioners of Irish Lights sanctioning the establishment of a gas light and fog signal on the Copeland Island, the Government have taken any steps to proceed with the erection of these works?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply, said, if the hon. Member would move for the Correspondence he would be glad to give it as an unopposed Return. As to the second part of the Question, there appeared to be some misapprehension. The Government had nothing whatever to do with the erection of those works, which were entirely in the hands of the Commissioners of Irish Lights. It had been determined that the light on Meen Island should be transferred to Copeland, and he was informed that the work to carry out that transfer would probably be commenced in December.

ROYAL HISTORIOGRAPHER FOR SCOT- LAND.

MR. HEALY asked the Secretary to the Treasury, Whether it is intended to fill up the vacant office of Royal Historiographer for Scotland; if so, on what grounds; and, whether any and what

Mr. Trevelyan

duties attach to the office, and with whom the appointment rests?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Sir, the office to which the hon. Member refers is my appointment; the matter is still under consideration.

MR. HEALY: Will any announcement on the subject be made before the close of the Session?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I do not think there will be.

FOREIGN JEWS IN RUSSIA—EXPULSION OF MR. L. LEWISOHN, A NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECT.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Whether it is correct, as stated in the leading article in the “Times” of 22nd August, “That Mr. Lewisohn has applied through the Foreign Office for permission to return to Russia, and this also has been refused him;” and, whether, in the event of Mr. Lewisohn having already started for Russia, duly provided with a Foreign Office passport properly viséd by the Russian authorities here, relying upon the protection guaranteed by International Law to every British subject travelling abroad who is in possession of such document, Her Majesty’s Government will give immediate telegraphic instructions to Her Majesty’s Ambassador or Chargé d’Affaires at St. Petersburg to the effect that protection and asylum shall be given to Mr. Lewisohn in the event of the Russian authorities again illegally taking steps for his expulsion, as was the case in September last?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: Sir, Mr. Lewisohn has informed the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that he proposes to visit Russia again, but before doing so he desires to know whether Her Majesty’s Government will afford him protection against the risk of expulsion of the ground of his religion. The question whether Mr. Lewisohn’s expulsion on the occasion of his last visit to Russia was or was not warranted by the laws and the Treaty obligations of that country is still the subject of Correspondence between the two Governments, and pending the result of the friendly communications which are taking place on the subject I can make no further statement.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS asked whether, if Mr. Lewisohn visited St.

Petersburg, Her Majesty's Government would instruct Her Majesty's Ambassador or Chargé d'Affaires there to grant him an asylum, if it were necessary?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: Sir, I do not think it desirable that anything of that kind should be done while friendly communications are going on between the two Governments on this subject.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS asked whether any British subject who might be expelled from St. Petersburg contrary to Treaty agreements would not have the right of asylum generally granted under those circumstances at Her Majesty's Embassy, or whether this was an exceptional case?

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE: I would rather leave that Question to be answered by the Attorney General.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS begged to ask the Attorney General. Probably the hon. and learned Gentleman could answer the Question off-hand; or, if it was preferred, he would give Notice of the Question.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES): If you please.

AFRICA (WEST COAST)—PRISONERS IN SIERRA LEONE.

MR. HOPWOOD asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether he can give any information as to the following prisoners in the Gaol at Free Town, Sierra Leone:—W. T. G. Caulker, imprisoned October 1878; Monodoo Vangang, imprisoned May 4th 1876; Doombuya, imprisoned December 1879; Beah Yeck, Sharka Bolontan, and Mustapha, imprisoned March 1880; what are the charges against them respectively; whether they are detained under any warrant or other legal process; why are they not tried; whether they are treated like convicts, though untried; whether he can give any information of the charge against Thomas C. Williams, another prisoner in the same Gaol of Free Town, Sierra Leone, who memorialised the Colonial Office in April 1879; whether the prisoner has for four years, night and day, been shackled with irons, consisting of a band round the waist, and chains to the wrists and ankles; whether an order for the removal of them was sent by or at the instigation of the Secretary of State in April 1880, and only for a time or in part obeyed; whether the man has been worse treated

and flogged with forty lashes since; whether, at the same prison, Nathaniel Williams, on 14th October last, was forced on the treadmill while in irons, and, in consequence suffered compound fracture of the arm; and, whether he will inquire as to the present fate of all these men with a view to their release, and to order an investigation into the state of the gaol and the frequent flogging alleged to take place there?

MR. COURTNEY: Sir, we have no information as to three of the prisoners—namely, Monodoo Vangang, Doom-buya, and Beah Yeck; but we will at once make inquiries about them. We did inquire about Caulker, Sharka Bolontan, and Mustapha, some months since. The dates of their imprisonment appear to be correctly given. They were, in fact, exposed to the vengeance of neighbouring Chiefs, and were taken over as prisoners partly for their own protection, partly to prevent outbreaks of war. Caulker has been released, but upon condition that he do not leave the Colony. Attempts are now being made to settle the feuds in which the others were involved, and their release may be shortly expected. They have not been tried, and indeed it must be said that they are State prisoners, detained without any clear warrant of law. They have been treated as untried prisoners, although Caulker seems to have been subjected to punishment more than once in consequence of attempts to escape. We have no information about Nathaniel Williams; but with respect to him an inquiry will be immediately made. As to Thomas Williams, a despatch had been prepared before Notice was given of the hon. Member's Question, and it went by last Friday's mail. I am afraid the first Questions relating to him accurately state the facts. We have no official information as to the last; but it was a statement to that effect which caused the despatch to be written which I have already mentioned. I trust that the investigation which has been ordered will remedy, if it does not remove altogether, the state of affairs, which is a scandal to our administration.

PARLIAMENT—PALACE OF WESTMINSTER—PICTURES IN THE PEERS' ROBIN ROOM.

SIR HENRY TYLER asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether it is

intended to proceed with the series of pictures by Mr. Herbert, R.A., for the decoration of the Peers Robing Room, as settled by the Fine Arts Commission for the Decoration of the Houses of Parliament; and, whether the two pictures already completed have given satisfaction, and what progress the artist has made with the two remaining pictures?

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE: Sir, it was originally intended that there should be four pictures painted for the Peers' Robing Room. When, however, the second picture was ordered from Mr. Herbert, it was expressly stipulated that the Government was to be under no further obligation to give him a commission for a third or fourth picture, and no further order has been given. The picture of "Moses," already placed in the Peers' Robing Room, has given, I need hardly say, general satisfaction; the second picture is not yet placed there, and I think it would be premature in me to express any opinion about it.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—THE HALL OF SCIENCE, OLD STREET, E.C.

SIR HENRY TYLER asked the Vice President of the Council, Whether Science Schools are held at the Hall of Science, Old Street, E.C., in connection with the Science and Art Department of South Kensington; and, whether the courses for the instruction of the young during the next Winter Session, from October 1881 to May 1882, include elementary or advanced courses in physiology, chemistry, biology, natural philosophy, and geology, as well as sound, light, and heat, by Mr. E. B. Aveling, Miss Hypatia Bradlaugh, Miss Alice Bradlaugh, and Mrs. Besant?

MR. MUNDELLA: Sir, I find, on inquiry at South Kensington, that Dr. Aveling has conducted evening science classes at the Hall of Science since September, 1879. The subjects taught are mathematics, inorganic chemistry, elementary botany, and animal physiology. I understand that Miss H. Bradlaugh and Mrs. Besant have occasionally assisted Dr. Aveling; but they are not teachers recognized by the Department, and what they have done must have been a voluntary sacrifice of time and labour on their part. Captain Abney, who examined the classes this spring, reported very favourably of the instruc-

tion given, which is confined mainly to adults of the superior artizan class. We know nothing of the proposed subjects for next session, as no forms of application have been received at South Kensington.

SIR HENRY TYLER asked the right hon. Gentleman, whether it was correct that Dr. Aveling had recently written that the principles involved in the construction of the frog were "condemnatory of God," and whether he considered that anyone publishing such ideas was a fit teacher for a school in connection with the Science and Art Department, and whether such teaching received the sanction of Her Majesty's Government?

MR. MUNDELLA said, that he was unable to answer the details of the Question without Notice. These classes had been thoroughly well conducted, and the instruction had been good. This was all they had to do with the matter at South Kensington, and certainly he had heard nothing to justify the withdrawal of the grant.

SIR HENRY TYLER said, that he should renew the Question on the following day, and hoped that in the meantime the right hon. Gentleman would inform himself on the subject.

CUSTOMS—WAREHOUSING AND DELIVERING GOODS.

MR. R. N. FOWLER asked the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Whether, before any important changes are introduced in connection with the system of warehousing and delivering goods liable to duty, the Government will undertake to give the merchants interested an opportunity of considering how far the proposed changes would be likely to affect their convenience in the conduct of their business?

MR. J. HOLMS (for Lord FREDERICK CAVENDISH): Sir, the object of the Government in the changes referred to has been to assimilate the system of warehousing goods by the Customs and Inland Revenue Departments. For this purpose a Treasury Committee was appointed, consisting of representatives from each of the two Departments, with myself as chairman. The question was very carefully considered, and the proposed changes, it is expected, will facilitate merchants in the conduct of their business. If, however, any practical

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difficulties are subsequently found in their working, steps will be taken to remedy such difficulties.

ORDNANCE MAPS.

MR. NEWDEGATE asked the President of the Board of Works, When the Return ordered by this House with respect to the publication of the enlarged Ordnance Maps will be printed?

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE, in reply, said, that the Return in question was laid on the Table on Friday last, accompanied with a map. He presumed that it would take some little time to print it with the map. No doubt, the Return would be circulated as soon as the map could be printed.

CLUBS (UNITED KINGDOM).

MR. WARTON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, If he could give a Return showing the number of clubs in the United Kingdom, when they were established, the number of members in each, and the subscription, annual or otherwise, distinguishing those which are working men's and proprietary clubs, and those which are registered under the Friendly Societies Act, and giving the annual sale therein of all exciseable liquors during the last three years, or for a less period if not established so long?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Sir, I am afraid that I cannot promise the hon. and learned Member that I can give him this Return. I do not know that I have any means of getting it. Objections are often taken to the inquisitorial nature of the action of the police; and if they were to pry into every club in the Kingdom in order to ascertain what was the annual sale there of all exciseable liquors during the last three years I think there would be just cause of complaint. I do not know, if the hon. and learned Member wants an inquiry to be made into the sale of all exciseable liquors in the clubs to which he himself belongs, whether that would be quite agreeable to those clubs.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT asked the Vice President of the Council, Whether the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the county of Lancashire is

very serious; if he will state the number of cases that have occurred in that county during the present month; and, if he will state whether outbreaks of the disease have also taken place in other counties?

MR. MUNDELLA, in reply, said, that the hon. and gallant Member had put a Question to him on this subject a few days ago, and he had then stated, in answer to it, that there had been only one outbreak in Lancashire reported to him that day, and that he did not think it was of so alarming a character as the hon. and gallant Gentleman seemed to suppose. He had the statistics for the whole of the year, and they bore out the statement which he then made. The number of outbreaks in Lancashire of foot-and-mouth disease during the present month was 35. In May last there were 64. The fact was that the number of outbreaks during the last three months had only been 10 in excess of the number in the month of May. The number of outbreaks in other counties this month was as follows:—In Cambridgeshire, 17; in Derbyshire, 63; in Leicestershire, 57; in Norfolk, 45; in Northamptonshire, 128; in Staffordshire, 30; and in Yorkshire, 35. The number in Lancashire, as he had said, was 35; so that Lancashire was almost at the bottom of the list, having regard to its size, as compared with other counties. In the first week of this year there were 256 outbreaks throughout England and Wales, while last week the number was 145. They had brought the number down on the 1st of April to as low as 20 for the week; but immediately the markets were opened the number of outbreaks began to increase, and they went up from 20 to 26, 55, 73, 94, 105, until they reached 149 last week, showing that the real danger was in throwing open the markets and in the movement of diseased cattle. But, at the same time, his hon. Friend would perceive that there was no real ground for alarm with regard to Lancashire in particular, which was very much better than the Midland Counties. The whole of the disease throughout the country was about one-half what it was in the month of January of this year.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT asked the right hon. Gentleman if he could inform the House how many cattle were affected, inasmuch as the statement of an outbreak did not convey a distinct

idea; it might be a very small or a very large outbreak?

MR. MUNDELLA could not say; but on the average the numbers ran very much the same in the different outbreaks. He had not the exact number of cattle affected, but he would endeavour to get it. It would appear in the Return later on.

MR. CROPPER asked whether the disease extended to Scotland?

MR. MUNDELLA replied, that he was very glad to say that Scotland was entirely free from the disease, and Ireland too. The precautions taken during the autumn with regard to the importation of cattle had prevented any outbreak in those countries.

MR. J. HOWARD asked the right hon. Gentleman whether the Department had any intention of closing the fairs and markets during the autumn?

MR. MUNDELLA said, that depended very much on circumstances. The great opponents of the closing of the markets were the farmers themselves. [Mr. J. HOWARD: No!] Well, that had been his experience. The pressure that was put on the Department in April of this year by Members on all sides of the House to open the markets was such as obliged them to leave them open, very much to their regret, as he believed if they had remained closed for another month they should have entirely stamped out the foot-and-mouth disease. When the time came that they could with the least possible inconvenience close the markets they would be happy to do so. He was glad to hear from his hon. Friend that there was no opposition on the part of the farmers as to the closing of the markets.

MR. J. HOWARD said, that perhaps he might be allowed to suggest that when the right hon. Gentleman received opposition at the closing of markets he would ascertain whether the opponents were *bona fide* farmers or were dealers. He thought he would find that in the majority of cases they were dealers.

MR. MUNDELLA said, they had always done so.

PUBLIC HEALTH—THE BATHING SEASON.

MR. PUGH asked the President of the Local Government Board, Whether he has now learnt the circumstances at-

tending the loss of life by drowning at Scarborough on Thursday last; and, if he can state whether it is the practice or not of the local authorities of inland and seaside watering-places to provide watchmen, boats, or life-saving apparatus for the safety of bathers during the bathing season?

MR. DODSON: Sir, what I have learnt in reference to this accident is that the two unfortunate men who lost their lives were bathing early, at 7 A.M., in a rocky spot not used for bathing, and in contravention of the local bye-laws, under which they rendered themselves liable to a penalty for their act. I am unable to say how far it is or is not the practice of local authorities at inland or seaside watering-places to provide such appliances as those referred to in the Question; but, although no complaints of neglect of precautions have reached me, the law in relation to this subject is such as I stated the other day. As regards the town, however, where the lamentable accident in question occurred, I am informed that a boat is kept in readiness during the bathing hours; that a watchman, who is an experienced swimmer, superintends the boats and bathing-machines; and that a house of recovery is provided for persons who may have suffered from immersion. Moreover, the proprietors of bathing-machines are, under the bye-laws, required to keep life-buoys, cork-jackets, and lines ready for use, and I am assured that these regulations are stringently enforced.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked whether the right hon. Gentleman had received any information about the child drowned in two feet of water in Kensington Gardens in the presence of 50 people, and whether there was any provision for life-saving apparatus?

MR. DODSON replied, that he had no information on the subject.

POST OFFICE (IRELAND) — POST OFFICE MAIL GUARDS.

MR. HEALY asked the Postmaster General, Whether the Inspector of Irish Mails has dismissed several Post Office mail guards, who, on being injured in railway accidents, have applied for compensation to the Railway Company; whether J. Coyne, who was injured on 28th October last, was not, after applying for compensation, allowed to resume

Sir Walter B. Barttelot

duty, while his colleague, J. Callanan, who did not seek compensation, was reinstated; whether J. Cunningham, who received a dislocation of the thumb on 10th May, and accepted fifty pounds from the Railway Company, was dismissed by the Mail Inspector when he heard of it, although Cunningham was not a day off duty; and, whether the Mail Inspector has any interest or shares in any Irish Railway?

MR. FAWCETT, in reply, said, the Inspector of Irish mails in Ireland had no power whatever to dismiss any person from employment. All he could do was to recommend or arrange for a transfer from one point to another. J. Coyne and J. Callanan both participated in the same railway accident on the 28th October last, but Callanan said that he was not hurt at all, and Coyne gave a very contradictory account of the accident. He was not dismissed. All that took place was this. Some time before he had been promised promotion on the distinct condition that he should give up his position in the travelling Post Office. He accepted promotion on that condition, and was promoted accordingly. With regard to another man named J. Cunningham, he (the Postmaster General) had not had time to investigate the case; but he would take care to make inquiries, and write to the hon. Member giving him the result. It seemed somewhat strange that a man who received £50 compensation for injuries should not have been one single day off work. He thought it would be incompetent of him to inquire whether the Mail Inspector in question held any shares in any Irish Railway unless some evidence was forthcoming, and he did not think there was any forthcoming, to show any partiality on his part whatever as regarded this case.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS — REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION— LEGISLATION.

MR. J. HOWARD asked the First Lord of the Treasury, Whether, considering the prolonged depression and gloomy prospects of the farming interest in England and Scotland, it is the intention of the Government to introduce remedial measures early next Session, or, whether the consideration of such measures is to be postponed until

the Royal Commission shall have made its Report?

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, he wished to ask at the same time, Whether, having regard to the very long period of time during which the Duke of Richmond's Commission had now been sitting, and the great cost of the inquiry, amounting to about £15,000 a-year, and the desirability of legislation on this subject, the Government would not press the Commissioners to make their Report before the commencement of the next Session of Parliament.

MR. GLADSTONE: I have no doubt, Sir, that with respect to the question of expense it is very desirable indeed that the proceedings of the Commission should be expedited, but I do not imagine at the close of the Session it would be possible to operate in that direction; but after a moderate vacation probably the Commissioners will continue their work. Undoubtedly, it is most desirable that, without doing injustice to the important subject, they should bring the matter to a conclusion. We have no direct power for that purpose; but I hope to make inquiry, and to receive some intimation that will be satisfactory. We cannot but believe that the Commissioners are under the operation of exactly the same motives and considerations as I am, and as my hon. Friends are. With respect to the immediate question before us, the bringing forward of legislative measures touching the land, an important element undoubtedly in that case is the question of the Report of the Royal Commission. As to the uncertainty as to the time that the Report may be received, it is very difficult for me to give any positive answer. I have already stated, in general terms, the strong impressions of the Government as to the necessity of measures with respect to the laws affecting the land. But this is not the time when it is possible to consider the order of proceedings for the next Session of Parliament. We are now almost six months away from the probable time of the meeting of Parliament, and we cannot announce any trustworthy conclusions.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked whether he understood the right hon. Gentleman as admitting that there was prolonged depression in the farming interests, and that legislation would follow as a consequence?

MR. GLADSTONE: I do not pledge myself on that subject. If I am asked my opinion as to the depression in agriculture, I believe I am only expressing the universal conviction when I say it is a patent and notorious fact which we all deeply regret.

ARMY ORGANIZATION—PURCHASE CAPTAINS.

LIEUT.-COLONEL MILNE HOME asked the Secretary of State for War, If his attention has been directed to the number of Purchase Captains who have been, owing to the promotions of 1st July, superseded by many other Captains junior in service; and, if, in order to nullify the consequent hardship, he will grant those Purchase Officers from the 1st July last the rank of Supernumerary Major without additional pay till they become absorbed in their regular turn?

MR. CHILDERS: Sir, in reply to the hon. and gallant Gentleman, I have to point out to him that, under the regimental system, officers are constantly superseded in Army rank by officers of other regiments junior to them; and so far as purchase captains are concerned, this was not in the smallest degree affected by the late Warrant. Speaking generally, three captains in every battalion became majors—that is to say, three steps were given at once, instead of being spread over a considerable period. The Warrant, therefore, gave great advantages to purchase captains, and I am not prepared to do more for them. The particular proposal of the hon. and gallant Gentleman would merely give a boon to one set of officers to the prejudice of their juniors?

LIEUT.-COLONEL MILNE HOME: Is the right hon. Gentleman aware that there are only 45 of these captains?

MR. CHILDERS: There may be only 45 of these captains, but the precedent would apply to hundreds.

PARLIAMENT—ORDER—NOTICE OF MOTION—CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

SIR CHARLES W. DILKE said, he desired to ask a Question with regard to the following Notice of Motion, which stood on the Paper in the name of the Member for Eye (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett). The Motion was as follows:—

"On Second Reading of Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, to move, That the policy pursued by Her Majesty's present Government with regard to the Foreign and Imperial relations of Great Britain has tended to the dishonour and disintegration of the Empire, and has isolated England in Europe."

Now, on the 11th of August, 1876, Mr. E. Jenkins made some observations upon the conduct of the then Government, which seemed to be of a similar nature to that pointed at in the Motion of the hon. Member on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill. He said that he desired to take that opportunity of making some general observations upon the conduct of the Government and the right hon. Gentleman at the head of it. Mr. Jenkins then proceeded a little way, when he was stopped by the Speaker, who stated that Motions on the Appropriation Bill must be relevant to the clauses of that Bill. The Question he (Sir Charles W. Dilke) wished to ask was whether the hon. Member for Eye would be in Order in making general observations on the whole field of foreign policy of the Government, or would he be bound to confine himself to a Question relating to the Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: As the House is aware, Amendments on the different stages of the Appropriation Bill are governed by the same rule as is applicable to other Bills. They must be relevant to the Bill, or some part of it, instead of having the same latitude as is given on Motions for going into Supply. On looking at the Amendment of the hon. Member for Eye, I find that the terms of it are of a most general nature, and, undoubtedly, on the face of it, it does not apply to any clause in the Appropriation Bill. At the same time, if the hon. Member shows that his Amendment does affect the question of Supply to be granted to the Crown for the Public Service, he could put himself in Order. But as the Amendment stands, so far as I can judge, it has no relevance to the Appropriation Bill before the House.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT said, that last night he slightly altered the wording of the Motion, and it was then accepted by the Clerk at the Table. He had been previously informed by a high authority that he could bring forward the Motion on the Appropriation Bill as well as on the Motion for going into Committee of Supply. He put the ques-

tion again last night, and was again informed that it was so. He wished to know whether, if he raised the question on Supply, by showing that the Government policy had not been such as to warrant the House in granting the Appropriation Bill, he should be in Order?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not prepared to say until I hear how the hon. Member proposes to deal with the subject.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

BILL.—[Lords.].—[BILL 227.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES), in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that he should make a very short statement, which he hoped would disarm opposition. The Bill had become absolutely necessary from several causes, the principal of which was that the House had passed a Resolution by virtue of which the offices of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer had been abolished, and the Common Pleas Division and the Exchequer Division had been merged into one Division—the Queen's Bench Division. There were Members of that House who had opposed the abolition of those two Divisions; but what had been done it was impossible to undo. In consequence of that Resolution some alteration had to be made. The Common Pleas Division had certain specified duties in respect of appeals from Revising Barristers and Election Petitions; and the Exchequer had exclusive cognizance of Revenue cases; and now that those two Divisions had been incorporated with the Queen's Bench, it was necessary that their special functions should be also transferred. As an illustration of the necessity of the proposed legislation, he might mention one point which would commend itself to the worthy Alderman sitting opposite (Mr. B. N. Fowler). If the Bill were not passed, there would be a difficulty in receiving the Lord Mayor of London at Westminster on the 9th of November next, because it was the duty of the Court of Exchequer to receive him, and

that Court had ceased to exist. The necessity he had spoken of covered many of the clauses of the Bill; but there were others which he would briefly explain. The first was that which provided for the transference of the Master of the Rolls in his official capacity to the Court of Appeal. The expediency of taking that course had arisen from the fact that the Court of Appeal, which, by its constitution and its conduct of judicial business, had earned the confidence of the Profession, had been seriously weakened from causes which they must all greatly deplore—namely, the deaths of Lords Thesiger and James. He feared that it was probable that there would be a still further weakening of the Court by the resignation of another distinguished Lord Justice of Appeal. It was necessary, therefore, to strengthen that Court, and that end could be best attained by the course proposed, which was that the present Master of the Rolls should be a permanent member, and the permanent President of the Court of Appeal. He would not say anything of that learned Judge's personal qualifications; but every member of the Legal Profession would feel that the strength of the Court would be materially increased by the constant presence of Sir George Jessel. It became, therefore, necessary by statute to enable him to hold both offices. Objection had been taken to that course on the ground that the Mastership of the Rolls was a political appointment, generally made for Party purposes. That argument, however, only held good when the Master of the Rolls held a seat in that House, which no future holder of that office could do. Besides, the selection in future would be of a Judge to preside over the Court of Appeal. That was almost the only point upon which controversy could arise. Then the 15th clause was aimed at the economy of judicial labour in the matter of Assizes. There was a great waste of judicial strength in two Judges attending small towns like Oakham and Huntingdon, while large towns in the North of England were craving for more judicial assistance. The proposal to alter this state of affairs had met with the approval of the Lord Chancellor; but certain hon. Members representing the towns affected had expressed a desire to have the matter discussed, and as

the Prime Minister had promised that controversial matter in the Bill should be avoided he should ask leave to strike out Clause 15. It had also been found that Clause 16, which dealt with judicial patronage, had given rise to great difference of opinion; and he would, therefore, strike that clause out also. Then there was the 21st clause, in which an alteration had been made. It was proposed that the office of District Registrar, which was usually held by the Registrar of the local County Court, who was always a solicitor, should be open to barristers of five years' standing. Solicitors had objected to this proposition on account of the small number of appointments open to solicitors as compared with the number open to the Bar. He had acceded to those representations, and struck out that part of the clause which made barristers eligible for that office. There were certain Amendments on the Paper in the name of the hon. Member for East Sussex (Mr. Gregory). Those he proposed to accept; and, to meet the views of other hon. Members who had given Notice of Amendments, he should move that District Registrars and their partners be not allowed to practise within their own registries. There was an Amendment in the name of the hon. Member for Wolverhampton (Mr. H. H. Fowler), urging that there should be concurrent Sittings in London and Middlesex. The object of the hon. Member would, he hoped, be fulfilled before long, for the new Courts at Temple Bar would be ready for occupation in a very few months, and in those Courts the Sittings for London and Middlesex would probably become merged. In conclusion, he expressed regret at his having been unable to bring the Bill forward at an earlier period of the Session; but, as all controversial matter had been eliminated from the measure, he trusted that hon. Members would not oppose it.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

MR. WHITLEY said, the House was greatly indebted to the hon. and learned Attorney General for the very clear and able account he had given of the Bill. It would be idle, at that time, even if he were so disposed, to criticize the Bill;

and it would be a pity, by opposing it, to wreck it. Whatever might be their opinion with regard to the constitution of the Court, after the Resolution of the House it would be idle to say another word on the subject. But in regard to the provisions of the Bill as it now stood, he was quite satisfied that he expressed the opinion of the body to which he belonged when he said that he was grateful to the Attorney General and the Government for having consented to the insertion of a clause by which solicitors only should be retained as Registrars of the Court. He trusted there never would be any jealousy between the two branches of the Profession; but, certainly, the business of a Registrar was not to practise at the Bar; and the Attorney General had very properly said there were very few Members of the lower branch of the Profession who would not feel a good deal of jealousy had this provision not been made. He was quite prepared to concur in the alterations the Attorney General proposed in regard to Registrars being prohibited from practising in their own Courts. He thought that would meet with the approval of the Profession generally, as it would be a very improper thing that a Registrar should be allowed to practise, by himself or his partner, in any Court with which he had an official connection, and in which he would have the power to give a decision favourable to his own case. There was another subject on which he would like to offer a remark. The present Bill contemplated the increase of Assizes in large towns. Now, the question was one of the most important to which the attention of the House could be directed, inasmuch as it involved the advisability of bringing nearer to suitors the opportunity of trying their causes. This was not the first, nor, he was going to say, the hundredth, time on which representations had been made as to the very great difficulty in our large commercial centres in Yorkshire, Lancashire, and the North of England, under which suitors laboured in bringing their causes rapidly to trial. He was astonished to find that while litigation had increased with the growth of the country, the opportunities for trying causes were, in many respects, less than they were 10 or 20 years ago. For instance, from the year 1865 to 1876 there were three Civi

The Attorney General

Assizes held in Liverpool and Manchester. In 1876, when the Judicature Act was passed, the Summer Assizes were held at the end of July, and from that time to the following February there was no opportunity of trying causes. In the year 1878, mainly, he thought, owing to the great pressure brought to bear by the late Home Secretary, four Assizes were held; and at the last Assizes, held in November of that year, there were 60 cases entered for trial. It would be said, and had been said, by Judges and members of the Bar that, after all, there were not so many causes for trial, and that there was no necessity for the increase of the Assizes. But he apprehended that if there were more opportunities and more certain times when the Assizes were held, it would be found in the great centres of commerce and manufacture that there would always be sufficient for the energies, not only of the Judge, but of the members of the Bar. They had always found that when the opportunities for the trial of causes was brought nearer home there was then no lack of causes to be tried. At the present time they were driven to all kinds of shifts, and particularly in a great maritime town like Liverpool. With regard to Admiralty causes, they had to wait often some months in the year, though, he believed, the learned Judge of the Admiralty Court did all he could to cut down the delay and expense by naming a day for the trial. Yet it was impossible that a cause should involve no delay; for if the shipowners and their witnesses were brought up to London, they had to waste their time from day to day, when, by the exercise of judicial powers at home, they would be able to try their causes on the spot at a very much less cost. Besides, they knew the trial of causes should follow as soon as possible after the event. Witnesses had to be detained, and the expense was a very serious matter indeed, and there were other cases in which the witnesses could not possibly attend, where it was necessary that they should attend in person. He felt that no more important subject could be brought before the House of Commons than the necessity of increasing the means of trying causes, and he was glad to think he was speaking in the presence of those who would acknowledge this necessity. So far back as the year 1872 the Judicature Committee

recommended that there should be each year in Liverpool and Manchester Christmas Sittings for the trial of commercial causes, that the Sittings should not be limited, and that there should be power for two or more Judges to sit at the same time. From that time to the present nothing had been done. In Liverpool they had occasionally two Assizes, occasionally three. Last year there were three, and he was sorry to find there was no probability of getting a Winter Civil Assize this year. He thought it was utterly intolerable that great commercial centres should be deprived from July to February of the opportunities of trying their causes unless they came to London. Every Chamber of Commerce throughout the country had memorialized the House from time to time on the subject, as had also the Provincial branches of the Incorporated Law Society. He was not one of those who would like to see one Judge centralized in any locality. He was well aware that a Judge in one locality, never changing his place, was calculated, probably, to grow rusty at times, and would not have the same opportunity of meeting his fellow Judges; and the consequence would be that, in all probability, there might be a gradual deterioration in the respect which was paid to judicial decisions. The mercantile community advocated that there should be Judges, changing from time to time, coming and staying in the neighbourhood to try cases every six or eight weeks; and he believed that by some such system as that they would secure that which would do more to facilitate causes and enable a right decision to be arrived at, and, at the same time, satisfy the aspirations of the mercantile community than any other course that could be suggested. He entirely concurred in the observations which were made by the Attorney General. He knew it was not in the power of the Government itself, nor in the power of the Attorney General, nor in the power of the Lord Chancellor, to do anything in carrying out what he could not help believing was a question of real advantage and real importance to the commercial interests of this country; but what he did urge upon the Government was to bring this matter again before the Judges. Since the Report was signed in 1872 five new Judges had been created, with the Judge that was now

proposed to be created, for Assize-going purposes. He thought that, with the increase of judicial power, there should be also an increase of the desire to meet the wishes of the commercial community. He knew Her Majesty's Judges had at all times tried to do their duty, and more so, perhaps, than any other section of the community; but he did think sometimes that they had not been alive to the growing interests of large commercial communities. He knew it entailed upon them a good deal of labour, and that probably they would not like going more frequently to the great centres of commerce; but, at the same time, believing this to be a very important portion of the duties of Her Majesty's Judges, he did hope and trust Her Majesty's Government would do what they could to carry out that which he believed to be the aspirations of the mercantile community—not of one manufacturing town, but what he believed to be the well-considered opinion of every commercial and manufacturing centre—and one of those objects which had been pressed again and again upon the attention of the Government; and, at the present time, when they were creating a new Assize-going Judge, he hoped this important matter would not be lost sight of.

MR. NORWOOD begged to tender his acknowledgments to the Attorney General, but regretted that nothing was to be done with regard to the appointment of District Registrars. There had been a considerable amount of dissatisfaction at the fact that gentlemen who had very large private practice should act in *quasi*-judicial positions as District Registrars; and he trusted his hon. and learned Friend would complete the good work which he had commenced by taking the first opportunity of pursuing the same course with regard to Registrars of County Courts. Several Registrars of County Courts received very large emoluments, and the salaries of some of them rose to almost double those of the County Court Judges. He was acquainted himself with a leading practitioner in a large town who sat as a *quasi*-Judge in a case which had only left his office a few minutes before he heard it in Court. He thought the arrangements proposed by the Attorney General were highly satisfactory, and he believed they would be very much appreciated by the body

of learned gentlemen represented by his hon. Friend the Member for Liverpool (Mr. Whitley), whose remarks had his entire concurrence. He had laboured somewhat in the direction his hon. Friend pointed out, and some years ago he obtained jurisdiction for the County Court in Admiralty matters; and the reason he took that course was that, as a man of business, he had seen the cruel hardships that had been inflicted upon the owners and masters of vessels, and especially foreign vessels, from the absolute denial of justice, which arose from the fact of there being only one Court in which Admiralty causes could be tried. He had frequently seen fair and just claims preferred by foreign shipmasters rendered nugatory by reason of the great delay which had occurred when they carried their cases into the Admiralty Court; and he had often blushed with shame to see the advantage that was taken of foreign captains by British merchants under the law as it then existed. He obtained from that House a jurisdiction of a limited extent for County Courts, which had worked extremely well as far as it had gone; but they wanted more than that. He entirely indorsed, as a mercantile man, the statement of the hon. Member for Liverpool as to the absolute necessity of giving to the great manufacturing towns of the North of England those judicial facilities which were essential to the proper conduct of business. He was sorry to say, with the delays and expenses of litigation, justice was getting more difficult and more unsatisfactory every year; and, in his opinion, there could not be an object of greater importance for a statesman of the present day than to rectify these evils, so as to enable Her Majesty's subjects, whether rich or poor, to obtain that speedy and satisfactory justice which, he presumed, was the birthright of all.

MR. WARTON said, he felt bound to complain of the haste with which the present Government endeavoured to push through the most important judicial changes. He was sure they already regretted their ill-advised attempt to fuse law and equity, which never could be fused, and generally to upset the system of a division of labour, which was as important in law as in other things. The cost of justice in this country had been increased one-third by

measures emanating from the other side of the House. No doubt, the state of things as the Government found them was not altogether satisfactory; but what was really wanted was an increase in the number of Judges—a reform which could be achieved for a paltry sum of £15,000 or £20,000 a-year, and which he blamed his own friends as well as the Government for not initiating. He should not like to see the County Assizes discontinued; but there was no reason why the large mercantile centres should not be visited by the Judges every six or eight weeks. He did not hesitate to say that the Judges did not work so hard now as they used to do. They came late, lunched long, tried slowly, and rose early. The promises they had made as to the continuance of their Sittings had not been kept. Until they had more Judges the claims of the great centres of the country would never be properly met. Objecting, as he did, to the patch-work sort of legislation contained in this Bill, he moved that it be read a second time on that day three months.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word “now,” and at the end of the Question to add the words “upon this day three months.”—(*Mr. Warton.*)

Question proposed, “That the word ‘now’ stand part of the Question.”

MR. H. H. FOWLER said, that what this Bill proposed to do was to retain a high judicial officer with a salary of £1,000 a-year beyond the other Judges, on the ground that it was necessary to strengthen the Court of Appeal by maintaining on its Bench men whom they could not otherwise command. That was precisely what was said in favour of the retention of the two Chief Justices—namely, that if more ability was wanted for the purpose of strengthening the Court of Appeal a higher price must be paid for it. He trusted the Government would see to the proper carrying out of the one-Judge system. The old evil of three Judges sitting together to hear the most trivial cases was as grievous as ever; and instead of the appointment of additional Judges, as the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (*Mr. Warton*) suggested, he thought there ought rather to be a better distribution of judicial power. He held that Divisional Courts ought to consist of two Judges, and no more. Another matter worthy

of attention was the excessive amount of holidays enjoyed by the Judges. It was really a scandal that in a commercial country like this there should be a total suspension of the administration of justice for one-third of the entire year. That was a state of things which would not be permitted in any other branch of the Public Service. He wondered what the noble Lord the Secretary to the Treasury (*Lord Frederick Cavendish*) would say if the clerks of the Civil Service asked for 17 weeks' holiday out of the 52. The question of patronage, too, required attention. It was unwise to vest the enormous patronage of the Chiefs, amounting, as it did, to £60,000 a-year, in private hands. He should like to know who was to exercise it from the present time till new legislation was brought forward. He considered that public patronage should be in the hands of Ministers of the Crown, who were responsible to Parliament. He did not think that the distribution of patronage by the Judges was the best mode to adopt, as it simply meant a provision for their families. There was a story told of Lord Ellenborough, who was seen in the hunting field writing something on the back of his hat. When asked what he was doing, he said that there was a Mastership of the Court of Queen's Bench vacant, and he was appointing his son—a boy of 10 years old—as he did not know what might happen before he got over the next fence. That boy enjoyed his appointment for 60 or 70 years. If they would look at the names of those who held such offices, they would observe that there was a singular identity of the names with those who occupied the post of Chief Justice during many years. He hoped that the Government would not leave the patronage in the sole hands of the Chief Justice. When the Government remembered that England existed, and did not devote their attention exclusively to Ireland, he hoped they would recognize the facts that judicial reform was needed in this country, and that the cost of litigation had increased to a degree hitherto unknown, that there was unprecedented delay in the Courts, and that they would deal with this gigantic and growing evil. He should certainly support the Bill now that it had received the alterations proposed by the Attorney General.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND regretted that, looking to the small number of Members sitting on the Opposition Benches, there should be a difference of opinion among them; but as the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (Mr. Warton) had expressed his strong opposition to the Bill, he thought it his duty to express, in a very few words, his opinion that it ought to receive a second reading, and especially since the hon. and learned Attorney General had conceded so much, with a view to disarm opposition. Another point upon which he was unable to concur with the hon. and learned Member for Bridport was that each county should have its own Assizes and Judges. As an old member of the Northern Circuit, he must say that he used to think it almost a painful sight to see two Judges brought down year after year, and twice a-year, to Appleby in full state, and Grand Jurors and petty jurors summoned there at great inconvenience, to try, perhaps, one or two prisoners, there being no Civil causes at all there, as a rule, and rarely more than one cause. Nor, again, did he (Sir Henry Holland) agree in thinking that more Judges were wanted. He agreed with the hon. Member for Wolverhampton (Mr. H. H. Fowler) that what they ought to look to was a better distribution of work. If they could secure that, he doubted whether more Judges would be really required. As regarded the concession made by the hon. and learned Attorney General in withdrawing the 15th section, he (Sir Henry Holland) hoped it would be understood that he, for one, did not doubt that alterations were required in the arrangement and distribution of Circuit work; but only that they could not be properly discussed at that late period of the Session. Again, as regarded the patronage referred to in the 21st section, which was also given up, he assumed that the powers of appointment would, until further legislation, be vested in the Master of the Rolls and the Lord Chief Justice. This patronage was very considerable in amount, and he would impress upon the Government the necessity of bringing in a Bill at the earliest period of next Session to settle this question. He might add that, as at present advised, he was inclined to think that the Lord Chancellor should have no share in bestowing this patronage, and he believed the pre-

sent Lord Chancellor did not desire it. By far the greater part of this patronage was connected with the Common Law Courts, and the smaller part of it might well be disposed of by the Master of the Rolls. He (Sir Henry Holland) would not detain the House any longer. He desired only to express his entire concurrence in what had been so ably urged upon the House by the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Whitley)—namely, that it was the duty of Parliament to endeavour to bring speedy and simple justice to every man's door; and that there should be frequent Sittings by experienced Judges in all the great commercial centres of industry to deal with the cases which would, undoubtedly, largely increase, if proper facilities were afforded of trying them. He desired, also, to state concurrence in the opinions expressed as to the impropriety or inconvenience of Registrars keeping up their private practice within their districts, and as to the justice of retaining these offices for solicitors, and not admitting barristers into competition for these places. He hoped the Bill would receive a second reading without a division, and then the important suggestions of the hon. Member for Wolverhampton could be considered in Committee.

MR. WILLIS said, the Judicature Act, in creating a Court of Appeal, had deprived the country of the services of the best Judges in the Courts of First Instance; and he, therefore, looked with regret to the appointment of the Master of the Rolls to the Court of Appeal. The Master of the Rolls had rendered distinguished services to his country by administering justice with such accuracy that—if he might be allowed to say so—if he had a little more patience he would be almost infallible. There were very few appeals from his Court. In the Court of Appeal six Judges sat to correct the errors of the Judges of the First Instance. He would rather have a strong Judge in a Court of the First Instance, with a weak Court of Appeal, than have weak Judges of the First Instance who were to be corrected by a strong Court of Appeal. Every Judge of First Instance should be a Judge of the Court of Appeal, and the Divisional Court, which was merely a step in the progress of the suit, should be got rid of. All Judges of the Court of Appeal should take their turn in administering justice at *Nisi Prius*.

The effect of the present state of things would be that suitors, rather than risk the great expense involved in a law suit, would find it far better to go to arbitration.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, he was unable to agree with the doctrine laid down by his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Colchester (Mr. Willis) that the Court of Appeal was to be the weak Court, and the Court of First Instance the strong one. He considered that the Court which had to review, and, if necessary, reverse, the decisions of the Court below, should, in every respect, be looked up to as the Court possessing the greatest weight and authority. With that view he held that the Judges of the Court of Appeal should be selected, not only on account of their legal attainments, but also on account of long and tried judicial experience. They should stand in an exalted position, and not be subject to the inconvenience of going Circuit. The appeals brought before them were quite sufficient to occupy their time. On that point he differed from Sir Watkin Williams, who had, in a recent letter to *The Times*, given it as his opinion that the Judges of Appeal should go the Circuit, as it were, to keep their hand in. He concurred in the contrary opinion expressed in another letter to *The Times*, having the well-known initials of W. B., which he believed belonged to one of the most distinguished Judges on the English Bench. He (Sir Eardley Wilmot) gave his full support to the Bill before the House; but, at the same time, he could not help saying that he thought the present Lords Justices of Appeal might feel somewhat aggrieved, being now all equal, in having a superior put into their Court as President, they not having contemplated such a change in its constitution when they accepted their appointments in it, and having been made Judges of Appeal with a different understanding. Then, as regarded salary, the new Judge of the Court would have a higher salary than their own. He should like to see all the salaries of the Court of Appeal equal. He had himself, in 1877, when the present Judicature Act came under discussion in Parliament, proposed an Amendment to the effect that the salaries of the Judges of Appeal should be £7,000 a-year; but the then Attorney General, the hon.

and learned Member for Preston (Sir John Holker), would not accept it, and the salaries were fixed at £5,000 a-year, the same as the Judges of the Court of First Instance. The higher Court, he thought, should have the higher salary. As regarded the observations of the hon. Member for Wolverhampton (Mr. H. H. Fowler) on the subject of the Long Vacation, he fully agreed with him that it was at present too long. The block in business showed that the time disposable for the litigation of the public was too limited; and as regarded the Bar, he had himself been many years in the Legal Profession, and could say that, after six weeks' or two months' holiday, he was always quite ready to recommence work, and it was for the interests of lawyers themselves that they should not be too long idle. If, therefore, his hon. Friend the Member for Wolverhampton should move his Amendment for shortening the Long Vacation, when the Bill got into Committee, he (Sir Eardley Wilmot) would give him his cordial support.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL (Sir FARRER HERSCHELL) said, that several questions had been raised to-day which lay outside the scope of the Bill, and which it was impossible then adequately to discuss. He was not insensible to the arguments of the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Whitley) as to the advisability of affording greater facilities for the trial of cases in the great centres of population; but that manifestly involved a question which it was impossible to enter upon in detail at present. He sympathized with the observations of the hon. Member for Wolverhampton (Mr. H. H. Fowler) as to the expenses of litigation. Although there had been considerable advantages from the introduction of the new system of Judicature, yet the assimilation of the system adopted at Common Law to the system adopted in Chancery had brought with it an assimilation in a direction that was not desirable—namely, that of increasing the costs of Common Law proceedings, and making them approximate to the cost of Chancery suits. An elaborate procedure involving heavy costs might not be so objectionable when the matter at stake was very large and important; but it would be intolerable were the matter at stake very small. At the request of the Lord Chancellor,

a Committee had been considering that question amongst others; and, although their Report had not yet been made public, when it was produced it would be seen that that subject had not escaped their attention, and that they had desired and endeavoured, as far as possible, to reduce the costs of litigation. They had pointed out that it would be useless diminishing the costs of one Division when people had the choice of the Division to which they could go, because they knew many would choose the Division which cost most. Therefore, it was desirable that that procedure should be simplified and costs reduced in the whole of the Divisions. With regard to the expediency under the present system of procedure of having matters determined, with certain exceptions, by a single Judge, it had to be remembered that a great deal was done in the Queen's Bench Division in the way of Appellate business; and the one Judge system, although suitable to all matters of first instance, was not suited for Appellate business. He believed that considerable benefit had resulted to the public from the combination of the three Divisions. It had become more possible to know when the Courts would sit, and what business they would take, and the Sittings had, undoubtedly, been more continuous, and arrears had been better overcome than was previously the case. Things certainly were not perfect; but at the end of last Sittings the arrears were in a less unsatisfactory condition than they had been for a considerable time past, and he hoped that further progress would be made in the same direction. With regard to the position of the Master of the Rolls in the Appellate Court, it had been said that he was to be put over the heads of the Judges of the Court of Appeal. The fact was that he was at present over their heads; for whenever he went into that Court, which he did once a week, he occupied the position of President. [Sir EARDLEY WILMOT said, he had alluded to the salary.] In addition to his duties as President of the Court, he retained his position—which he had most efficiently performed—of Keeper of the Records. With respect to patronage, his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General had not meant to say that the patronage in the hands of the Lord Chief Justice and the Master of the

Rolls was inconsiderable, but that the patronage which fell in year by year was inconsiderable, and that, therefore, leaving the matter over for a year was not of any very serious consequence. In conclusion, he hoped that the House would now assent to the second reading of the Bill.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read a second time, and *committed for To-morrow*.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE (STATUTES) BILL.

[*Lords*.]—[BILL 241.]

(*Secretary Sir William Harcourt.*)

COMMITTEE. [*Progress 22nd August.*]

Bill considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clauses 1 and 2 *agreed to*.

Clause 3 (Suspended elections and limitations of tenures).

Amendment proposed, at end of Clause to add—

“(3.) When any University or College office or emolument, including the headship of any College, shall be or become vacant after the passing of this Act, and such office or emolument is subject to a Statute made by the Commissioners, but not approved by Her Majesty, the Commissioners, or after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, the Universities committee may, if they think fit, order the election or appointment to such office or emolument to be suspended until the date at which such Statute, whether amended or not, or any statute in lieu thereof made in pursuance of this Act, is approved by Her Majesty in Council, or until the date at which the Commissioners or the Universities Committee order the said suspension to determine;

“(4.) Where in pursuance of section thirty-three of ‘The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877,’ or of this section, the Commissioners, or the Universities Committee as the case may be, authorise or direct the suspension of the election or appointment to any University or College office or emolument, they may make such provision, if any, as they may think fit for the performance and exercise in the meantime and until such election or appointment shall be made, of the duties and powers attached to such office or emolument.”—(*Mr. Lyulph Stanley.*)

Question, “That those words be there added,” put, and *agreed to*.

Question proposed, “That the Clause, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

MR. CHARLES ROUNDELL said, he proposed to move the introduction of

the following new clause on behalf of the hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. Lyulph Stanley):—

(Appointment of two additional Members on Committee.)

"And whereas by 'The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877,' section forty-four, a Universities Committee of the Privy Council is established consisting of the persons in that section named or referred to: Be it Enacted, That Her Majesty may from time to time appoint such other persons not exceeding two in number, as She may think fit, to be Members of the said Committee along with the persons in that section mentioned or referred to, and that all the provisions of that Act relating to the said Universities Committee shall be read and have effect as if the power to appoint such additional Members herein contained had been contained in that Act."

He and his hon. Friend thought it necessary to strengthen the Universities Committee. Under the Act of 1877, the Commissioners were to frame statutes to be submitted to the Privy Council; and, if any such statute was objected to, the objector could go before the Universities Committee to state his case; and the Committee had the power to either disallow the statute or remit it to the Commissioners with a declaration. But, as the term of office of the Commissioners was about to expire, there would be no sufficient provision for the working of any new statute. Under this Bill, the Commissioners would have certain additional powers put upon them; but they would be unable either to make a new statute or to amend any statute. He therefore thought it desirable to strengthen the Committee by the addition of other members; and that the basis upon which the Committee was instituted should be widened. Under the Act of 1870, the functions of the Committee were strictly of a judicial character; but by this Bill their functions would be administrative and of the highest importance. He would further observe that by this Bill the Committee would be the judges in their own case if objections were taken to any proposed statute.

New Clause—(Mr. Charles Roundell,)—*brought up*, and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause be read a second time."

Mr. A. J. BALFOUR said, he thought that what had just happened was an illustration of the inconvenience of bringing on matters of importance so

late in the Session. The whole management of this Bill appeared to him to have changed from day to day. The Amendment was originally put down by the hon. Member for the Tower Hamlets (Mr. Bryce). That loaded the mine, and then the hon. Member went off to America, and left the hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. Lyulph Stanley) to light it. That hon. Member remained till last night, and now, his patience exhausted, he had left the task to another hon. Gentleman, who was not present last night, and in consequence had made a speech which would have been more proper on the second reading than on this Amendment. The argument of the hon. Member (Mr. Roundell) was that, the duties of the Committee being increased, it was necessary, therefore, to widen the basis of the Committee; but it by no means followed that by being strengthened by an increase of Members the Committee was rendered more efficient for its duties. He admitted that something might be done in that direction; but something had been done by the Bill as it now stood, which would be more effective than anything proposed by the new clause. By the second clause the Committee were empowered to add as assessors any Members of the University Commission; and later on last night the Committee of the House had empowered the Universities Committee to add to their number; so that, so far as knowledge was concerned, the Bill already provided all that strength which it was necessary for a Committee of the Privy Council to have. He thought the notion of strengthening the Committee by increasing their number could only be held by Gentlemen who had not gone through the Bill, and that it would be extremely hard to find among the ex-Court officials, or Judges on Circuit, or Ambassadors abroad, gentlemen qualified sufficiently to carry out the duties of this Committee, or to add to its strength. He feared that the real motive that actuated the hon. Member for the Tower Hamlets was a desire for something not very different from a Party triumph. On the Privy Council Committee there were two Conservatives and four Liberals. He must also point out that the whole of the proposal of the Government was not contained in the Bill. The new clause proposed to add two Members to the Committee; but

the hon. Member had not reminded the Committee of the fact that the Government proposed to exercise the powers they already possessed of appointing not only two new Members, but three; and of those, two were Members of the Liberal Party. He could not understand how this Amendment had the support of the Government, for the Prime Minister had undertaken that at that time of the Session no controversial matter should be brought before the House. There could not be any matter of a more controversial character than this, and yet the House was asked to deal with it at a time when a debate upon it was almost impossible. He would remind the Government of one consequence that might ensue from their action. The House of Lords had assented to the Bill in its original shape; but this new proposal, combined with the well-understood intention of the Government with regard to the third Commissioner, would make such a change, and one so pronounced, that the House of Lords would be justified in rejecting the Bill—as he thought, to the great inconvenience of both Universities. If that result ensued, the responsibility would not lie with the House of Lords, but with the Government, who, on the 23rd of August, in a House of little more than the quorum of 40, asked that the machinery by which the statutes of the Universities were to be regulated for some years to come should be modified. For these reasons he hoped the Government would re-consider their decision, and give some pledge that if the House accepted this Amendment they would not exercise their power of appointing a third Commissioner—or, if they would not do that, would not support the Amendment. He would suggest that this clause be not read a second time.

MR. GLADSTONE: The observations of my hon. Friend as to the inconvenience to which the House has been put by the block of Business are perfectly undeniable; but they do not carry the Committee to anything. There is likely to be in the Recess, before the next meeting of Parliament, a considerable amount—there may be a great amount—of most important and onerous business cast on the body whose composition my hon. Friend (Mr. Lyulph Stanley) seeks to extend. The hon. Member for Hertford (Mr. A. J. Balfour) has put

that body into too narrow a view by describing it as a body simply for political purposes; and, having apparently accurately informed himself, states that there are four Liberals and two Conservatives on the Committee. I have watched the votes in the House of Lords, but I have not seen any strong demonstration upon this Bill to induce the Committee to believe that the Members of this Committee have acted solely with a view to their Parties, but rather that the Bill has been kept completely out of the limits of Party action. If that be so, there disappears the contention of the hon. Member opposite. We have not looked at this matter simply as one of Liberals and Conservatives; we have looked at it with reference to the question of how far the Members of the Committee are so placed with regard to the addition to their duties, as that they can give the amount of time which may be required for the performance of those duties. It is there that I think the strong case of my hon. Friend lies. The Lord Chancellor, taking his case first, is very much occupied, and he is a man with regard to whom we have not at all the same assurance now as we have had as to the immense amount of work he has been in the habit of doing. And, in the third place, he is a man who, as Chairman of the University, has been a party to many of the statutes that may have to come under consideration for repeal, and he would feel considerable difficulty in sitting on the Committee. Therefore, the Lord Chancellor is really, in some considerable degree, to be viewed as less than a perfectly efficient Member of the Committee. The Archbishop of Canterbury, again, is a man who is exceedingly busily occupied, and could not give any great amount of time to these duties. The Duke of Devonshire is in the same position. He is a man who is known to be devoted to the discharge of very varied and extended duties connected with his great possessions and high standing in society; and he is not a person who can give more than a limited amount of time to the discharge of the duties of this Committee. There are three of the six individuals who form this body. If three Members are added to the Commission, the number of working Members will only be raised to the number originally contemplated, and there will be an increase of the strength

of the Commission. Having regard to the amount of duties which the Commission will have to perform, it is necessary that there should be some addition to the strength of that body. I have no doubt that, although an addition of three Members be made to this body, it will even then be very difficult to secure an average attendance of more than six Members, and I do not think my hon. Friend will contend that that is too large a number. I hope, therefore, that the clause will be accepted.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE said, he was afraid that he could not look upon the question as so plain and easy as his right hon. Friend the Prime Minister, with his unparalleled talent for presenting a case to the House, had put it before them. He must go back to the Parliamentary history of this measure. He would not go further back than that. The measure was essentially a Government Bill, and it had passed, unanimously, "another place." It was accepted there on the understanding that it was to be what it was—that it was to be the measure then presented; establishing the tribunal thereby created, and no other tribunal. It was unanimously accepted in "another place" by noble Lords, he would not enter into their politics after the warning they had had; but it was accepted there, and if they analyzed the politics of those who accepted it they would find that people quite as conspicuous on one side of the House as the other had aided in facilitating the passing of the Bill, in order that it might be sent down to the House of Commons on the understanding that it would be submitted and passed in the form in which it then stood. Well, in the House of Commons it appeared destined to the same sort of unobtrusive, happy career as it had had elsewhere; but the ardent spirit of the hon. Member for the Tower Hamlets (Mr. Bryce) induced him to propose an addition of two Members to the Committee. Of course, those who supported the Bill in that House, "and those who had to re-consider it elsewhere," were upon the *qui vive*. There certainly was a general understanding on the part of those who might make themselves troublesome in that House and troublesome "elsewhere," that the addition of two Members to the Committee, which was the demand of the hon. Member for the Tower Hamlets, and which appeared in

the clause placed upon the Paper by the hon. Member for Oldham (Mr. Lyulph Stanley), was a matter quite sufficient to wreck the Bill altogether. Still, this modification was accepted; but now it seemed that even that proposal was a minor matter compared with the difference which it was really proposed to make. By some sort of legerdemain the two Members were rolled out into three. Now, three Members might be better than two, or they might be worse. They were certainly more in number; but whether they were better or worse was another thing. All he had to say was that the proposition was now an entirely different proposition from the one which he had himself readily accepted, and which would, he believed, be approved "elsewhere." The good understanding on which he, for his own part, had hoped and trusted that the Bill might have been passed, and on the faith of which he had been exerting himself to get the Bill accepted, was at an end. Why, he asked, should there have been this obscure dodging and reference to other Acts of Parliament, and this coming down at the fag-end of the Session, to make the proposal the House was now asked to accept? The hon. Member for the Tower Hamlets asked them to accept two new Members. He had consented to accept them; but he was not aware that in doing so he was to be caught in a trap and find that he had accepted three. He did not accept three. The proposal might be a good one, or a bad one; but that was not the question. It might be a mistake, or else he himself might be very much in error; but he knew perfectly well what he was told, and what he was led to expect, and he knew in what form he had agreed to accept the Bill, and in what form he had refused to accept it. It was with very great regret that he found himself bound, under the circumstances, to vote with his hon. Friend the Member for Hertford.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, that his right hon. Friend the Member for the University of Cambridge (Mr. Beresford Hope) had no one but himself to thank for the extraordinary apprehension under which he appeared to be labouring, because nobody concerned in the Bill had been ignorant that two Members were to be added by that Amendment, and that a third was to be added by the University Act of 1877. It

could only have been the result of the want of care that any such misapprehension could have been entertained. His right hon. Friend must have been quite aware of the provisions of the Act of 1877; but yet he now stated that he had thought all along that they were going to add two Members and not three. How his right hon. Friend arrived at that conclusion he (Sir William Harcourt) was unable to comprehend. There had never been any concealment about the matter at all. He had been in constant communication with the hon. Member for Hertford, and had given him to understand the exact position of the matter from first to last. It had been pointed out to the hon. Member from the beginning what the position was, and that this Amendment would add two Members, in addition to the one added under the Act of 1877. The only question was one of numbers, and what the Government proposed was to add three to the present number of Members; and the result of that proposal was simply to restore the Committee to its full working efficiency.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR had no wish to prolong the debate. He thought the very least they had a right to expect was that the names of the Members it was proposed to add should be given to the House, so that the House might be able to ascertain whether they were gentlemen already engaged in the discharge of onerous duties. Everything would turn upon that matter; and, therefore, they ought to know who the new Members were.

Question put.

The Committee *divided*:—Ayes 63; Noes 18: Majority 45.—(Div. List, No. 408.)

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, there were one or two verbal Amendments which he desired to introduce into the clause. The first was in line 4, after the word "may," to insert the words "in addition."

Question, "In New Clause, line 4, after the word 'may,' insert the words 'in addition,'" put, and *agreed to*.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT moved, in line 5, to introduce, after the words "two in number," "being Members of the Privy Council." As the clause stood, it would have the effect of introducing

gentlemen who were not Members of the Privy Council, and that would be entirely an anomalous proceeding.

Question, "In line 5, after the word 'number,' insert the words 'being Members of the Privy Council,'" put, and *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Bill *reported*, with Amendments; as amended, to be considered *To-morrow*.

FUGITIVE OFFENDERS BILL.—[*Lords*.]

(*Mr. Courtney*.)

[BILL 194.] CONSIDERATION.

Bill, as amended, *considered*.

Clauses 1 to 4, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 5 (Dealing with fugitive when apprehended).

Amendment proposed, in page 2, line 42, leave out "fourteen," and insert "seven days,"—(*Mr. Hopwood*,)—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

MR. COURTNEY said, he would not oppose the Amendment, as it would be quite possible for a magistrate to remand a prisoner for two successive periods of seven days each.

Amendment *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Amendments made.

Clauses 6 and 7 *agreed to*.

Clause 8 (Sending back of persons apprehended, if not prosecuted within six months or acquitted).

MR. HOPWOOD said, that the Bill provided that if a person be not prosecuted within six months of his arrival in this country the Secretary of State might, if he thought fit, send him back at the public expense. He thought the period of six months too long, and moved to substitute the word "three" for the word "six."

Amendment proposed, in page 3, line 36, to leave out the word "six," and insert the word "three,"—(*Mr. Hopwood*,)—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the word 'six' stand part of the Bill."

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MR. COURTNEY said, he could not accept the Amendment. It would not be safe to make three months the maximum period of detention, as a man might be brought to England in August, when he would necessarily have to wait three months for the Assizes.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Clauses 9 to 18, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 19 (Backing in one British possession of summons, &c. of witnesses issued in another possession of same group).

MR. HOPWOOD moved, to insert in page 7, line 21, the words "insufficiency of evidence" among the reasons for which a magistrate may dismiss an application.

Amendment proposed, in page 7, line 21, after the word "case," to insert the words "or insufficiency of evidence."—(Mr. Hopwood.)

Question proposed, "That the words 'or insufficiency of evidence' be there inserted."

MR. COURTNEY said, he thought the Amendment unnecessary, as the Bill already provided that the magistrate or other authority should require a *prima facie* case to be made out.

Question put, and *negatived*.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clauses 20 and 21 *agreed to*.

Clause 22 (Trial of offence of false swearing or giving false evidence).

MR. HOPWOOD said, that, according to the Bill, a man charged with falsely swearing, or making a false declaration, or fabricating evidence, might be tried in any part of Her Majesty's Dominions where such evidence was used, as well as in the place where the actual offence was committed. He moved to add after the word "used" the words "if he be there found."

Amendment proposed, in page 8, line 21, after the word "used," to insert the words "if he be found there."—(Mr. Hopwood.)

Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted."

MR. COURTNEY said, he must oppose the Amendment; but he would

suggest, as a compromise, that the clause should be so altered as to render it optional for such a case to be tried where the deposition was made, or where used, "as the justice of the case might require."

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Amendments made.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clauses 23 to 30, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 31 (Power as to making and revocation of Orders in Council).

MR. HOPWOOD said, he wished to move an Amendment to the effect that an Order in Council should not come into force until it had been laid before Parliament.

Amendment proposed,

In page 12, line 13, to leave out from the word "shall," to the word "Parliament," in line 16, and insert the words "not come into force until it has been laid before Parliament,"—(Mr. Hopwood.)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

SIR HENRY HOLLAND trusted the Government would not accept the Amendment.

MR. COURTNEY, on behalf of the Government, said, they were unable to accede to it.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT (PRISONS)
BILL.—[Lords.]—[BILL 251.]

(Mr. Courtney.)

COMMITTEE.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (Short title) *agreed to*.

Clause 2 (Application to Central Criminal Court district of rates under s. 24 of 40 & 41 Vict. c. 21).

MR. R. N. FOWLER said, he wished to put a question to the hon. Gentleman in charge of the Bill. As he read the sub-section of this clause, it appeared to him that some difficulty might be occasioned under it. At the last sitting of the Central Criminal Court, two per-

sons were convicted of murder. One of them was in charge of the Sheriff of Middlesex, who appointed last Monday morning for the execution; but, fortunately, the man was reprieved by the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Home Secretary; but the other prisoner, who was also convicted, was sent back to Maidstone, and he had not heard what the decision of the right hon. and learned Gentleman was in that case. But, as he read the clause, these two criminals would have been both left for execution, and it would have been the duty of the Sheriffs of London to have arranged for the execution of one of them; while it would have been the duty of the High Sheriff of Kent to have arranged for the execution of the other. He wanted to know whether this interpretation of the clause was correct, and whether, if that was so, it was convenient in such a case to have two criminals left for execution in regard to whom the arrangements would have to be carried out by two separate and distinct authorities?

MR. COURTNEY wished to point out to the hon. Member that the contingency he had supposed of the execution of two criminals being left in the hands of two sheriffs could only arise in the absence of an order being made. It was required that the judgment of the Court should be carried into execution in any prison as the Judge who tried the case might direct, and any sheriff might be ordered by the Judge to see that the sentence was duly carried out. Therefore, unless an order was made in regard to the execution, the sheriffs of the district in which the prison was situated would carry out the sentence. He took it for granted that the necessary order would be made at the time of the trial. No doubt, if no order was made, some inconvenience might arise; but the truth of the matter was that the Sheriffs of London were frequently called upon to carry out the sentences in the case of criminals who were brought from outlying counties, and no difficulty whatever could arise except in the absence of an order.

MR. R. N. FOWLER said, he was glad to receive the explanation of the hon. Gentleman. It had always been customary, whenever a criminal did not belong to the county of Middlesex, that

the duty of taking measures for carrying the sentence into effect should emanate from the authority of the district from which the prisoner came. He had not raised the question from any personal motive. He was thankful to say that his year of office was nearly at an end, and it was not likely that he would have anything to do with any other execution; but he was anxious, in the interest of his successors, that this painful duty should not be thrown upon the sheriffs any more than was absolutely necessary.

Clause agreed to.

Remaining clause agreed to.

Bill reported, without Amendment; read the third time, and passed, without Amendment.

PETROLEUM (HAWKING) BILL—[Lords.]

(Mr. Courtney.)

[BILL 222.] CONSIDERATION.

Order for Consideration, as amended, read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill, as amended, be now considered."—(Mr Courtney.)

MR. WARTON begged to move that the Amendments be considered on that day three months. He did so on the ground that the quantity which the Bill permitted to be hawked in the street, a maximum of 20 gallons, would prove dangerous. He also objected to the size of the vessels allowed by the Bill.

Amendment proposed, to leave out the word "now," and at the end of the Question to add the words "upon this day three months,"—(Mr. Warton.)—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

MR. HOPWOOD said, the Bill, which sought to apply a regulation to a traffic largely carried on, would affect the comfort and convenience of a large number of people. It was proposed to prohibit the selling of more than 10 gallons on carts in the streets, and if that were done the result would be to entirely prohibit the trade. The trade represented to him that they had supplied this useful material largely throughout the country for many years, and that not a single accident had happened. A profit of about 1d. or even less per

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gallon was made, and it was clear that it would not pay a man to send out a horse and cart for 10d. a day. Even an allowance of 20 gallons, which he understood the Government would accede to, would be insufficient, and the trade asked that they should be allowed to carry non-explosive and tested oil along with the 20 gallons of ordinary oil. He would only add that the hawking of petroleum was of great advantage to the poor, who were by its means furnished with the materials for a cheap and bright light.

MR. COURTNEY observed that as the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (Mr. Warton) appeared to think that the Bill would encourage a dangerous traffic, and as the hon. and learned Member for Stockport (Mr. Hopwood) believed that it would unduly restrict a useful trade, he should, at that period of the Session, allow one set of arguments to answer the other. He hoped that the Bill would be now considered.

Question put.

The House divided;—Ayes 61; Noes 10: Majority 51.—(Div. List, No. 409.)

Main Question put, and agreed to.

Bill considered.

On the Motion of Mr. COURTNEY, the following clause was added to the Bill:—

(Saving of rights of municipal boroughs.)

"Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to authorise the hawking of petroleum within the limits of any municipal borough in which, by any lawful authority, such hawking shall have been or may hereafter be forbidden."

Clause 1 agreed to.

Clause 2 (Regulations for hawking petroleum).

MR. COURTNEY said, he proposed to amend the Bill by the substitution of "twenty" for "ten," so as to enable 20 gallons to be hawked.

Amendment proposed in page 1, line 14, leave out "ten" and insert "twenty."
—(Mr. Courtney.)

Question proposed, "That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

MR. FIRTH said, he did not think the limit should be fixed so low as 20 gallons for petroleum not inflammable at 100 degrees.

MR. HOPWOOD said, he must also object to this restriction, as the petroleum as usually hawked was not of a highly explosive nature.

SIR WALTER B. BARTELOT said, that 20 gallons in one vessel was a large quantity to carry about for poor people who wanted only small quantities. There might be danger in carrying so large a quantity in one vessel.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN said, that petroleum was sold at about 1s. a gallon; and if they limited what was allowed to be carried about to a quantity which would not pay the hawker they would materially interfere with the comfort and convenience of the poor. Since the production of petroleum in such profusion people had their cottages comfortably lighted, and could read their books and newspapers with pleasure—in fact, petroleum was one of the greatest sources of domestic comfort they possessed. What was the danger of carrying 20 gallons of petroleum, when there was none in 10 gallons? Were they going to interfere with the distribution by hawkers of a material which could only be distributed in this particular way on the ground of a danger which did not exist? The interference with the trade would cause great dissatisfaction, and deserved only the name of grandmotherly legislation? On behalf of the colliers in South Yorkshire, who used a great deal of this oil, he protested against the restriction proposed.

MR. WARTON said, he only contended for a limitation as to the size of the vessel, not as to the quantity to be sold.

MR. COURTNEY said, that the point had been carefully considered, and 20 gallons was fixed upon as a very fair compromise.

Amendment agreed to.

MR. WARTON begged to propose an Amendment, the effect of which would be to make it necessary that the article should be carried in inclosed vessels holding not more than one gallon each.

Amendment proposed,

In page 1, line 15, to leave out the words "in a closed vessel," in order to insert the words "in an inclosed vessel holding not more than one gallon each,"—(Mr. Warton.)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill."

SIR EDWARD WATKIN opposed the Amendment.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

MR. HOPWOOD moved the omission in sub-section 4, lines 22 and 23, of the words "highly inflammable." He contended that there would be no danger if greater freedom of action were allowed, and that, as had been shown by the hon. Baronet (Sir Edward Watkin), the trade could not be profitably carried on by selling small quantities.

Amendment proposed, in page 1, line 22, to leave out the words "or highly inflammable."—(*Mr. Hopwood.*)

Question, "That the words 'or highly inflammable,' stand part of the Bill," put, and *agreed to*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*, with Amendments.

ARMY ACTS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

(*Mr. Secretary Childers, The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.*)

[BILL 255.] SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*The Judge Advocate General.*)

SIR HENRY FLETCHER said, he was glad that the punishment originally contemplated—namely, the attaching of an offending soldier on active service to a waggon, or to a stirrup, had been given up; but he thought they should have some explanation as to the substituted punishment—namely, the attaching the delinquent to a "fixed object." Then as to "transfers." Under the old system, an elder brother serving in one regiment and having a younger brother serving in another was at liberty to claim that his younger brother should be transferred to his regiment; and he desired to know whether that regulation was still in force? With respect to the colour sergeants of Line regiments transferred to Volunteer corps, would they, he asked, on the completion of 21 years of service, be entitled to pension as colour sergeants of the Line or merely as sergeants?

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT observed, that the Bill purported to be a consolidation of the two last Acts passed in reference to the Army. There were, of course, certain alterations introduced, and it would be satisfactory if they had an official announcement that the Amendments in question were not inconsistent with the Acts referred to. He was of opinion that those who had been so very anxious for the abolition of flogging would find that there would now have to be inflicted punishments much more degrading to the soldier.

MR. OSBORNE MORGAN said, that the Bill was, as it purported to be, a Consolidation Bill. The alterations made were merely verbal, and were necessary to supply gaps. They were, in fact, explanatory or declaratory. With respect to the question as to colour sergeants, he would be able to reply to it if it were repeated to-morrow. He was very glad that the question of flogging was not to be re-opened. The rules respecting summary punishment had been settled with a great deal of care, and it seemed to him impossible that they could be more definitely drawn up. There must be some punishment which could be inflicted on an emergency in the field, and something must be left to the discretion of the officers. The substituted punishment referred to could only be inflicted where summary punishment was inflicted on active service, and for its infliction the officer in command would be responsible.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read a second time, and *committed* for To-morrow.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Mr. Playfair, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Frederick Cavendish.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."

THE FOREIGN AND IMPERIAL POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. ASHMEAD - BARTLETT, in rising to move—

"That the policy pursued by Her Majesty's present Government with regard to the Foreign

and Imperial relations of Great Britain has tended to the dishonour and disintegration of the Empire, and has isolated England in Europe,"

said: I regret that such important questions as those I am about to raise should have to be brought forward at so late a period of the Session. The hon. Baronet the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs will regret having taken the course he adopted at an earlier hour to-day, in order, by a side-wind, to defeat the Amendment I am about to submit to the House. The hon. Baronet, I hope, will recognize—the country, at all events, will feel—that it would have been a more manly and straightforward course for him to have met the Amendment directly, and to have replied to the arguments that might be advanced. The Military and Diplomatic Estimates for the service of the Crown have been in a great measure wasteful and unnecessary. A larger sum than the House of Commons has ever before been asked to vote is to be given by this Bill. The policy of the Government has been a policy of disturbance and surrender abroad, and anarchy and revolution at home. Nothing can be more germane to the consideration of this Bill than the attempt to show that a large sum of money voted for the service of the Crown has been practically thrown away. The Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who attempted, by a side-wind, to shirk the discussion of these questions, might have remembered that eminent Members of the present Government had, in previous years, taken a course precisely similar to that which I am taking now. In 1875 the present Secretary of State for India raised a discussion upon the whole policy of the Session on the second reading of the Appropriation Bill; in 1868 the whole Central Asian Question was raised on the same Bill by the present Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, as in 1876 the question of the Bulgarian outrages was introduced by the Secretary to the Board of Trade. In one respect, indeed, the question of Foreign and Imperial policy is more important than the grave Home questions which have engrossed the attention of Parliament since the beginning of the Session, to the exclusion of all other subjects, English and Foreign. It is perfectly true that, under the present Government, Ireland has become the scene of triumphant lawlessness and terrorism. It is perfectly true that the

state of that unhappy country, which the Ministry found in May, 1880, orderly and progressive, if not prosperous, has, under their incapable charge, in spite of bountiful harvests and increased trade, become, in the language of the Prime Minister, "a shame and a disgrace to England in the eyes of the civilized world." The moment England and the English Government are really in earnest, the moment that they say to the Irish agitators and the Irish law-breakers, "These things shall end and the law shall be maintained, your foul deeds shall be curbed and shall be punished," the moment they take efficient measures to make the violent and the criminal feel that they will meet their deserved punishment, then, Sir, that moment will Ireland once again be prosperous, honest, and quiet. Until this is done, agitation, which pays the agitators so well, will, of course, continue. But, Mr. Speaker, it is far different with those interests of Great Britain which are affected by the aggrandizement and aggression of your rivals and your enemies abroad. If you neglect the advance of those who covet, and who are plotting to obtain, your possessions; if you allow them to acquire, one by one, those valuable positions which nature and history have alike marked out as the bulwarks of your Empire, the time may come, and come far sooner than you dream, when you will find yourselves in presence of superior strength, of that *force majeure* before which even the bravest men have to yield. You cannot deal with the legions of Russia or the bayonets of France as you would with the wild peasantry of Connemara. Our foreign relations are, as the late Lord Beaconsfield tersely summed them up, "the interests of Englishmen in other countries." The Empire of England, "upon the roll of whose drum the sun never sets," as a great orator once said, extends over nearly two-fifths of the surface of the earth, the subjects of the Queen number over 300,000,000 of human beings, the trade of these Islands amounts to over £1,000,000,000 every year. So the strength, the security, the integrity of our Empire in every quarter of the globe is of vital moment to every family in these Realms. It will hardly be credited that the House of Commons has, during a Session of nearly eight months, only given three days to debate upon Foreign and Imperial questions, and

then only upon a portion of those questions. The wonder will be increased when it is noted that these eight months covered a period when questions of the greatest moment were at issue, when events were happening in every quarter of the Empire which, from whatever view they may be regarded, must be deemed of the first importance for the interests of the British Power. This must be my excuse for venturing to lay before the notice of the House a subject which I would gladly have introduced before, but which the waste of Parliamentary time by the Ministry has rendered impossible. I contend that the policy of Her Majesty's Government has been throughout unfortunate and disastrous. They have alienated invaluable Allies, and gained nothing in their stead. They have destroyed the wise and permanent settlement of European questions which their Predecessors had aimed at, and in its place raised up a perfect drop of disturbance and turmoil. They have neglected and scoffed at the interests and rights of the Queen's subjects of British blood in distant Colonies, and have driven them wild with injustice; they have stirred up strife and war by their reckless language both in and out of Office; they have incurred defeat, they have carried on wars with discredit, and concluded peace with dishonour. Their policy, or rather their want of policy—for they have had no intelligible or consistent policy—has been equally injurious to the material interests and to the honour of their country. Their mode of conducting the Foreign and Imperial relations of this great country has been the same old masterly inactivity, *laissez aller*—letting-everything-drift policy—whose fruits are written on the pages of history from 1852 to 1874. There has been a shutting of the eyes to threatening dangers until they burst upon them with overwhelming violence, and then a series of ludicrous makeshifts. The Ministry care only to do that which is cheapest for the moment, but in reality the most expensive, fruitful with trouble and pregnant with disasters. It is true that right hon. Gentlemen opposite are getting a little alarmed at the growing feeling of indignation in the country aroused by their open contempt for great Imperial interests. Some of their supporters, especially those who live at Birmingham, and who have been used to

shriek, "Perish India!" must have been greatly astonished to read the speeches of the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster at the Mansion House. Why, Sir, if such speeches had been made by Members of the late Lord Beaconsfield's Administration two years ago, they would have been denounced as "Jingoism" and "bastard Imperialism," and I know not what other offensive epithets, which were the stock-in-trade, in default of sensible arguments, of hon. Members opposite during and before the late Elections. The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster actually spoke in terms of some warmth of our Imperial interests, and of the value of our Colonies and Dependencies; and the latter right hon. Gentleman used the word "Empire" not less than six times in his address. I am glad that the hon. Baronet who sits for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson), and the hon. Member for Warrington (Mr. Rylands), and the hon. Member for Swansea (Mr. Dillwyn) were not present. They would have been in need of ample restoratives had they heard their great prototype and prophet speak even kindly of anything so aggressive and national and British as "Empire." The Ministry will be judged by deeds, and not by words. It is too late, after the disintegration and disgrace which have marked their career abroad and at home, to try at the eleventh hour to cajole the people of England with a few specious phrases which read like the mockery they are in the mouths of those who use them. Even by their words might they be condemned. It would be easy enough to collect passages from the speeches and writings of both right hon. Gentlemen during the past to prove their inconsistency now. But it is by their deeds that the British people will judge them. Do you think that a Cabinet who "scuttled out of Afghanistan," who abandoned Candahar, the gate of India, who have allowed Russia to overleap all obstacles, and at one step to advance her armies 400 miles nearer India and close to Herat, will be deemed by the intelligent people of England and of India to have the interests of the Empire at heart? Do you think that Ministers who, by their reckless harangues, stirred up rebellion in the Transvaal, who have abandoned the loyal subjects of the Queen, after enduring severe privations, loss of life and

property, to their foes, who have aroused the bitterest indignation among all English-speaking people in South Africa, who have accepted three defeats with meekness, and made an ignominious surrender of all they had been fighting for, will be accepted by the inhabitants of South Africa or of any other Colony as mindful of the interests of the Colonists of England? Do you think that a Government who have allowed France to seize the fertile regions of Tunis, and to make a great advance towards Egypt, will be considered as vigilant for the Imperial and commercial interests of Great Britain? No, Sir. If the retreat, shirking, surrender, and humiliation which have marked the policy of the present Government mean cultivation of Imperial interests, Heaven preserve the Empire from such attentions, for if they go on much longer there will be little left to strive for. I said just now Her Majesty's Government had no consistent policy. They have been consistent in one course, and one course only, and that is a steady attempt to reverse everything done by Lord Beaconsfield. One by one the great achievements of that illustrious man have been reversed, and his measures for the security and greatness of the Empire have been done away with and nullified. It is by illustrating the contrast between the two policies that I can best prove my case. The aim of the late Government was to preserve the honour and interests of the country at home and abroad; it was to defend British interests in every portion of the noble Empire under their charge. [General Sir GEORGE BALFOUR: But they did not do it.] The sneers which used to be directed at these aims by hon. Members opposite are not yet forgotten. In Europe and in Asia the late Ministry found those interests threatened by the same disturbing Power. A bloody war, which had ended in the complete prostration of one of the antagonists—an ancient Ally of England—had raged in Europe. The balance of power was seriously threatened, the most valuable territories and the choicest positions, commercial and military, were about to fall under a gigantic military autocracy, a Power hostile to English interests, and, in my humble judgment, hostile to those of civilization also. I shall not recall the factious and anti-national efforts made by distinguished personages in these Realms to aid the enemies of their

country, and to counteract, day by day, week by week, and month by month the patriotic policy of Lord Beaconsfield. Let us consider the ultimate results of Lord Beaconsfield's policy. In July, 1878, a secure basis for the pacification of Europe and for the defence of British interests was established at Berlin. No man who examines the gravity of the position, who realizes what were the difficulties in the way of the Statesman who took the leading part in those memorable transactions, the factiousness and folly at home, the ambition and evil power abroad, can hesitate to say that the Treaty of Berlin must remain for all time a monument of the wisdom, the far-sighted statesmanship, the unwavering patriotism of the Earl of Beaconsfield. Constantinople was saved, Russia was compelled without the sacrifice of a single British life to forego most of her conquests, the peace of Europe was preserved. By the purchase of the Suez Canal Shares the British Government inaugurated a policy which would have gained for this country a predominant interest and influence in Egypt, the great sea route of the present to the East. The Prime Minister has sneered at that brilliant financial achievement, whose value has increased 300 per cent, as "a stockbroking transaction." Envy never more demeaned itself than in those words. The English people would have no objection to a few more such "stockbroking transactions." By the occupation of Cyprus the command of the great land route of the future is equally secured. When the railroad across Asia Minor, and down the Euphrates Valley is completed, Cyprus will dominate its terminus, whether that be fixed at Tripoli or at Alexandretta. More than this, Famagousta might, by a slight expenditure, be turned into a splendid harbour and coaling station for your ships of war and of commerce. It is only 150 miles from Port Said, the entrance of the Suez Canal, and one-fourth the distance of either Malta or Biserta, which you have just allowed France to seize. These are great results, and as time goes on the country will more and more appreciate the character of the man by whom they were achieved. Another feature in his policy was the Anglo-Turkish Convention—that "insane" Convention, as the Prime Minister called it.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is discussing the policy of the late Mi-

nistry, which certainly has no reference to the present Appropriation Bill.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I am only doing so incidentally, in order to contrast the expenditure of the two Ministries and the results achieved by them. But I will not pursue that subject beyond remarking that by the Anglo-Turkish Convention the paramount influence of England in splendid territories, capable of becoming the garden of the East, and over a noble race of men, brave, honest, and friendly, was secured. These fertile regions and this matchless warlike material were thus guaranteed from falling under the cruel sway of Russia, and from becoming the instruments of her unsatiable aggression. In the further East, the frontiers of our wonderful Dominion in India were made impregnable, and vast districts were thrown open to our stagnating manufactures. The railway to Candahar would have given us the trade of Central Asia. At no remote date it might have been prolonged to Herat, and thence through Persia and Asia Minor. All the commerce of these countries would then have debouched on the Mediterranean, close to our Arsenal at Cyprus. Sir, when I consider this noble fabric of statesmanship, this marvellous foresight, these splendid conceptions of creative and patriotic genius, I am tempted to ask what crime this country has committed that it should have been permitted blindly to neglect its vital interests. A lesson, bitter, but necessary, is being taught the people of England for their ingratitude to the great man who laboured so vigilantly, and so successfully, for its greatness and welfare. It is not enough to have policies and to make Treaties. Any dreamer or any skirker can do either. Anybody could devise a fictitious "Concert of Europe," wherewith to tickle the uninformed and the rhapsodical, and anybody could make such a peace as you have made in the Transvaal without guarantees, or the possibility of enforcing it. It is for the statesman to devise such combinations as will insure the practical success of his policy, and will insure the permanent observance of his Treaties. It was in his practical arrangements that Lord Beaconsfield displayed such brilliant ability. Alliances—sound, practical, based on common interest—are the mainstay of great peoples and the props of international

arrangements. Such an alliance Lord Beaconsfield formed with the two great stable Powers of Central Europe—with powerful Germany, and well-ordered, peace-loving Austria. It was, indeed, an impregnable combination, for what could withstand the Armies of Austria and Germany on the land, or the Fleet of England on the seas? All three Powers were non-aggressive. Germany—contented with her successes and her unity—only asks for peace. Austria dreads war more than any other European Power; and no one would accuse England of a wish for wanton aggression. All three Powers were concerned in restraining, on the one side, the devastating aggression of despotic Russia, on the other, the restless vanity and ambition of Revolutionary France. The alliance with England was most popular among the German and Hungarian people—and why? Because they, wishing for peace, recognized in Lord Beaconsfield and in his arrangements the skill of a Statesman, which could alone preserve the balance of power; and, therefore, alone secure the peace of Europe. The unanimous testimony of the Austrian and the German Press to this fact, both before and since the General Election, proves the feeling both of the Government and the people. I will give only one extract from *The Cologne Gazette* of March 12th, 1880, the leading and most independent journal of Germany—

"The success of the Beaconsfield Government at the approaching Elections would be a guarantee of the maintenance of European peace."

Nor were the French papers behind their neighbours in admiration of the late Premier. There is no more striking feature of his policy than this—that, although his understanding with the German Powers was well known, France was on perfectly good and cordial terms with this country. His Successors have thrown the alliance with Austria and Germany to the wind, and have succeeded in disgusting Republican France as well. It was evident from the first that the new Ministry would not stand by the settlement of their Predecessors. In the beginning there had been the Prime Minister's famous insult to Austria, an affront offered without provocation and retracted without dignity. A mere verbal apology cannot atone for such a blunder. There never was a more unprovoked,

Mr. Speaker

more untrue, and more self-damaging attack made by a public man than this upon Austria. It was unprovoked, except in the promptings of those Russian and Pan-Slavic emissaries who exercised so pernicious an influence over the impressionable mind of the right hon. Gentleman. It was untrue, because at the present time there is no Government in Europe so free, so tolerant, and so truly liberal as that of Austria. The Austrian people enjoy a Constitution and a representative Parliament; they have a free and intelligent Press; they have a beneficent and popular Monarch; they are prosperous and contended to a degree that it would be difficult to match among their neighbours. And there is this in addition to the credit of the Government of Austria, which has accomplished these most admirable results, that they have been achieved in the face of the very greatest natural difficulties—the peculiar geography, the diverse nationality, religion, and history of the various portions of that heterogeneous Empire, rendering the task of preserving unity and good administration most difficult. I have dwelt upon this question of the affront to Austria and the change of policy which it and subsequent events involved, because therein lies the whole key to the policy of the present Government—to their isolation in Europe, and indirectly, though still by a clear connection, to their greatly-weakened position in Asia. There were minor events which happened shortly after the present Government came into Office. There was the famous menace addressed to the German Chancellor by no less a personage than the Vice President of the Council—"Hands off, Bismark!" History will doubtless record the alarm, terror, and utter prostration of the great German Statesman when those petrifying words were conveyed by the telegraph to the seclusion of Varzin. [MR. MUNDELLA: I never used any such words.] I accept, of course, the disclaimer of the right hon. Gentleman; but the remark has been attributed to him in the public Press for 18 months without contradiction. Then there was the scheme sketched out by the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, just budding into hopeful statesmanship, and ready to deal off-hand in his own way with all the problems of Europe. "In concert with Republican France and Free Italy

we shall endeavour to cut the Gordian knot of the Eastern Question," &c. "We shall compel Turkey to carry out the reforms of the Treaty of Berlin in spite of Prince Bismark." The well known intimacy between the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the veiled Dictator of France was to bear startling fruits. We may be sure all these hopeful intrigues were carefully watched at Berlin. This was the new programme. The understanding with the German Power was cast to the winds. Our diplomatic tyros had some plans in its stead, however. "Free Italy and Republican France" were, with Autocratic Russia, to be the new combination that was to enable the right hon. Gentleman and his Colleagues to carry out their ideas of European policy. What these were it has never yet appeared beyond one feature only—namely, that poor, bleeding Turkey was to be bullied without stint or mercy. The results of the new policy and the new combination are now apparent enough. Russia has shown her friendship and her devotion to the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister, by breaking her promises and advancing at one stride 400 miles nearer to our Indian Frontier—a gigantic progress which alarms even our *saisant* Ministry. France, your new friend—whom you abandoned in 1870, without an effort, to her bitter enemy—France has taken advantage of your incapacity, and your proved want of back-bone, to seize a great territory in North Africa. During the process she cajoled you with professions that were each week by week falsified. Your timid remonstrances have irritated French feeling while they stimulated French aggression. What sort of harmony is there now, after a year of your skilful diplomacy, between the two chief members of your combination? How does "Free Italy" feel towards "Republican France?" There is the keenest jealousy and animosity between your boasted Allies. Where are your friends? Where are your Allies in Europe? What have you got in the place of that splendid alliance which Lord Beaconsfield left his country as its bulwark, and his Successors as a precious charge? You have not a single Power, great or small, upon whom you can depend. There is not a State that is attached to you now by the ties of common interest, of gratitude, or of hope for future favours. You have

even driven from you, by your gross injustice, the Mahomedans of Turkey, so long your brave and faithful allies; you have, at the same time, irritated the whole Mussulman feeling of the East. How, on the other hand, stands the great Statesman whose friendship you gratuitously despised, and whose power you recklessly alienated? Prince Bismarck can rely upon the splendid Armies of Germany and Austria. He can rely on the hearty aid of Italy in a European struggle. He can readily obtain the support of the matchless soldiers of Turkey, whose Government he has been as assiduously cultivating as you have been needlessly and unjustly aggravating. He is arbiter of Europe, while you are left out in the cold. It is German interests, and German interests only, and very naturally too, that the German Chancellor now aims at securing. Under Lord Beaconsfield, England had a share in the direction of his policy, and an invaluable guarantee in his alliance. Your reckless affronts and your puny defiances would have been ridiculous enough had they been less injurious to the Empire. Perhaps some attempt may be made to dispute my propositions. The hon. Baronet may, with his usual happy audacity, try to make the House believe that Austria and Germany are still on the same terms towards England that they were 18 months ago. Well, Sir, such a line of defence will be received with some incredulity abroad. The facts are tolerably well known in political circles on the Continent. The Ambassador at Berlin, who so suddenly visited England just after the fiasco of the Demonstration, gave some valuable hints to eminent personages on the Ministry. The late Ambassador (Lord Dufferin) at St. Petersburg, who resigned his post because he was unwilling any longer to share in the responsibility of allowing Russia to hoodwink this country, and steadily press on towards India, gave his views to the Ministry at the same time. The leading statesmen of Austria and Germany have not been very guarded in their private utterances upon the attitude of the British Government. Some very sarcastic comments have fallen from the great Chancellor with regard to the Prime Minister and his Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: I must again point out to the hon. Member that in his re-

marks he is travelling very wide of the Question before the House.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I should like to ask the Government if they can dispute my propositions? If anyone really wishes to satisfy himself as to the change of policy on the part of the English Ministry, and the complete alienation of the German Powers, let him read the newspapers of these countries since and before March, 1880. A more marvellous contrast was never before presented by any public literature. Nor do these journals represent merely passing shades of popular feeling. Many of them are well known to be the mouth-pieces of the statesmen who direct the policies of these countries. Inspired articles are even more common on the Continent than they are in England. There are many of these criticisms in such papers as *The Cologne Gazette*, *The Nord Deutsche Zeitung*, *The Neue Presse*, and other Austrian papers, so scathing and so hostile to the policy of the Prime Minister that I would not like to quote them. Let hon. Members turn to the Blue Books issued by the Government, especially those relating to the Berlin Conference, the sham "Concert," and the affairs of Greece. They will there fail to find a single expression of warmth or cordiality towards the British Government on the part of Austria or Germany. The tone is cold, reserved, and critical; and even sarcastic throughout. Contrast the despatches and the conversations of Austrian and German statesmen with those of Russia and France. The former are bursting over with effusive sympathy and hopeful ambition. For some time, also, there is a considerable cordiality exhibited in French despatches; but that gradually cools down, until about the time of the rejection of the piratical proposals of the Ministry with regard to Smyrna and of the separation of the Fleets at Gravosa, they get as cold as the tone of the German Powers. It is a peculiar attribute of the interesting foreign policy of right hon. Gentlemen opposite that it not only alienates the allies of their Predecessors and of their country, but that it soon disgusts even their own special friends. I am told that quite recently there have been some attempts on the part of Her Majesty's Government towards a *rapprochement* with the Powers that they slighted. The right hon. Member for Ripon (Mr. Goschen)

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett

is credited with some statesmanlike influence in that direction. No doubt, experience has taught even the Prime Minister the extreme danger of his course and the extreme desirability of having some allies in Europe. If this Government will frankly reverse their steps and restore the beneficial alliance with Austria and Germany, no one will rejoice more than I shall. Much may be done even yet to revert to the stable guarantees secured for British interests by the Earl of Beaconsfield. Only I will ask one thing—let common gratitude be shown to the illustrious Statesman who showed you the path in which to tread, and whose wisdom, experience—bitter, but salutary—is now demonstrating to you. The year 1880 will be recalled in history as the year of the “Demonstration” that never dared to demonstrate, and the “Concert” that was never united except in its disagreements. The Eastern policy of the Ministry will be for ever connected with the fiasco of Dulcigno, and the ridiculous efforts to put a good face on the failure of the Concert. This preposterous theory of “the Concert of Europe” was first broached about the time when the late Ministry distinctly showed that they had a policy of their own about the Eastern Question, that they meant to pursue it regardless of jealous faction at home, and of hostile ambitions abroad. “The Concert of Europe” was intended to take the place, in the popular imagination, of the old manly and British policy in the East—the policy of Pitt and Wellington, of Palmerston and Beaconsfield; nor, Sir, will anyone deny its authors a considerable amount of ingenuity and a keen eye for popular credulity. It has, I admit, a very enticing sound. It is eminently calculated to tickle the fancy of the uninformed and the sentimental. It would be, indeed, a noble and desirable end if an International Tribunal, impartial and philanthropic, could be found, before which the Powers could, with confidence, lay their grievances, and before whose verdict they would bow. That the time will ever come when such a Tribunal can be constituted, many doubt; but no one can believe that it exists or can exist at present. Who that regards the facts of recent or present European history can believe in any real concert between the Powers? The state of Europe at this moment—its peoples

turned into vast camps, millions of men armed to the teeth, and trained for self-defence or mutual aggression, the keen intellects and watchful Governments that are, on all sides, straining eagerly for every chance of increased power and aggrandizement; all show the most hopeful that Europe is still far from any such Utopia as “a Concert.” These are *a priori* considerations which must occur to every practical man. It needed no special knowledge to foresee the absolute impracticability of your schemes. What, then, is to be substituted for them, may be asked? Stable alliances between States, and a defence of the balance of power, I reply. The balance of power has been ridiculed by our philosophical Radicals, those dreamers of dreams, and universal overturners of well-tried and practical policy. It is a bulwark of the weak, and a curb upon the over-weening. By the balance of power, we mean that theory and practice of statesmanship which seeks to prevent any one State from gaining such advantages and such aggrandizement as would make it dangerous to the possessions or to the independence of its neighbours. You tried a novel principle, that of “the Concert,” and, at the first touch of practical trial, it burst and vanished, like the soap bubble it was. You claim to have accomplished the surrender of Dulcigno by your Concert, and by its only achievement—the Naval Demonstration. It is doubtful enough whether even that notable performance was the result of the Demonstration which never dared to demonstrate, but which lay trembling off Ragusa for 10 weeks doing nothing, while you diplomatically protested, and struggled, and implored in vain. The Porte had never refused to surrender Dulcigno. It only asked for time to soothe down the natural indignation of its Albanian subjects. All and more than the time it ever asked for it obtained, and no repetition of the policy of coercion is likely to be seen. You tried coaxing and bribery of revolution in Ireland, and signally failed. You tried bullying and coercion in Turkey, and equally failed. It is, indeed, only through the prudence and caution of France that this country was not involved in desperate enterprizes, and Europe plunged into a universal conflagration. Had France been ready to join with England and Russia in their policy of exasperation and of brigandage against Turkey,

the flame would have spread over that vast powder magazine which the East now presents. Russia was anxious enough to see war break out, with England on the wrong side. Bulgaria and Roumelia were crowded with Russian officers, ready, on the signal being given, to rise in insurrection against the Turkish Power. Servia was also on the alert; Greece was arming under the same incentive. Amid the general ruin the arch-plotter would have found it easy to seize Constantinople, and perhaps the whole of Asia Minor. Had Dulcigno been bombarded, had your piratical proposals as to seizing Smyrna not met with a firm veto from France, as well as from the German Powers, had you been allowed to use your Fleet as you wished in aid of Greece, the fatal spark would have been applied. Europe and England owe a deep debt of gratitude to the statesmen abroad, who checked you in your wild, crusading zeal against our old Ally of the Crimea. Prince Bismarck, Baron Haymerle, and M. St. Hilaire did more for the interests of England than her own Ministry. Well, Sir, a great flourish of trumpets has been made over the Greek negotiations. The Ministry claim the cession of territory to Greece some 18 months after they took Office as a great triumph of their diplomacy. I have no wish to depreciate the service of the right hon. Member for Ripon to his Party and to the State. I believe those services to have been, in some respects, more deserving of the public gratitude than is generally known, for they were principally directed to counteract the mischief caused and threatened by his own Chiefs at home. But, Sir, when I listened to the overwhelming congratulations which were addressed in this House to the right hon. Gentleman some weeks back by the Prime Minister, and the pæan of rejoicing that was raised over the Greeko-Turkish Convention, I could not help wondering what more could have been said had the right hon. Gentleman returned covered with the laurels of a Congress of Vienna or of Berlin. The Greek people and the Greek Committee in this country would, if they spoke their minds, tell a very different tale. They would speak of exaggerated promises which were never kept, of great hopes rashly excited which were betrayed, of an unnecessary and crushing military expenditure and national debt, which were all caused by the mislead-

ing attitude of the British Cabinet. They would tell you of boastful undertakings and of ignominious retreat, of two States brought to the brink of war and overwhelmed with a ruinous expenditure, because the British Ministry could not see in July, and August, and October, 1880, what they were forced to see in April and May, 1881. The net result of your Greek policy is this, that, in May, 1881, you compel Greece to take that which she might have had in October, 1880. That delay cost Greece 60,000 men taken from useful industry, and £6,000,000. In this she has gained absolutely nothing which she might not have had without that loss and expense. After protesting that she should have nothing less than what was sketched out for her by your Conference at Berlin, you compelled her to take three-fifths of that amount. Talk about the Concert of Europe. Why, all through these Greek negotiations, from the Berlin Conference down to the final Note of Lord Granville—a plaintiff and pathetic confession of disappointment and surrender—there is absolutely no Concert visible; at least, I defy you to find it in the Ministerial Blue Books. The Powers are constantly giving advice different from that of England. Action and diplomatic pressure is taken of which England is quite in the dark. Good advice is given to Greece by the other Powers as to curbing her impetuous war fever, in which England does not join. Our Representative at Athens is actually told to do nothing that will lead the Greeks to suppose they are not to be supported by England in their extortionate demands. The Hellenic Government is advised by the right hon. Gentleman to mobilize—a fatal and costly piece of advice. [Sir CHARLES W. DILKE: We were the last to withdraw our advice against mobilization.] Yes, Sir, I have heard the hon. Gentleman say that before; but I have never been able to find any proof that the other Powers either gave or withdrew such advice. But, whether you were the first or the last, you were greatly to blame for encouraging Greece to plunge into those ruinous preparations for war which cost her so much, and which all but provoked a fatal and a general struggle. In fact, there might have been a real Concert in August and October, 1880, and one for peace and settlement, had the British Cabinet not stood in the way

and refused to join in the good advice which every other Power was tendering to Greece. Sentiment and the Greek Committee were too strong for the right hon. Gentleman the Prime Minister. He held out all through the winter, and destroyed what there was of his own "Concert." It was not until April this year that he capitulated. The right hon. Gentleman had thought as the late Government held a Congress he would hold a Conference. It took place in the first flush of the new Ministry's power, before the world had tested their capacity and resolution and found them wanting. Russia, of course, inspired the programme. France fell in with it, because she was anxious to secure the Hellenic factor for her ally, and to have England on her side in a European war, and Italy made no secret of her readiness to go with the highest bidder. Germany and Austria were thus outvoted at the Berlin Conference, and the British proposals, which every sensible man in Europe knew were excessive and impracticable, were carried with a rapidity which might have caused some little anxiety among less sanguine politicians than those on the Treasury Bench. But the German Ministers had no doubt as to what would happen, and they set themselves quietly, but steadily, to counterwork the reckless projects of the British Government. How they succeeded the present position of Europe and of England sufficiently shows. As the Concert developed, and the Naval Demonstration became more troublesome, the more pronounced were the organs of the German and Austrian Governments in their sarcastic criticism. I could give the Treasury Bench enough quotations from the Press of Europe ridiculing their "Concert" to drive even them from their belief in its efficacy. Never was there such a burst of humour and indignant criticism from all quarters at any international performance. As Baron Haymerle sensibly said—

"An arbitrating Europe which attributed to herself the wisdom for solving every difficult problem, and could be made responsible for every vexed question, together with its settlements, such an Europe did not exist."

And, again, it appears, from the evidence of the same Minister, that the Demonstration was not an act of the Concert showing its efficacy, but only a means to an end; that is to say, that the other Powers assented to it in order to gratify

the vanity of the British Cabinet. It was just possible to keep a show of concerted action over the affair of Dulcigno, for nobody cared particularly about the fate of its 5,000 inhabitants; but the moment you tried to apply the Concert to more serious questions, the moment you proposed to seize Smyrna or to visit the Piræus in order to settle the Greek Question in your own way, that moment the Concert dissolved like a rope of sand. The abandonment of the Austro-German alliance has been evil fruit for England in the Mediterranean. Without Allies, and with your hands full at the Cape and in Ireland, the Government have been obliged to look on quietly, while France committed an act of high-handed injustice and international immorality in her absorption of Tunis. They have been half-dupees, half-accomplices in that wretched business; not daring to openly tell France her aggression would be resisted, and not daring to tell the Parliament and people of England that they acquiesced in the French designs. So they have fallen, and fallen as they deserved, between two stools. They have aggravated France, and they have not prevented her from doing as she aimed. They have disappointed and disgusted the people of England, and they have not gained any gratitude or friendship from the Power to whom they have given way. It is said, and with much show of probability, that Germany has been very willing to see her Gallic neighbours engaged in this enterprize. French enterprize may thereby be diverted from the Rhine. French revenge may be cooled by the sweet morsels of North Africa. Certainly the danger of an alliance between France and Italy is completely at an end; and several French *Corps d'Armées* find ample employment in dealing with the troubles which the invasion of Tunis have aroused. While we are giving up territory and influence in South Africa, France is spreading rapidly over North Africa. She is acquiring regions which were once the granary of the Roman Empire, and even the rival of Rome for the supremacy of the world. A step further and the French legions adjoin on Egypt; and of what avail then would be your Fleet to secure your main road to India and the East? You have driven Prince Bismarck to other alliances. Take care lest he does not avenge himself at your expense. For Holland and

the command of the North Sea, the German Chancellor might not grudge even Egypt to France. I pass now, Sir, to a brief review of those questions of Imperial interest to which public attention has already been to a considerable extent directed, and which I shall only refer to in the most concise and general way. The reckless, the unprovoked abandonment of Candahar in the face of, and in despite to, the urgent and all but unanimous opinion of all the experts of England and of India, military and political alike, was manfully protested against by the Conservative Party both inside and outside the House. In that protest the great mass of public opinion outside the House cordially concurred. In deference to factious Electioneering pledges, and from a petty desire to reverse all that you could of Lord Beaconsfield's policy, that matchless position, the impregnable bulwark of Hindostan, the key and gate of India, the great mart of Afghanistan and of all Central Asia was given up. It was given up in the face of the Russian advance, and in violation of your solemn undertakings to the Native population. Your former conqueror is now again master of the city you abandoned, and is oppressing the people who flourished and grew rich under your rule. The Russians, so far from retiring after Geok Tepe, as the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs told the House, have advanced another 150 miles; their head-quarters are now at Askabad, not 300 miles from Herat, and their outposts are close to Meshed, the capital of Persian Khorassan. They are still annexing fresh territory, and their latest acquisition is the fertile valley of Keshaf, which will give them complete mastery over Khorassan and Herat. While you have left to ruin the invaluable railway which Lord Beaconsfield all but completed to Candahar, and which could have poured your manufactures, and, if necessary, your soldiers, within four weeks from leaving these Islands, into the heart of Afghanistan, Russia is hurrying on her railway from the Caspian towards Herat, and sweeping into her net the whole commerce of these regions, from which you will now be rigidly excluded.

Mr. SPEAKER: I do not see the relevancy of these remarks to the Question of the second reading of the Appropriation Bill?

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Mr. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: The tendency of all my remarks is to prove that the Government wasted the resources placed at their disposal by the Bill before the House. Then there is the terrible danger to your Indian Empire from this proximity of the Armies of your great Rival. Will nothing rouse this Ministry from their fatal stupor? Russia has crossed the desert which was the natural boundary; she has acquired a fresh basis, fertile territories, and splendid and warlike auxiliaries within striking distance of your beneficent Dominion in India. The railway brings her in close communication with her central resources. Believe me, the danger is imminent, it is at your doors. If you neglect it now, if you do not instantly make such statements and take such steps as will prevent Russia from occupying Herat, and from adding to her enormous armies the brave Turcomans of Merv, in a few years, perhaps before 10 years are passed away, you will be engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Russia for the possession of India, not among the mountains and passes of Afghanistan, where every advantage of position, time, and preparation would be on your side, but on the plains of Hindostan itself, with every disaffected Prince and Nationality blazing into revolt in your rear. England may be successful in such a struggle. Heaven grant she may be, for her own greatness, wealth, and security, and not less for the sake of the people of India, upon whom her civilizing dominion has conferred priceless blessings. They would find the Tartar and the Cossack very different masters. But what will be the cost in men and in treasure of such a struggle? Sir, the time will come when the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Hartington), who many have thought to be superior to the ignorance and crotchets of Birmingham, and the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who, while he retained his independence, showed some statesmanlike appreciation of the real objects of Russia, will bitterly regret that their names are connected more than any others with the precipitate and disastrous abandonment of Candahar last April. I very much fear that the retreat from Candahar and the capture of Geok Tepe will prove to have been the turning-point in the history of Asia. They may too probably have sealed the doom of thousands of brave Englishmen and the waste of

millions of British treasure. In India you have alienated Native feeling by your retreat and want of courage; but at least you could say this—that your retirement took place after your Commander had signally vindicated the honour of the British arms, and had chased the conqueror of Maiwand from Candahar. It remained for South Africa to show a British Ministry, for the first time in British history, shrinking away after a triple defeat, and concluding a humiliating peace with an insolent enemy. You sacrificed the safety, the property, the rights of Colonists of British blood and of tried loyalty, and the liberties of nearly 1,000,000 of the Natives to a few thousand semi-savage Dutchmen, whose good shooting baffled you for the moment, and whose religious and political cant imposed upon you. The rebellion in the Transvaal was stirred up by your inflammatory if not your seditious harangues. The war which you began, and undertook to prosecute until the honour of the Sovereign and the rights of her subjects were vindicated, you conducted with discredit and defeat; the peace you refused to make at first, you concluded with dishonour, after being thrice vanquished in the field. Those very speeches in Mid Lothian, to which I have referred, prove the hollowness of the protest, that it was not until after the rising and after the Boer victories that you realized the Dutch opposition to the British supremacy. The Prime Minister was thoroughly aware of it, and it was his duty when the annexation was first made by Sir Theophilus Shepstone and his 25 policemen, and during the discussion which then took place in this House, to have protested against it with all the force of his transcendent eloquence and with his unequalled energy. After it was a *fait accompli*, and the British flag flew over the Transvaal, he should have held his peace. Then, Sir, there is another pretence, which formed a large portion of the defensive arguments of the advocates of the Ministry—that they intended all along to grant these terms to the Boers, that negotiations were begun and being actively prosecuted before the defeats in the field, and that it was a noble and magnanimous course not to break them off simply because of military disasters. Sir, upon this I make two statements. The first, that this plea conveys a far more damaging condemnation of the action of

the Ministry than any I have heard advanced by their opponents. If Her Majesty's Government were willing to offer the Dutch rebels this complete capitulation in December and early in January, I ask why they refused to offer the same terms when the news of the rising first reached this country? I ask why they prated about "vindicating the authority of the Queen?" Why did they put the troops of England in motion? Why did they send out large and frequent reinforcements? Why did they send out the hero of Candahar on a fruitless promenade to Natal? Why was Sir George Colley allowed to set out on his ill-starred march? Why was he permitted to risk the life of a single British soldier in an expedition which you now declare to have been perfectly objectless? You knew that your General was about to attack the enemy encamped on the soil of your Colony, ten days before Laing's Nek. Why did you not flash your countermanding orders to him by the same telegraph by which you dictated step by step all the details of your ignominious surrender? You knew of the proposed attack on Majuba Hill seven days before it was made; why was not that prevented? Sir, I say, fearlessly, that if the statements of the Government made in the last debate were true, that they were willing from the first to grant these terms to the Boers, then the lives of those 750 brave soldiers who perished under the deadly fire of the Boers were wantonly and cruelly thrown away. The blood-guiltiness for the loss of those precious lives rests upon the Ministry that could conduct a war so unnecessarily and so discredibly, and end it with so much dishonour. The fact is, that there were no real negotiations until after your defeats. There was merely an attempt on President Brand's part to get you to make some definite proposal, an attempt you deliberately balked by evasive answers. You were, as usual, drifting along, trusting to the chapter of accidents, as I can prove from your own Blue Books. The reverses in South Africa and a feeble splutter of Radical agitation here, wrought the usual conversion in a brave Liberal Ministry. Suddenly, after Majuba Hill, you discovered the blood-guiltiness you had failed to see before. That there was a complete change, the sudden recall of General Roberts proves. As you

have sacrificed the honour of the whole Army under your direction in South Africa, so you have treated the special cases which claimed the attention and the vindication of any Government worthy of the name. The atrocious massacre of the detachment of the 94th at Brunker's Spruit was contrary to the laws of war. What have you done to punish the men who ambuscaded your brave soldiers, entrapped them by a flag of truce, and then shot them down? Then there are the cold-blooded murders of Captain Elliott, Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Barber. What steps have you taken to bring the well-known criminals to justice? None whatever. The Boers are too good, too brave, too wild and free, too sternly religious, to be called to account for their misdeeds! It is rather what the President of the Board of Trade was pleased to call "so-called loyalists," who deserve punishment. "So-called loyalists!" Sir, when I heard these words from the mouth of a British Minister, who was advocating a cowardly surrender, applied to men, subjects of the Queen, who had endured suffering, privations, loss of property, in many cases the death of their dearest, for the honour of their country and the integrity of the Empire; when I heard that shameful stigma applied by a Minister of the Crown to brave and honest Englishmen, whom he was bound by his position, by his oaths of Office, by the noble traditions of the past, to protect and defend, I wondered what word of scorn and of indignation those betrayed and affronted Colonists would apply to a "so-called Minister" who had added insult to the injury they had already suffered. You have done all this in the name of justice and humanity, the same sort of justice and humanity which your prototype and darling, the Russian Crusader, used to put in the forefront of his "civilizing mission" against Turkey. I have endeavoured to prove the correctness of the terms in which my Motion described the injurious effect of the policy of Her Majesty's Government. I believe that as time goes on the truth of my criticism will be more and more evident. The narrow, parochial, and stunted policy connected with the Birmingham school is not regarded with favour by the working classes of this country. The idea of an England indifferent to her great interests abroad, reckless of the splendid influence

and dominion which has been handed down by the great men of the past, careless of the splendid future which the statesman and the patriot would aspire to secure, is repellent to the great mass of Englishmen. There is a growing feeling of indignation in this country, and very widely existing among the working classes, at the neglect with which the present Ministry have treated the interests of the country abroad. The mass of Englishmen realize the fact that if the policy of retreat and dishonour pursued by the present Government is continued, its authors will find themselves unable to defend even those sordid objects for which they have sacrificed honour, greatness, and Empire.

MR. GLADSTONE: Sir, I have some doubt whether I ought or ought not to allow the speech of the hon. Member who has just sat down to be buried in the midst of that solemn silence that appears in all quarters to have been prepared for its due interment. But, on the whole, I think it would not be right that a precedent should be set according to which a Government should allow to pass, without observation of any kind, an accusation which was perfectly unbroken from the beginning to the end of a long speech, of which I should not go too far if I were to call it outrageous. The hon. Member says it will hardly be believed that there have been only three nights' debates during the Session upon foreign politics. Well, perhaps that will hardly be believed; and it will hardly be believed that a fourth night has occurred in the Session which is to vindicate that foreign policy, under circumstances so extraordinary as those under which the hon. Gentleman has come forward to discharge his duty to his country. For, while the hon. Gentleman compares himself to the noble Marquess (the Marquess of Hartington) and other Leaders of Parties who have availed themselves, on former occasions, of the Appropriation Bill to review the proceedings of the Session, he performed that operation with a feeling which was due either to courage or to insensibility—I know not which—to an audience of two Gentlemen on his own side of the House, both of whom, I believe, were detained on those Benches, not by the desire to follow the course of thought of the hon. Gentleman, but to be upon their look-out for other measures which were coming forward, and in which they

took an interest. Such, Sir, are the circumstances under which the hon. Gentleman delivers this remarkable address. Now, with respect to the address itself, it is within my power to deal with it very shortly. Everything that the hon. Gentleman asserts I deny, and everything that he denies I shall assert. I think the application of that succinct formula will dispose of the whole oration we have heard. It will leave him and me in a position of mortal combat. It is painful, Sir, for me certainly to be put in that position in relation to the hon. Gentleman. The hon. Member has a great deal of human feeling. At various periods of his speech, he referred to the deep pain—I do not know if he used the word “anguish”—the deep and excruciating pain he knew he was inflicting on me. And he did this with a kindness which approached almost to commiseration, for which, I can assure him, I am truly thankful. And as to the nature of that pain, however much I suffer from it, I will endeavour to bear up against it as well as I can until the hon. Gentleman, on some other occasion, gives me my *quietus* by another oration as pungent and as convincing as that which he has delivered to-night. The hon. Gentleman says that the purchase of the Shares in the Suez Canal has given us the command of that channel of communication with India. I say it has given us three votes—I think that is the number—in a Board of 25, and has given us no other command whatever. And if that is what the hon. Member understands by the command over the communications with India, I rejoice to find that we are condemned by him at every point, because his condemnation gives me additional reason to hope and believe that we are in the right. He says that Cyprus gives us another command over the route to India. [MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT: I said over the land routes of the future.] Over the land routes of the future! The hon. Gentleman can see into the future a great deal further than any of those who usually sit round him. And what a pity it was that he could not muster a single Member of his Party to come and be illuminated by his discourse! I thought there was consolation in store for him when the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (Mr. Warton) arrived in the House with a handful of volumes. Those hopes were dissipated

when I was told that the hon. and learned Member for Bridport had, indeed, arrived in the House, but with intentions perfectly distinct; that his investigations had been directed to another quarter, and that he was reserving the stores which he intends to bestow on the House for one of the later Orders of the Day. Well, the hon. Member for Eye perceives in the Island of Cyprus a power of controlling the routes of the future across Asia. The hon. Gentleman has, no doubt, in his mind plans for, in the first place, making up the deficiency in the Revenue of Cyprus; then he has a few millions in his pocket for constructing a harbour and an arsenal, building them out of the sea; and he is then prepared to deal with the very easy and simple question of civilizing and reducing to perfect peace all the countries, beginning with the source of the Orontes and ending with the Tigris and the Euphrates, which are to constitute the land route of the future. Well, I hope he will reserve some portion of his eloquence until that future comes more nearly in view; for at present, undoubtedly, it is somewhat in the case of the Spanish Fleet, of which it was said—

“The Spanish Fleet thou canst not see, because

It is not yet in sight.”

I confess I am rather at a loss to account for the speech of the hon. Gentleman; but, on the whole, I think I am not wrong in ascribing it to the ever-increasing and at length intolerable pains of prolonged retention. All these stories, I believe, he has been amassing since the accession to power of the present Government. When I consider, Sir, the nature of the materials he has been taking in, consisting, not of genial food for the mind, but of ideas and notions which are of the most painful and poisonous character, all intended, no doubt, to be vented on his antagonists, and which might have been vented without inconvenience to himself if he had had an earlier opportunity, I am not surprised that he found himself unable any longer to retain them without destruction to the mind itself in which they were stored. Consequently, it was not choice, but necessity, that led him to make the speech which he has given us to-night. Really, Sir, it is not necessary to go over the ground taken by the hon. Gentleman. I have already ex-

ceeded the modest period that I had marked out for myself; but I hope that the hon. Gentleman will be more careful as to the description of compliments he bestows on his friends. The most pointed of his attacks was an attack on the present Government, and myself in particular, for the disparagement of Austria. And how does he deal with his friends in Austria? He says that the Army of Austria is under the command of Prince Bismarck. These were the very words of the hon. Member. Whether he knew the meaning of the words he uttered it is not for me to determine or inquire; but the words which fell from his lips I carefully treasured, as I would treasure everything that falls from him. I hope, however, that when next he alludes to Austria he will, at least, be prepared to accord to her the credit that is due to a great and independent Power, and that he will not tell the House of Commons that the Army of Austria is under the command of the Minister of a foreign State. I do not think that he was nearer the mark when he said of Turkey that her Army was under the command of Prince Bismarck. Prince Bismarck has one magnificent Army under his command, and, no doubt, with that is perfectly content; and I greatly doubt whether, if Prince Bismarck reads in some corrected report the discourse of the hon. Gentleman, he will feel greatly indebted to him for the eulogies he has bestowed. But as to Turkey, I tell the hon. Gentleman plainly that he is entirely mistaken; that there can be no terms better than those on which the Government of Her Majesty stands with the Government of the Sultan. And if the hon. Gentleman chooses to refer to the manner in which we commenced our career in respect to our relations with the Sultan's Government, let him read the conversations of the Turkish Minister at this Court with Lord Granville and myself, which were published to the world 12 months ago, and have never been contradicted. The hon. Gentleman says that I have, at some period or another, affected to feel an interest in the British Empire, and that this affectation to feel an interest in the British Empire has excited great surprise among my friends. Well, Sir, I wish to leave that observation, and, indeed, my wish would have been to leave all the observations of the hon. Gentleman free course over the whole

world, to circulate and distil themselves, if they could or would, into the minds of civilized mankind, in order that the digestion of the various cultivated races might dispose of them in the proper manner. For my part, I have no pretensions to offer an argumentative answer to speeches such as that which the hon. Member has delivered to-night. Let me, however, tell him this. He is young; he takes great pains; he has plenty of time to gain instruction; he has plenty of time to unlearn and to cast off error. Let him apply that time to good purposes; but let him learn this—that if he wishes really to make an impression on the world, if he wants really to give aid to his friends or to inflict disaster on his adversaries, the very first lesson he must learn is to restrain his universal and sweeping propositions within the bounds of fact and actual experience, to submit himself to be taught by the lessons of the world and the lessons of the day, and to learn and know that moderation, reserve, consideration for those with whom you have to deal, and the endeavour to bring your propositions into exact conformity with the circumstances of the case, is, for him and for everybody else, the very first condition of any useful and durable success.

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND).

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. HEALY said, he had to apologize to the House for calling their attention to the now rather monotonous subject of the affairs of Ireland, after the excursions they had just taken to Cyprus, Jerusalem, and other foreign places. He would not have troubled the House on the present occasion but for an answer he received two or three days ago from the Attorney General for Ireland, when he ventured to call the attention of the House to the case of a magistrate in the County Kerry, Mr. Herbert, J.P., whose relations with the place had become quite notorious. He wanted to bring before the House the language used by this magistrate on the Bench. After he had learned that the police, who had been engaged in protecting a process-server in serving writs had been regaled by the people with new milk, he said it was simply shocking that the Royal Irish Constabulary should be drinking new milk with a riotous and terrible

mob, when they ought to have been engaged in dispersing it, and that he wished somebody had been in charge of the police on that occasion who would have ordered the mob to be "skivered," and buckshot to be used against it. He had brought this language before the House before, but could not say he had ever supposed that the result would be the removal of the magistrate from the Bench, for while Englishmen were [at all times ready to seize upon words and expressions which might be used against the people of Ireland, they seemed to find no fault at all in anything that might be said by the landlords against the people. When he had made a quotation the other night from John Mitchell, he had been received with marked disapproval; but no such signs were forthcoming when he repeated Mr. Herbert's remark "that the people ought to be skivered." He considered that the reprimands Mr. Herbert had received were altogether insufficient. He asked, was it proper that an Irish magistrate should be allowed to continue on the Bench who had not only used the language quoted, but had been arrested for being drunk and disorderly by the local police? Again, at Ballydehob another magistrate, Mr. Nottar, declared that he hoped the people would soon be treated to powder and ball, and went about with a revolver in his pocket, and perhaps several glasses of Irish whisky interiorly disposed.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN: I rise to Order. These, if they are true, are very scandalous statements; if they are untrue, it is very shameful of the hon. Member to make them, and I ask whether the hon. Member is in Order?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member has made certain assertions on his own responsibility, and I am not disposed to interfere.

MR. HEALY said, no doubt, his statements about this magistrate were very shocking to a gentleman of the high character of the hon. Baronet. Unfortunately for the hon. Member, his statements were so true that the Government could not deny them, and it was their truth that constituted the poignancy of his remarks. The present was not the first time he had made those statements, and if he was compelled to repeat them it was because he had failed to obtain any satisfaction from Her Majesty's Government. The Ballydehob magistrate

had admitted having used the expressions attributed to him, and Mr. Herbert admitted the expression "buckshot," but denied the soft impeachment of "skivered." The Chief Secretary had been told that scores of witnesses could be produced who could prove the use of the words complained of; but the Government refused all inquiry into the subject; while, at the same time, they flung into the teeth of the Irish Members every word which was used in denouncing those Irish landlords who had brought social ruin upon their country. These cases did not stand alone. Even the hon. Baronet the Member for Hythe (Sir Edward Watkin) must have heard of another Irish magistrate—Mr. Clifford Lloyd. That name had penetrated the dull walls of the House of Commons. [MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT dissented.] He did not marvel at the ignorance of the Member for Eye, as he was generally engaged at Jerusalem or Madagascar.

SIR EDWARD WATKIN: I rise to Order. You, Sir, called the hon. Member for Eye to Order because his remarks were not relevant to the Question before the House. I wish to ask are the hon. Member for Wexford's observations relevant to the Question now before us?

MR. SPEAKER: I understand the hon. Member for Wexford to be referring to the conduct of one or more paid magistrates in Ireland, and the salaries of those magistrates are included under this Bill; he is, therefore, quite in Order.

MR. HEALY said, he was sorry that a Member of the high character and great dignity of the Member for Hythe should subject himself to being unhorsed a second time. For the information of the hon. Baronet, he would just add that when he had endeavoured to bring this matter forward in Committee of Supply he had been told by the Chief Secretary that the proper time would be during the consideration of the Appropriation Bill. He must blame the Government for having refused all inquiry into the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd. He (Mr. Healy) was prepared to testify personally as to the conduct of that magistrate; but the present grandmotherly Government cast its shield over Mr. Lloyd. Another magistrate in the West of Ireland had published a book full of the most odious libels of the Irish people. This was how a magis-

trate occupied his paid leisure—in libelling the people who paid his salary. What would be thought of an English magistrate in India who published in the vernacular scurrilous libels upon the people among whom he ruled? Could it be expected that the Natives would have any respect for justice administered by such a man? In one of the Cork papers he read the report of the prosecution of a man by the police on the charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was fined 2s. 6d. and costs, and on leaving the Court he thanked the magistrates, Messrs. Monsell and J. F. Bland. Mr. Monsell called back the defendant Noonan, and told him that if he did not thank the police he should be sent to prison for a month. The defendant then thanked the police, and was discharged. Could anything be more tyrannical and debasing than this? If such a thing occurred in Turkey under the rule of the Pashas, what a noise we should have in this country by certain Members of that House. This was a sample of the way in which the people were constantly harassed, insulted, and annoyed by the paid magistracy in Ireland. He complained that when they brought forward these cases all inquiry was refused. In England a magistrate was dismissed because he gave a free breakfast at an election time; but in Ireland no man was driven from the Bench except he wast a patriot. It had been attempted to drive the hon. Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) from the Bench; but he had not committed himself sufficiently far. When the Government tried to fasten on hon. Members on that side bloodthirsty charges, why did they refuse an inquiry in the case of magistrates who used language which paled even before that of O'Donovan Rossa, with which the right hon. Gentleman opposite was so familiar? The magistrates in a coercion-ruled country had unlimited power, so that in many ways they met the people at every turn in their daily life, and it was not too much to ask that these men should be placed above suspicion. The conduct of the Government was reprobated by every man in Ireland. If these cases had been brought forward as occurring in any place under the sun but Ireland, they would have called forth the indignation of the Radical Members; but now they were silent.

Mr. Healy

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, that the hon. Member for Wexford stated that he had raised the question in consequence of an unsatisfactory answer received from the Government with respect to the conduct of Mr. Herbert. He was not in the House when that answer was given, and was unacquainted with either the question or the answer; he, therefore, was in no way responsible for the answer of which the hon. Member complained, and could only regret that whoever gave the answer was not then present to vindicate it. No doubt, the hon. Member had obtained his information from persons to whom he gave credit. He (the Solicitor General for Ireland) believed that Mr. Herbert, in answer to a letter from the Lord Chancellor, had admitted, to some extent, the truth of some of the statements which he was charged with making. No one could reprobate more strongly than he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) would the use on the Bench of any language calculated to bring into disrepute the magistracy of the country, or the administration of the law. Being a member of the Irish magistracy himself, he had had many opportunities of judging of their character and procedure in general, and he was happy to say that he had never been present when language of that kind had been used. It was really going too far to select two instances of unpaid magistrates using improper language, and then found upon them a general charge against the magistracy at large. He had an intimate acquaintance with many of the Irish magistracy, and he could honestly say that, as a body, they were a painstaking, upright, and conscientious body of men. He heard people talk of the law and administration of the law in Ireland who knew as much of the subject as they did of Timbuctoo; but, so far as the law in Ireland went, the Government had no more power over county magistrates than the Crown had over the Chief Justice of England. The gentlemen to whom the hon. Member had referred were unpaid county magistrates, and were under the supervision of the Lord Chancellor, who, if he was worthy of his Office, would resent any interference from the Government in the discharge of his own duty. The law did not authorize that interference. The matter might be brought under the no-

tice of the Lord Chancellor for his consideration; but if the Chief Secretary, or even the Lord Lieutenant, were to require him to supersede a particular magistrate, the Lord Chancellor would decline to act merely on such dictation. The Chief Secretary had brought the case under the notice of the Lord Chancellor, who had inquired into the case, and he, therefore, knew more about it than anyone else, and he had formed his opinion that Mr. Herbert's language deserved reprobation, but did not require that he should be superseded. No doubt, this instance showed that a magistrate might sometimes forget himself; but if he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) had to exercise authority in the matter, and found that a magistrate, who ordinarily discharged his functions in a fair and just manner, had upon a particular occasion used reprehensible language, he did not think he should take the extreme course of superseding him. With respect to Mr. Nottar, he found that he lived in a remote part of the country, and had, on the whole, discharged his duty justly and well. Now, as to the case of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, whose conduct on a particular occasion had been complained of as illegal. On a former occasion he had pointed out, and he would now repeat what he had then said, that the plain course open to anyone who complained that a magistrate had acted illegally, in dispersing a meeting or otherwise, was not to run with a kind of tittle-tattle to the Lord Chancellor, or even to the House of Commons, of which the person assailed was not a Member, but to appeal to the law, which was open to everyone, and was a course which the Irish people understood very well. Anyone who supposed he had his grievance could try it inexpensively by an action at Quarter Sessions, or by a more expensive process in one of the Superior Courts. There was also a third course open—namely, by application to the Court of Queen's Bench. Let them adopt any of those courses to determine whether their complaint was well or ill founded, and not appeal to a tribunal where the facts could not be investigated, or the issue—if there was one—decided. The hon. Member for Wexford had referred to yet another case, in which a defendant, on leaving the Court, was advised by the magistrate to thank the police. Well, this again might be sus-

ceptible of a very simple explanation: it was, possibly, no worse than a foolish joke. The hon. Member should bear in mind that the words said to be used by the magistrate were not uttered till the case had been decided. It was still customary, he was glad to say, with a courtesy which had not yet faded away from Ireland, for a man on leaving Court, and at other times, to utter some such words of ordinary courtesy, and not by any means of servility, as "Thank you, your Honour," or the like; and he supposed that words of this kind were used on the occasion under notice, and that the magistrate, in reply, said—"Why, you should not thank me, but the police." He had heard of a corporal's guard being turned out by a general to make a field day when there was no regiment to review; but he had never known so much fuss to be made about so small a matter as this. The subject, in fact, was so trivial that even the Fourth Party, in all the plenitude of its power, would have thought twice before taking such action as had been taken by the hon. Member opposite. As to Mr. Blake, he was unaware of the nature of the publication stated to have been issued by that gentleman; but over such a matter it was surely not worth their while to waste further time. In conclusion, he would say that, so far as he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) was concerned, any substantial complaint against any person intrusted with the administration of justice would command his serious attention at all times.

MR. R. N. FOWLER wished to say with what regret he had heard the frequent attacks which had been made upon the Chief Secretary for Ireland. He differed as much as anyone from the Irish policy of the Government; but he wished to take an opportunity of saying that if ever there was a man on the Treasury Bench who was animated with a single desire to do his duty to his Sovereign and his country, that man was his right hon. Friend who now filled the Office of Chief Secretary for Ireland. He had the advantage of sitting in the House when his right hon. Friend passed two great measures under very great difficulties—the Ballot Act and the Education Act; and the statesman whose name was identified with such legislative Acts ought to receive more consideration from the House and the country than had

been shown to the right hon. Gentleman.

Mr. CALLAN said, he recognized the kindly disposition of the hon. Member for the City of London. The remarks of the hon. Member reminded him of the old Irish air, "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot." [An hon. MEMBER: Scotch.] Well, it was thoroughly Irish in sentiment. The hon. Gentleman had evidently not forgotten old times, when he had taken part with the Chief Secretary for Ireland in what he believed was called the "feast of love." The speech of the Solicitor General for Ireland he considered a most extraordinary one. On a certain historical occasion the tanner said—"There is nothing like leather;" and the hon. and learned Gentleman, thinking of the Irish Bar, who, happily, were not very busy now, said there was nothing like law; and he enunciated the doctrine that whenever ground of complaint arose against a magistrate in Ireland, the proper course was, not to have recourse to the Lord Chancellor, or to an appeal to that House, but to go to law about it. That was a pretty piece of advice to give to humble persons. It was calling on them to take their revenge, not from behind a hedge, but in a more expensive way. With regard to Mr. Clifford Lloyd's case, he could not, therefore, agree with the hon. and learned Gentleman when he said that the proper course would have been to cite Mr. Lloyd before the Courts for dispersing a meeting illegally and saying—"If you collect together again I will fire." How could the people of Drogheda take out a writ against this magistrate for threatening to shoot them down if they did not disperse?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON): I do not know whether the hon. Gentleman intends to misrepresent me. I suppose not. I said that if the magistrate acted illegally in dispersing the meeting any person aggrieved had an ample remedy, and this remedy I pointed out.

Mr. CALLAN thought the hon. and learned Gentleman treated these people as though they had no *bona fide* case. It was his opinion that the conduct of the magistrate did not constitute a cause of action. It was not the Lord Chancellor who was responsible for the maintenance of Mr. Clifford Lloyd; it was the Irish Executive. They had heard the evi-

dence of most reliable witnesses that the retention of Mr. Clifford Lloyd was detrimental to the interests of the public peace; but they encouraged him in his acts, and sent him to another district. Mr. Lloyd, on the occasion referred to, behaved, as had been well said, like a firebrand. The way in which the Government treated complaints of this kind was calculated to lower respect for the administration of the law; and he trusted that the next time the Chief Secretary for Ireland had to make remarks with reference to the conduct of a man like Mr. Lloyd, the right hon. Gentleman would adopt a different tone, and would understand that it was not a matter to be met across the floor of the House by such remarks as the right hon. Gentleman had then made.

Mr. ARTHUR O'CONNOR said, before the Appropriation Bill was read a second time, he desired to learn from the Government what course they proposed to take next Session with reference to the Irish Borough and County Franchise and Local Government Bills? The first of these measures was not proceeded with, and the second, although announced at the commencement of this Session in the Speech from the Throne, had not been dealt with. These were subjects on which the supporters of the Government had made promises to the Irish electors. He also wished to know whether the persons now detained in prison under the Coercion Act in Ireland would have an opportunity of preferring claims to compensation in the Land Courts?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT replied, that he could not give any distinct pledge with reference to those Bills; but the Government were, and had been, anxious to bring them to a successful issue. Last year the Compensation for Disturbance Bill had crowded out the Franchise Bill, and this year the hon. Member was aware that the Land Act had prevented almost any other legislation being passed. Legislation for England and Scotland was quite as much in arrear. With regard to the other question, he felt perfectly confident that every opportunity would be given to persons in prison to defend, in the Land Court, any interests they might have in land.

Question put, and agreed to.

Bill read a second time, and committed for To-morrow.

HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES
(AMENDMENT) ACT (1878) AMEND-
MENT BILL.—[BILL 155.]

(*Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Clifford.*)

COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair."—(*Mr. Evelyn Ashley.*)

MR. WARTON said, he wished to call attention to the character of this Bill and the mode of its introduction. If it were a Government Bill, it was not introduced by the right Department; it should have come from the Local Government Board; but, instead of that, it was brought on by the hon. Member for the Isle of Wight (*Mr. Evelyn Ashley*), who represented the Board of Trade; and the Bill was an ingenious attempt to confer an exceptional benefit on the Isle of Wight by exempting it from the operation of a clause in a former Act, although the Isle of Wight had not distinguished its roads, which was the condition precedent to gaining the benefit of that clause. He did not scruple to say that he never knew of a measure of that character being attempted to be passed at that period of the Session; and he felt it to be his duty, in the interests of justice, to oppose it. He should, therefore, move that the House resolve itself into Committee on that Bill upon that day three months.

Amendment proposed,

To leave out from the word "That" to the end of the Question, in order to add the words "this House will, upon this day three months, resolve itself into the said Committee,"—(*Mr. Warton,*)

—instead thereof.

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

MR. EVELYN ASHLEY said, he trusted that he could show that the hon. and learned Member, however much he might have desired to be fair in reference to this Bill, had been very much the reverse. The Isle of Wight had its own Highway Commissioners, and had had them ever since 1813. In 1878 an Act of Parliament was passed relating to highways, by which, through an oversight, certain burdens were imposed upon the Isle of Wight, although that place was expressly excluded from par-

ticipating in the benefits which the measure conferred upon the other parts of the Kingdom. In these circumstances, the present measure had been brought in for the purpose of relieving the Island from those burdens.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," put, and *agreed to.*

Bill considered in Committee, and reported, without Amendment.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."—(*Mr. Evelyn Ashley.*)

MR. WARTON objected to the Motion, and pointed out that the last stage of a Bill could only be taken, in the circumstances, with the consent of the House.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR supported the objection, and asked the Speaker whether the third reading of a Bill could be taken without Notice when any hon. Member objected to that course being pursued?

MR. SPEAKER: There is no rule in the case. On the contrary, at this period of the Session the additional stage of a Bill is very frequently taken.

Question put, and *agreed to.*

Bill read the third time, and *passed.*

DISCHARGE OF CONTUMACIOUS
PRISONERS BILL.—[*Lords.*].—[BILL 250.]

(*Mr. Beresford Hope.*)

SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

MR. BERESFORD HOPE, in rising to move that the Bill be now read a second time, said, he should not detain the House very long in asking Parliament to read this Bill a second time. In 1840 a very beneficial Act was passed for the relief of conscientious persons, among whom were the members of the Society of Friends, one of whom might, for a few shillings of church rates, after having been served with all the necessary orders in the cause, fall under the penalties of the law. A member of that Society having so acted, the result was he was put in prison, where he remained some time the subject of much sympathy and commiseration for his conscientious action. Accordingly, the Minister of the day—Lord John Russell—brought in a Bill which became, after

the name of the sufferer, Thorogood's Act, of which the main feature was that when a person had been sent to gaol, it should be lawful for the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, or the Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court, to let the man out on this condition—that the party proceeding against such man should have consented to it, provided always that no such order should be made by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council or the Judge without the consent of the other party or parties, with this further proviso, that he should not have this remedy applied to this case till he had smarted for his conscientious procedure, and had been kept in prison for six months.

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members not being present,

House adjourned at a quarter
after Ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Wednesday, 24th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—
Highways and Locomotives (Amendment)
Act, 1878, Amendment * (232); Army Acts
Consolidation *.

Second Reading—Irish Church Act Amendment
(227).

Committee—Report—Regulation of the Forces
(221); India Office Auditor (Superannua-
tion) * (222); Newspapers (Law of Libel)
(223); Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sun-
day (Wales) (224).

Third Reading—Expiring Laws Continuance *,
and passed.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

QUESTIONS.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Whether Her Majesty's Government will take steps during the Recess to prevent the further spread of foot-and-mouth-disease?

LORD EMLY also inquired whether precautions would be taken to prevent the spread of the disease to Ireland?

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY, in reply, said, that no Notice having been given of these Questions, he was imperfectly prepared to answer them. He knew little or nothing as to whether any precautions had been taken, or whether

they were proposed to be taken by the Department presided over by his noble Friend who was absent (Earl Spencer), to prevent the spread of the disease during the Recess. The noble Lord opposite (Lord Stanley of Alderley) had probably been led to put his Question in consequence of an erroneous statement getting abroad that there was no foot-and-mouth disease in England. Unfortunately that statement was inaccurate, there having been 40 cases in one county, and 35 in another. He believed there was no foot-and-mouth disease in Ireland. There was no reason to doubt that his noble Friend the Lord President of the Council would take every measure possible to prevent the spread of the disease. His noble Friend (Lord Emly) might feel assured that the Department would take every precaution to prevent the disease reaching Ireland.

REGULATION OF THE FORCES BILL.

(The Earl of Morley.)

(NO. 221.) COMMITTEE.

House in Committee (according to order).

LORD STRATHNAIRN, said, he had had the honour to ask, during the Session, their Lordships' attention to the leading failures, and the great crimes of Short Service and its adjuncts, the First-class Army Reserve, brigade depôts, competitive examination for first commissions, and fraudulent enlistments. He should be very brief on that occasion, for the cases were clear and had been much discussed. With regard to the Reserve, the universal military and civil opinion was that its fundamental principle, and *sine quid non*, civil employment, was a false one. It was intended to be a great military economy, and, like the Prussian Short Service Reserve, to reinforce our Army in war. But it broke down in both objects, on account of the worthlessness of civil employment. The unfortunate taxpayers complained that instead of 2d., which the Government promised the country should be the daily pay of a well-drilled Reserve, they had now to pay three times as much for a Reserve without any drill at all, being nearly half the pay of the Regular Army, for their protection in a national emergency. Such were the exigencies of civil employment that when the Reserve were called to arms for the Russian emergency, the lamen-

Mr. Beresford Hope

tations of their distressed families were so just and universal that Her Majesty's Government very properly maintained them, at a great expense to the country, which would have been a permanent expense if the Reserve had joined the Army in the field against Russia. This call to arms of the Reserve, and a subsequent debate in the House of Lords, brought to light the fatal shortcomings of civil employment. The Government, to obviate them, declared in Parliament that the Reserve could only be called out for service in a foreign war. The Reserve, therefore, did not reinforce the Army in South Africa when in their greatest want of mature soldiers, as shown by official despatches; and in their place the Government was compelled to send to South Africa, 3,000 miles off, 1,000 picked Marines, when their services might at any moment have been required in the East. But the worst remained to be told. The alarming fact then became evident that when the Reserves were disembarked—for example, in Turkey—the Reserve, as a system, ceased to exist at home; for no civil employer would think of employing a Reserve man who had his foot in the stirrup to start for Turkey to fill up the casualties of war. Then came the brigade depôts, which were disapproved by the Commander in Chief and Lord Airey's Committee. The new territorial regiment system was on the same principle. All regiments above the 25th were linked in two battalions, while all regiments from the 25th downwards had two battalions. The system was that one battalion on reduced strength was to remain at home and supply its double, or linked battalion, with recruits. This system worked in peace; but when any emergency or war called from home the battalion the system went to pieces. It was a public breakdown. All the world saw the two battalions of the 24th fighting side by side in Zululand, when one battalion ought to have been in England supplying its other battalion with recruits. And so on in endless confusion. For the same reason a just "roster" for foreign service, the best guarantee for officers' and soldiers' contentment, was upset. The last adjunct was competitive examination. On this subject, several years ago, he made a Motion respecting competitive examinations for first commissions, from which he referred to a few extracts. One-half the educa-

tion—the better half—was civil, of which a part was immoral and debasing literature, in the style of Chaucer and French novels, which usurped the time and intelligence of the future young officer, vitiating and diverting his taste from an ambition for distinction in the Service of his Sovereign and country. For the good of his country, the Army, and himself the time so spent should have been devoted to the study of the first principles of the art of war. They had paid for this perversion of military education by defeats and humiliations in the operations of war, arising from the neglect of the education which made the successful leader, and the cultivation of another which developed the tendencies of the debauchee. There existed in the Army an extensive, dangerous, systematic, and unpunished crime, one of many results of the short-service system—fraudulent enlistment; recruits swore that they had attained 18 years of age, when, in reality, they were under that age. That fraudulent enlistments were extensive was proved by competent military statisticians, who computed their number at one-third, if not more, of the Army. That fraudulent enlistments were dangerous was proved by the history of all wars, backed by the best medical authorities, which showed that the physical power of under-age soldiers, with the heavy weight of the knapsack, arms, and ammunition, &c., about 60 lbs. altogether, must collapse in the trials and hardships of war, and with it the moral power—their courage. That this crime was systematic appeared from a statement made by the noble Earl the Under Secretary of State for War in debate, who said that it was a great misfortune, but that they—the War Department—had not been able to find a remedy for it. And that this offence, so ruinous to our military reputation, and to our influence in diplomatic negotiations for British rights, and to our success in war, was unpunished was shown by a Return which he obtained from the War Department, and laid on their Lordships' Table on the 6th of February, 1880, stating that not a man had been punished for this offence. If he could have foreseen that fraudulent enlistments, combined with our too youthful regulation recruiting age of 18, were to constitute the greater portion of our Army in Zululand and the Transvaal, his despair would have been as unmitigated as that

of the inhabitants of Dependencies who had witnessed disaster caused by these immature soldiers, and the mistaken military education of the officers, which neglected the study of the first and indispensable principles of the art of war—reconnoitering, outpost duty, defence of a camp, never to retire except by alternate bodies, and equally important etceteras, the omission of which had cost so many armies their reputation, and the cause which they defended.

Bill reported without amendment; and to be read 3^d To-morrow.

NEWSPAPERS (LAW OF LIBEL) BILL.

(*The Lord Waveney.*)

(NO. 223.) COMMITTEE.

Order of the Day for the House to be put into a Committee read.

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee."—(*The Lord Waveney.*)

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES) said, he had to complain of the unreasonable course that had been taken in pushing the Bill through the House without giving proper time for its consideration by their Lordships. He must appeal to those who had the conduct of it to postpone it until next Session, so as to afford their Lordships time to consider what Amendments might be made in it. For his own part, he had had no time to prepare Amendments to certain of its provisions which he considered very objectionable. As an instance of the loose manner in which it had been passed in "another place," he might mention that the Bill required the registration of newspapers to be effected on or before the 31st of July, 1881; but that date had elapsed, so that here was a Bill requiring a thing to be done before it itself had become law. Again, the Bill required an apology or an explanation of a libel within two days after its publication in the columns of the same paper in which it originally appeared. He did not see how that could work in the case of weekly newspapers. If the Bill should be passed in its present shape, great difficulties would arise in the administration of the law on the subject. He submitted that the Government should interfere with the progress of the Bill, and that time should be given for allowing Amendments to be made in the Bill upon the points he had referred to.

Lord Strathnairn

LORD WAVENEY trusted their Lordships would not carry their opposition to the measure any further, and that it would be allowed to pass through Committee, seeing that it was important it should become law this Session.

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY said, it was only that morning that their Lordships had seen that important and complicated measure, which was in itself most incomplete, and must be amended with regard to some of the clauses, as they were out of date. Owing to its recent delivery, their Lordships had had no opportunity of putting down Amendments.

LORD STRATHNAIRN protested against proceeding with the Bill in so hasty a manner. He also thought they ought to have more time for the consideration and discussion of so important a measure.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH said, he wished to point out that the Law Officers of the late Government had not, as had been asserted, approved of the Bill. He also contended that more time ought to be given for the consideration of the Bill before passing it into law. He, therefore, trusted that the noble Lord in charge of the Bill would not further proceed with it that Session. He did not object to the principle of the Bill as far as it went. Although the public were safe against libels by respectable newspapers, it was necessary to be able to exercise the law against bad ones.

LORD DENMAN also concurred in the opinion that sufficient time had not been given for the consideration of the Bill. Newspaper reporters did what they liked; and he should like to see the Serjeant at Arms instructed to shut out the representatives of *The Times* from the Reporters' Gallery.

Motion agreed to; House in Committee accordingly.

Clause 1 (Interpretation) agreed to.

Clause 2 (Newspaper reports of certain meetings privileged).

LORD DENMAN stated, that from the mistake of a printer inaccuracy might arise, as, in the speech of the Prime Minister eulogizing the Earl of Beaconsfield, *The Daily Telegraph* had a false quantity:—

"Progre^ditur(i) victorque viros supereminet omnes,"

was inserted, and the verse—

"Tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis,"

was almost always reported with the word "*et*" before "*nos*"—another false quantity. But truth was the great object of a report. The allusion to Marcellus by the right hon. Gentleman was just, even from one who was not his admirer, for anyone foreseeing his great career might have said—" *Tu Marcellus eris.*"

Amendment moved, in page 2, line 21, to leave out ("accurate"), and insert ("substantially true"). — (*The Lord Denman.*)

On question? resolved in the negative.

Clause agreed to.

Remaining clauses agreed to.

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES) said, that before the Report was agreed to he must again submit that time ought to be allowed for preparing Amendments to the Bill, as it was one of grave importance to the public generally, and should be considered most carefully.

LORD ELLENBOROUGH said, that, seeing the points complained of had not been amended, he would urge upon the Government that they should give the time asked for by his noble Friend (the Earl of Redesdale) as being necessary for the purpose.

LORD WAVENEY, on the contrary, hoped the Report would be received and agreed to, in order that progress might be made with the measure.

Bill reported, without amendment; and to be read 3^d To-morrow.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS ON SUNDAY (WALES) BILL.

(*The Lord Aberdare.*)

(NO. 224.) COMMITTEE.

Order of the Day for the House to be put into a Committee read.

LORD DENMAN said, he objected to that part of the measure which proposed to allow liquors to be sold on Sunday at railway stations in Wales, because there was great danger of persons not *bond fide* travellers visiting them on Sundays.

LORD ABERDARE thought that the convenience of railway travellers should be consulted. The provision objected to was no new enactment, but simply left railway stations in the same position in which they now were.

House in Committee accordingly.

Clauses 1 to 3, inclusive, agreed to.

Clause 4 (Sale of intoxicating liquors at railway stations).

Moved, "To omit the Clause"—(*The Lord Denman.*)

On question? resolved in the negative.

Clause agreed to.

Remaining clause agreed to.

Bill reported without amendment; and to be read 3^d To-morrow.

IRISH CHURCH ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(*The Lord Privy Seal.*)

(NO. 227.) SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

LORD CARLINGFORD, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, that its object was to provide for the disposal of the small remainder of the business of the Irish Church Commission. Under the Irish Church Act of 1869, which constituted the Irish Church Commission, the business was to come to an end in 1879; but that was not done, and the Act of 1869 had been extended up to the present moment by means of the annual Expiring Laws Continuance Act. The Commission had now, however, almost entirely wound up its business, which, he must say, it had performed with great ability and success. The business now to be done was so much of a routine character that it was unnecessary to keep up the Irish Church Commission, and an opportunity had accordingly been taken of the creation of the Irish Land Commission to transfer the remaining portion of the business to that body. The effect of this Bill was to transfer all the powers, duties, and property of the Irish Church Commission to the Irish Land Commission. The main duties, which were of such a routine character as to add little to the labours of the Land Commission, would consist mainly in the collection of the amount of the Irish Church tithe rent charge which had not been bought up by the landlords, and the collection of the interest upon the mortgage monies still outstanding upon those Church lands which had been bought by the occupiers. All who took an interest in the matter looked upon this arrangement as one of

a very convenient and economical character. He begged to move the second reading of the Bill.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."
—(*The Lord Privy Seal*.)

LORD STANLEY OF ALDERLEY said, he thought their Lordships should have had a statement from the noble Viscount at the head of the Commission (Viscount Monck), showing that he acquiesced in the course proposed to be taken.

LORD CARLINGFORD said, he could answer for his noble Friend (Viscount Monck), who was quite aware that the Commission had no duties to perform which would justify its continuance.

LORD DENMAN said, that the Prime Minister, in 1835, had said that—

"He hoped that he should never live to see the day when such a system should be adopted in this country, for the consequences to public men and to the character of the country would be lamentable beyond description. . . . He hoped that he should never live to see the day when any principle tending to such a result would be adopted in that country (Ireland)."—[3 *Hansard*, xxvii. 513-14.]

But that right hon. Gentleman had now carried its principle to the utmost extent, and the complications which would arise would be most perplexing. He (Lord Denman) thought the Boards of Guardians were the safest judges of the value of land in their locality, and could aid the Commissioners better than those just released from their duties under the Irish Church Temporalities Commission.

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES) said, he supposed there was nothing in the Bill which altered the disposition of the funds.

LORD CARLINGFORD: Absolutely nothing.

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly, and committed to a Committee of the Whole House *To-morrow*.

ARMY—ARMY ENLISTMENT—THE POST OFFICE CIRCULAR.

OBSERVATIONS.

LORD STRATHNAIRN rose to call attention to a Paper in the form of a Circular issued at the Post Offices, purporting to have the authority of the War Office, inviting young men to enlist under the promise of great advantages, one of which was pension after 21 years'

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service. He had hitherto been of opinion that by this Circular the whole object of the legislation of the late and present War Office was to evade the granting of pensions, and yet young men were now invited to enlist on the prospect of a pension. If that were not the fact, he thought he should not be doing wrong if he described the Circular as vague and misleading.

THE EARL OF MORLEY, in reply, said, that the Circular had been issued by the War Office, and he did not see anything singular in it. The paragraph about pensions to which the noble and gallant Lord had referred merely laid down what had always been, and still continued to be, the regulation—namely, that soldiers who had served 21 years should be entitled to a pension.

LORD STRATHNAIRN said, that the War Office ought to state the conditions precisely. It would appear, from the isolated words of the Circular, that any soldier might obtain a pension.

THE EARL OF MORLEY said, that the noble and gallant Lord could not have read the Circular, which showed that only non-commissioned officers and soldiers who re-engaged under the special terms for 21 years' service would be entitled to a pension. The second paragraph gave all the information that was wanted.

House adjourned at a quarter past Four
o'clock, till To-morrow,
One o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Wednesday, 24th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—NEW MEMBERS SWORN—Herbert John Gladstone, esquire, for Leeds; Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, esquire, for Edinburgh City.

PUBLIC BILLS—*Resolution in Committee*—Supreme Court of Judicature [Salaries].

Second Reading—Whiteboy Acts Repeal [134], *negatived*.

Committee—Report—Supreme Court of Judicature [227]; Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) *.

Committee—Report—Third Reading—Army Acts Consolidation [255], and *passed*.

Considered as amended—Third Reading—Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) * [241], and *passed*.

Withdrawn—Markets Regulation * [26].

QUESTIONS.

CRIMINAL LAW—CASE OF DR. MESSEL.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS said, he wished to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department a Question of which he had given the right hon. and learned Gentleman private Notice—namely, Whether his attention has been called to the fact that Dr. Messel, a gentleman well known in London and Woolwich, where he had resided many years, was arrested on a totally futile and absurd charge of pocket-picking, and, although he gave a reference to a gentleman of high position, was shut up in a police cell with several persons of the lowest character, some of whom were intoxicated; and, if the right hon. and learned Gentleman's attention has been called to the case, whether it does not call for an immediate and searching inquiry, with the view of preventing the infliction of similar indignities upon innocent persons in future?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, in reply, said, he had no knowledge of the facts of the case; but he would cause inquiry to be made into it.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS (CORRUPT AND ILLEGAL PRACTICES)— OXFORD ELECTION—SCHEDULING OF KEEPERS OF PUBLIC-HOUSES AND BEER-HOUSES.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether, since eighteen keepers of publichouses and beershops in Oxford have been scheduled as guilty of corrupt practices at the Election of May 1880, it is possible for the Home Office to exert any influence which would tend to prevent a renewal of their licences at the approaching licensing sessions?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, in reply, said, he had never any great influence with the keepers of public-houses and beer-shops in Oxford, and what little influence he had had with them he had lost. With regard to his influence with magistrates, he had no official authority over them in this case. He expressed his personal opinion every day upon the subject; and as regarded the view of the Government on this matter, he thought his hon. Friend might obtain information by looking at the clauses

of the Bill of his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General on Bribery and Corrupt Practices at Elections.

PARLIAMENT—PUBLIC BUSINESS— SCOTCH BUSINESS—THE LORD AD- VOCATE.

MR. ARTHUR ELLIOT asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether any fuller information can be given as to the contemplated rearrangement of Scotch Business; and, how it will affect the position of the Lord Advocate?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Sir, I am glad my hon. and learned Friend has asked this Question, which was placed on the Paper the other day, but not put, by another hon. Member (Mr. Dick-Peddie), because there seems to have been some misapprehension on the subject, which it is desirable to remove. I desire to state that the relations of the Lord Advocate with the Political Departments of the Government, through the Secretary of State, remain what they have always been. The Secretary of State is, as he always has been, responsible for the administration of Scotch affairs; and, in the discharge of that function, he necessarily requires the assistance of officials well versed in the Business of that part of the United Kingdom. That Business involves a variety of details, partly consisting of legal questions and partly of administrative matters, with which members of the Bar have no special acquaintance, such as county and borough business, highways, Poor Law, local taxation, asylums, fisheries, education, prisons, mines, factories, and many other subjects. It was found necessary to give the Secretary of State some further assistance in dealing with matters of this description by the appointment, in the Home Office, of someone who could have leisure to devote himself particularly to this class of Business. It is not to be considered that, in providing this additional aid for the Secretary of State, any political change has been made in the functions or authority belonging to the Office of Lord Advocate. I may mention to my hon. and learned Friend that the late Government were so strongly impressed with this view of the matter that, in 1878, they introduced a Bill of which the Preamble stated that it was necessary to make some additional provision for the conduct of Scotch Business, and by which it was proposed to

create an additional Secretary of State. That Bill had on the back of it the names of the Secretary of State for the Home Department and the Lord Advocate of the late Government (Lord Watson); and, therefore, I think that will show that the then Lord Advocate was not of opinion that such an arrangement would be derogatory to his Office. And I have no reason to believe that either the present or the last Lord Advocate have seen anything detrimental to the dignity of this high Office in the arrangements which have been made. The Lord Advocate will continue, I need not say, as he has always done, to take a principal part in the conduct of Scotch Business in the House of Commons.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR: The Secretary of State has entirely failed to give us information as to the channel of communication on Scotch Business. [*Cries of "Oh, oh!" and Order!"*] I am entitled to ask a Question. What I would say is this—hitherto we have applied to the Lord Advocate in all cases when we had Business to transact. Are we in future to apply to the Secretary of State direct, or are we still to use the channel of the Lord Advocate in obtaining information or transacting Business? I think it is not at all creditable to the present Government to allow Scotch Business to be handed over as it has been.

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: I need not state that when I have very able assistants who can transact Business better than myself I am always glad that they should do it; and the Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General for Scotland, having seats in this House, will always have a principal share in the conduct of Scotch Business, as they always have had. I only hope that they may be able to render me assistance in English Business also, of which I shall stand very much in need.

NAVY—RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS OF ROYAL MARINES.

SIR HENRY FLETCHER asked the Secretary to the Admiralty, If he can inform the House what is the proposed reduction in the Royal Marines, and whether it will be by discharge or by discontinuance of recruiting; and, if he can further state what benefits the Officers of the Royal Marines are to receive by the proposed reduction?

MR. TREVELYAN, in reply, said, that Papers would very shortly be de-

livered to Members stating the benefits which, not only all officers of the Royal Marines, but the non-commissioned officers and the men would obtain by the new proposals which the Admiralty had made. The exact course of these proposals it was impossible at present to ascertain, and the exact effect on the rank and file of the corps; but the proposed reduction would certainly not be made by what he might call the discharge, but by the retardation of recruiting. It would be brought about by raising the standard.

In answer to Mr. WARTON,

MR. TREVELYAN said, it was not intended to extend to captains of the Royal Marines who had already retired the privilege of returning to the Service under any circumstances. As to the retirement for age being limited to the rank of major, the circumstances and conditions of Marine service had enabled the Admiralty to fix no age for compulsory retirement of captains, and the Admiralty were gratified at being able to spare captains the anxiety of not being able to say whether or not they might be compulsorily retired as they approached the age of 40 or 42. There would be no compulsory retirement of majors until the age of 48.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT—THE HALL OF SCIENCE, OLD STREET, E.C.

SIR HENRY TYLER asked the Vice President of the Council, Whether he has seen an announcement in the "*National Reformer*," to the effect that Science Schools, in connection with the Science and Art Department, South Kensington, are held at the Hall of Science, Old Street; that the next Winter Session of such Schools will begin in October 1881, and will end in May 1882; that they will include courses of instruction by Mrs. Besant, the Miss Bradlaughs, and Mr. E. B. Aveling; whether this is the same Mrs. Besant who was refused the custody of her own children by the Master of the Rolls; and, whether the instructions in the Schools by these teachers will receive the sanction of Her Majesty's Government?

MR. MUNDELLA: Sir, this is practically the same Question as one asked by the hon. Gentleman yesterday, when I hoped I had given him a very full answer. I then stated that Dr. Aveling had taught science classes at the Hall of Science since 1879, and that he had re-

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ceived some assistance in teaching from Mrs. Besant and Miss H. Bradlaugh, but that it was gratuitously given, the only recognized teacher being Dr. Aveling. I stated to the House yesterday that the persons attending these classes were in the main skilled artizans. I find only one under 15 years of age. They range for the most part from 20 to 40. I never see *The National Reformer*, and consequently I have not seen the announcement in question; but I take it for granted that such an announcement has been made to the public, although it has not yet been communicated to the officials at South Kensington. Mrs. Besant is in no way recognized by the South Kensington Department. I may, perhaps, state the rules under which grants are made; and if the hon. Member had waited until he had heard them he might not have given the Notice he gave earlier in the Sitting. In order that a Science School may be recognized by the Science and Art Department and receive grants, it must be under a responsible Committee, approved by the Department. The teacher or teachers must be qualified according to certain conditions, which are detailed in the Science Directory. Grants, in the shape of payments on the results of examination, prizes, &c., are then made on account of the instruction of students of the industrial classes, who have received a certain minimum number of lessons at least. If the classes referred to come within these rules they will be recognized, and the grants duly made. The Committee of the Science Classes held in the Hall of Science, Old Street, E.C., consists of the Rev. Stewart D. Headlam, clergyman of the Church of England, Mr. Alsager Hay Hill, Mr. H. W. Lloyd Tanner, M.A., Mr. C. R. Drysdale (physician), Mr. W. Reynolds, Mr. R. O. Smith, Mr. G. Wells, Mr. E. G. Wells, Mr. W. J. Ramsay, &c. I presume that the hon. Member's objection to the teaching is that it might be of a secular tone. I do not know that it is so; but for all I know the teachers and the scholars also may be all secularists; but, even if it was so, that is no reason why South Kensington should refuse grants for the teaching of science. Her Majesty's Inspector reports that the instruction is exceedingly well given, that the classes are conducted with the greatest propriety, that the Committee is highly respectable, and

the conditions on which the grants were made by the late Government have been fulfilled.

SIR HENRY TYLER said, that, in consequence of the right hon. Gentleman's reply, he should feel himself under the necessity of saying a few words on the subject; and to put himself in Order he would conclude with a Motion. ["Oh, oh!"]

MR. SPEAKER said, he must point out to the hon. Member that, having given Notice of a Motion on the subject, he was not in Order in bringing it forward now.

SIR HENRY TYLER asked, as a point of Order, whether it was not competent for him, in replying to and commenting upon certain statements which had been officially made by the right hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Mundella) in answer to his Question, to make a Motion?

MR. SPEAKER said, that the hon. Member was not entitled to reply to an answer given to a Question.

SIR HENRY TYLER repeated his wish to discuss the subject.

MR. SPEAKER again reminded the hon. Member that he had given Notice to bring the subject under the consideration of the House.

SIR HENRY TYLER: Not in reference to this particular case. ["Order!"] He wished to point out that the right hon. Gentleman had stated that Dr. Aveling was a recognized teacher of the Science and Art Department.

MR. SPEAKER said, that the hon. Member was clearly out of Order.

CRIMINAL LAW—IMPRISONMENT OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

MR. MACFARLANE asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether his attention had been called to a report which appeared in the "Standard," to the effect that the Durham Bench of Magistrates had sentenced two boys, aged respectively 12 and 10 years, one to a month and the other to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing threepennyworth of apples; and, whether the right hon. and learned Gentleman will cause inquiry to be made into the case, and then, having ordered a good whipping to be administered to these boys, discharge them from custody, thereby preventing encouragement being given to a system of recruiting for the criminal classes?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Sir, I have seen the report in *The Standard* to which the hon. Member refers; but as no names were given, it is, of course, difficult for me to ascertain the particular cases to which the hon. Gentleman wishes to call my attention; but he may rest satisfied on the subject, because every case of committal of a child less than 14 years of age comes immediately under my personal notice, and I cause inquiry to be made when I think it desirable to do so. When facts such as those mentioned by the hon. Member are communicated to me I send them to the magistrate who has tried the case, and ask him for an explanation. Therefore, if the facts have not been reported to me as yet, the hon. Member may feel assured that they will be brought under my notice.

MR. MACFARLANE: But, in the meantime, will these boys remain in prison?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: The practice I observe is this. The Governor of every prison is directed to report to me immediately after every case of committal of a child under 14 years of age; usually a statement of the facts reaches me as soon as possible, and thereupon, if the matter appears to me to require investigation, I forward the statement to the magistrate, accompanied with a request for an explanation. I am happy to say that such cases are not numerous now. When I have received the explanation of the magistrate I act accordingly. I could not release the children in question without first having before me the exact facts to justify me taking that step. In any case, there might be some difficulty in whipping these children on account of their age.

LAW RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG GIRLS—THE REPORT OF MR. SNAGGE.

MR. M'COAN asked, Whether the Report of Mr. Snagge in regard to the traffic in English girls for immoral purposes on the Continent has been received; and, whether it will be laid on the Table of the House?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, in reply, said, that the Report in question was laid before the Committee of the House of Lords which conducted the inquiry into this subject; and he understood that it would form part of their proceedings, and would be communicated to the House.

MOTION.

PARLIAMENT—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

MR. GLADSTONE: I believe it will be for the convenience of the House, in view of what may remain to be done after the Business of the day, that the House should meet at 12 o'clock to-morrow, therefore I believe it will be quite in conformity with usage at this period of the Session that I should make a Motion that this House at its rising do adjourn till 12 o'clock to-morrow. I ought to mention that if the Business of the House to-morrow lasts till 4, or near 4 o'clock, there will be an intermission of the Sitting from 4 till 6; but there is very little likelihood that there will be Business to last till 4 o'clock. Should there be so, however, it will be desirable that the Standing Order requiring the interruption of the Sitting from 4 to 6 o'clock should be suspended.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That this House at its rising do adjourn till To-morrow, at Twelve of the clock."

—(Mr. Gladstone.)

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: I do not want to oppose the Motion; but I wish to ask the Government whether or not they will take effectual means to keep a House upon the Bill that is under my charge—the Whiteboy Acts Repeal Bill—or, at all events, that they will take no means to get rid of a House in order to get rid of the Bill?

MR. GLADSTONE: Most certainly we shall take no means to prevent discussion by getting rid of the House.

Motion agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE [SALARIES].

Considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, of the Salary and Pension of any additional Judge who may be appointed, under the provisions of any Act of the present Session to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts; and the payment, out of moneys to be provided by Parliament, of the Expenses incurred by the appointment of persons to keep

order in the Royal Courts of Justice."—(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR complained that new offices in the many Law Courts were constantly being created and old ones abolished, which involved a very heavy charge upon the country for pensions, for the abolished officers and salaries for the new officers. He thought it was a perfect scandal that in England gentlemen, perfectly able and qualified to do the State good service, should be sent adrift in consequence of the abolition of their offices, and granted pensions and compensation allowances, instead of being retained in employment of some kind or other. He would, therefore, ask the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General whether it was not possible to take steps in certain cases in which it was proposed to abolish offices for preventing pensions being paid to gentlemen who were well qualified by age and ability to continue in the employment of the State?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, he would gladly answer the question of his hon. and gallant Friend (Sir George Balfour), if he could; but he did not know what the cases were to which his hon. and gallant Friend referred. He was totally ignorant of any case to which the observations of his hon. and gallant Friend would apply.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, he was glad to hear that his hon. and learned Friend was ignorant of the cases to which he referred; but it was, nevertheless, the fact that certain offices had recently been created, and that it was now proposed to abolish them or old offices, and provide the officers whose services were dispensed with with pensions.

Question put, and agreed to.

Resolution to be reported *To-morrow*.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE BILL.—[*Lords.*].—[BILL 227.]

(*Mr. Attorney General.*)

COMMITTEE.

Bill considered in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (Short title) agreed to.

Clause 2 (Master of the Rolls to be Judge of Appeal only).

MR. WARTON said, he proposed to move, in page 1, line 28, to leave out the word "any," and substitute the word "no;" secondly, to add, after "Master of the Rolls," in line 28, "or any Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal;" and lastly, in page 2, line 1, after "1873," to strike out—

"In the same manner in all respects as he would have been under the last-mentioned Act, or any Acts or Act amending the same, if he had continued to be a Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice."

He had mentioned the three Amendments together, because they were all dependent upon each other, and the effect of them was to provide that in future no Master of the Rolls nor any Judge of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal should be under an obligation to go Circuit and act as a Commissioner under Commissions of Assize or other Commissions authorized to be issued in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873. The Court of Appeal was composed of Judges of the very highest calibre, who would have higher salaries than the ordinary Puisne Judges, and it was most desirable that they should not be required to go Circuit. One reason was that upon Circuit they were required to preside at criminal trials; and, however much fun they might make of the fusion of Law and Equity, it was sometimes a ghastly spectacle to see a Chancery Judge displaying his entire ignorance of the Criminal Law in the course of the trial of a man on a charge of murder. He would not mention names; but he recollected a criminal trial in which the Judge who presided was an Equity Judge upon his first Circuit, in which the proceedings were positively revolting, owing to the ignorance displayed by the learned Judge, who was, nevertheless, trying a man for his life. Fortunately, the Judge had the able assistance of a clerk who was able, to some extent, to put him right. He had often known a Judge ask a brother Queen's Counsel to assist him in disposing of a few cases, and if the Counsel demurred on the ground of his want of experience, he would say at once—"Oh, you can have Avery." The natural retort, however, was—"What will your Lordship do without him?" It was very difficult to pick up experience merely by going Circuit. The present system was thoroughly unjust, as far as the adminis-

tration of the Criminal Law was concerned, and it was inefficient as far as the Equity Law was concerned. His own opinion was that it was a retrograde step to confound together two different and distinct branches of legal training, instead of keeping men to the functions which they were well fitted to perform. Let the Chancery man do Chancery work, and let the Common Law man do Common Law work. Another reason why the exemption he proposed should be made was that it was the old and experienced Judges who constituted the Court of Appeal, and it was irksome and troublesome to the senior Judges to be required to go Circuit. He did not, therefore, see why they should inflict upon the Master of the Rolls and the Judges of the Court of Appeal—men generally of advanced age—the painful duty of attending on Circuit. He hoped his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General would give him all the support he could in the proposition he was making. The effect of adopting the three Amendments he proposed would be to make the clause read thus—

“Provided also, That no Master of the Rolls, or any Judge of Her Majesty’s Court of Appeal to be hereafter appointed, shall be under an obligation to go Circuits, and to act as a Commissioner under Commissions of Assize or other Commissions authorised to be issued in pursuance of the Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873.”

Amendment proposed, in page 1, line 28, to omit the word “any,” and insert the word “no.”—(*Mr. Warton.*)

Question proposed, “That the word proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause.”

MR. ARTHUR ELLIOT opposed the Amendment on the ground that it would do mischief rather than good. He understood that the effect of adopting it would be to prevent the Lords Justices of Appeal from going Circuit. Now, the Lords Justices, as a rule, were better men than the Puisne Judges, and the effect of the proposal to prevent them from going Circuit would be to deprive the Circuits of those Judges who were fittest to do the work. He therefore hoped the Committee would refuse to accept the Amendment of the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (*Mr. Warton*). He felt bound to say, in regard to the Equity Judges, that there were no Judges who did the gene-

ral work of a Circuit better; and, no matter how they had obtained their legal training, he was satisfied there were no Judges on the Bench who could discharge the work on Circuit better than one or two of the Equity men. He therefore trusted that the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General would not feel called upon to pay any attention to the Amendment.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (*Sir HENRY JAMES*) said, he was sorry that he was unable to accept the Amendment. There were, however, several reasons why he was unable to do so. In the first place, the judicial strength was not sufficient to enable them to exempt the Judges of the Court of Appeal from the duty of going Circuit. If the House considered it right to agree to the arrangements proposed in the Bill, no doubt their tendency would be to work in the direction indicated by the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (*Mr. Warton*); but he doubted whether it would be wise to give way to the hon. and learned Member’s suggestion, even if that opportunity were afforded to them. It was very desirable that the Judges of the Court of Appeal should have experience of Circuit work. There were cases continually brought before them in which they had to review the decisions in *Nisi Prius* cases which occurred on Circuit; and it would be a matter to be much regretted if they were deprived of the opportunity of gaining the experience which they would obtain from going Circuit. As to the Judges of the Court of Appeal being unfit to try criminal cases, he entirely dissented from the hon. and learned Member, whose attack he thought was both groundless and unseemly. He could mention more than one Equity Judge who had been a very great success on Circuit; but, apart from that fact, if the contention of his hon. and learned Friend were correct, he ought to carry the Amendment much further, and prohibit any member of the Equity Bar from going Circuit. Mr. Justice Kay, Mr. Justice Lindley, and others, ought not to be allowed to go Circuit at all; and it certainly could not be said that they were incompetent to discharge the duties of Judges of Assize. He trusted that the Committee would not accept the Amendment which had been proposed by his hon. and learned Friend.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, he should certainly support the Amend-

Mr. Warton

ment of the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (Mr. Warton), and for this reason—he felt that the objection made by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General in regard to the experience of the Judges of the Court of Appeal was not well founded. In point of fact, the reason why a Judge was elevated to the position of a Judge of the Court of Appeal was because the public had confidence in his experience. As a rule, they possessed great knowledge both of civil and criminal business; and he could not think that with their already acquired experience at the Bar and very frequently on the Bench, the practice of requiring them to transact *Nisi Prius* business on Circuit would strengthen their mental qualification for the disposal of business in the Court of Appeal. He knew that some dissatisfaction was felt by the Judges of the Court of Appeal, owing to the necessity of their going Circuit; they considered that they had quite enough to do in going through all the heavy list of appeals that came before them. They asserted that, almost before it was possible to get half through the business they had to transact in London, they were hurried away to a distant part of the country, like judicial bagmen, to do the legal business of the country, which other Judges would be able to do equally well. But he (Sir Eardley Wilmot) was of opinion that all the difficulty arose from the exercise of a miserable and petty economy on the part of the country in regard to the strength of the Judicial Bench. He had very little doubt that the work had outgrown the capability of the Judges to overtake it. Several of the Judges had told him that the work they had to do was far more than they ought to be called upon to undertake. They had not only to sit constantly in Court, but they had to work up numerous cases and study the law for the purpose of giving important judgments which now-a-days every Judge was expected to give at great length. Notwithstanding the fact that there might be three or four Judges sitting, it was the custom for all of them to give elaborate judgments. The presiding Judge generally stated his opinion at great length, and the other Judges followed him as a matter of course, and the public expected that each Judge should give the reasons for his judgment; and, of course, it must

be so, wherever there was a difference of opinion. But, at the same time, he thought the proper way of meeting the difficulty was not by shuffling one Judge from one Court to the other, which was done by the present Bill, but by providing the efficient and numerous staff of Judges which the country really required. They had heard only yesterday from the hon. Member for Liverpool (Mr. Whitley) that great dissatisfaction was felt in the Northern counties, and especially in the commercial centres, at the want of a Judge at their own doors. What he (Sir Eardley Wilmot) would say was, let them pass this Bill if they liked, but let it be brought under the consideration of the Government whether the real way of meeting the difficulty was not to give these great commercial centres a sufficient number of Judges to provide for their own immediate wants without overburdening the Judges of the Court of Appeal by requiring them to go Circuit? It that were done, all the Judges of the Court of Judicature would be able to discharge the business satisfactorily which they were called upon to undertake. He strongly felt the objections which had been urged against requiring the Master of the Rolls and the Judges of the Court of Appeal to go Circuit; and he should, therefore, support the Amendment. He felt that the objections which had been stated by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General were unsound; and, so far as the Amendment of his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Bridport was concerned, if his hon. and learned Friend had not proposed it, he (Sir Eardley Wilmot) certainly should have done so.

MR. WARTON said, he was very much obliged to his hon. Friend the learned Attorney General for the remarks he had made, because in the beginning of his speech he practically admitted every point which he (Mr. Warton) had raised, and it was only with regard to the smallness of the staff of Judges that he was induced to oppose it. He would remind his hon. and learned Friend that the way to remedy this evil was to increase the staff.

MR. WILLIS said, he should support Her Majesty's Government in the opposition they gave to the Amendment. He would have every member of the Court of Appeal not only go Circuit, but

sit to administer justice in his turn both in the Courts at Westminster and in London. He believed that if that were done, the appeals would be diminished one-half. He, therefore, opposed the Amendment of his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Bridport.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, he had an Amendment to move to the clause; but he would not dwell upon it, as it might not be admissible. The Amendment was, in page 2, line 5, after the word "Justice," at the end of the Clause, to add the following words:—

"And the salaries of the ordinary Judges of the Court of Appeal shall, from and after the passing of this Act, be the same in amount as the salary of the present or any future Master of the Rolls."

THE CHAIRMAN (SIR FARRER HERSCHELL): It is not competent for the hon. Member to move this Amendment as it would impose a burden upon the people.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clauses 3 to 8, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 9 (Appeals under Divorce Act).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (SIR HENRY JAMES) moved, as an Amendment, in page 3, line 30, to leave out from "Court," to the end of the clause, and insert—

"The decision of the Court of Appeal on any question arising under the Acts relating to divorce and matrimonial causes or to the declaration of legitimacy shall be final, except where the decision either is upon the grant or refusal of a decree on a petition for dissolution or nullity of marriage, or for a declaration of legitimacy, or is upon a question of law on which the Court of Appeal give leave to appeal; and save as aforesaid, no appeal shall lie to the House of Lords under the said Acts.

"Subject to any order made by the House of Lords, in accordance with the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, every appeal to the House of Lords against any such decision shall be brought within one month after the decision appealed against is pronounced by the Court of Appeal if the House of Lords is then sitting, or, if not, within fourteen days after the House of Lords next sits.

"This section, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the said Acts."

He would state very shortly the object of the Amendment. It related to appeals from the decision of the President of the Probate and Divorce Division of the High Court of Justice, that they

Mr. Willis

should no longer be to the "full Court," but to the Court of Appeal as it now existed. Under the Supreme Court of Judicature Act of 1878 appeals were given from the President of the Court called the full Court, which consisted of the Court in which the case was tried, and two other Judges. It was thought that it would be prejudicial to give the appeal from the full Court to the Court of Appeal as at present constituted, and, therefore, the appeal from the full Court went to the House of Lords. This was a very important question, because, under the Procedure Act, in all other matters the appeal went from the President to the Court of Appeal as now constituted. The object of the Amendment which he now proposed was to do away altogether with the full Court as a Court of Appeal, and to take the Court of Appeal as now constituted and make it the Appellate Court for all appeals. From this Court no appeal to the House of Lords would be made, except when the decision was upon the grant or refusal of a decree on petition for dissolution or nullity of marriage, or for a declaration of legitimacy, or upon a question of law upon which the Appeal Court should give leave to appeal. It was further provided that every appeal to the House of Lords should be brought within one month of the decision of the Court of Appeal if the House of Lords was sitting, or, if not, within 14 days after the House of Lords should next sit. The matter was, in reality, a very small one. If an order were made by the President, and confirmed by the Court of Appeal, it was thought that the decision should be final, without a further appeal to the House of Lords. This view was carried out in the Amendment which he now asked the Committee to assent to, and which was rather more full now than when the Bill left the House of Lords. The Amendment had received the approval of his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Rye (Mr. Inderwick), who had had great experience, and also of the learned Judge who presided over the Court, and expressed the views which they wished to carry out. The Amendment also carried into effect the view which the Government entertained.

Amendment proposed,

In page 3, line 30, to leave out from "Court" to end of the Clause, and insert—

"The decision of the Court of Appeal on any question arising under the Acts relating to divorce and matrimonial causes or to the declaration of legitimacy shall be final except where the decision either is upon the grant or refusal of a decree on a petition for dissolution or nullity of marriage, or for a declaration of legitimacy, or is upon a question of law on which the Court of Appeal give leave to appeal; and, save as aforesaid, no appeal shall lie to the House of Lords under the said Acts. Subject to any order made by the House of Lords, in accordance with the Appellate Jurisdiction Act, 1876, every appeal to the House of Lords against any such decision shall be brought within one month after the decision appealed against is pronounced by the Court of Appeal if the House of Lords is then sitting, or, if not, within 14 days after the House of Lords next sits. This section, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, shall be construed as one with the said Act."—(*Mr. Attorney General*.)

Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question," put, and *negatived*.

Question, "That those words be there inserted," put, and *agreed to*.

Clause as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 10 (Appeal against decrees nisi for dissolution or nullity of marriage, 31 & 32 Vict. c. 77).

On Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following Amendments made:—In page 3, line 36, leave out from beginning of clause, to "no," in line 42; in page 4, line 1, leave out "such," and after "nullity," insert "of marriage;" and in line 3, leave out "under this Act."

Question, "That those words stand part of the Act," put, and *negatived*.

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clauses 11 to 14, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 15 (Extension of 39 & 40 Vict. c. 57, to all assizes).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, he proposed to move the omission of this clause, which would dispose of the Proviso which his hon. and learned Friend the Member for Beaumaris (Mr. Morgan Lloyd) had given Notice of his intention to move, prohibiting the appointment of any place not within the limits of the Principality of Wales, for the holding of Assizes for any county situate within Wales.

Motion made, and Question, "That Clause 15 be omitted from the Bill,"—(*Mr. Attorney General*),—put, and *agreed to*.

Clause 16 (Quorum in Court of Criminal Appeal).

Mr. ARTHUR ELLIOT asked for an explanation of the clause. Was it intended that the Lords Justices and the Master of the Rolls, or any of the Equity Judges, should or should not constitute part of the Court of Appeal?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) was understood to say that the clause made no change in the law as it now existed.

Mr. ARTHUR ELLIOT said, he did not think he had made himself clearly understood. If the five Judges were not agreed, the practice was for the case to be heard by all the Judges, including the Lords Justices and also the Master of the Rolls. He wished to know whether the present clause made any change in that respect?

Mr. HOPWOOD said, the circumstance mentioned by the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Arthur Elliot) arose under the old law, which had the effect of substituting a shorter mode of appeal by the creation of the "Court of Crown Cases Reserved." In all cases previously, the appeals had gone before all the Common Law Judges, at first 12 in number, but afterwards increased. This practice was abolished; and it was enacted that the appeals should go, in the first instance, before five Judges, and in case of difference among them, then to the full number; and he apprehended that procedure remained the same now.

Clause *agreed to*.

Clauses 17 to 20, inclusive, *agreed to*.

Clause 21 (Patronage under 42 & 43 Vict. c. 78).

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause be omitted from the Bill."—(*Mr. Attorney General*.)

Mr. H. H. FOWLER said, he understood that the Government had given a promise to deal in the course of the Session with the question of patronage. Both the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary had made promises to that effect. There was enormous patronage vested, as he thought most improperly, in the hands of the Lord Chief Justices of England by the abolition of the offices of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chief Baron of

the Court of Exchequer. He wished to have a distinct pledge from the hon. and learned Gentleman (the Attorney General) that if this clause were struck out, the Government would deal with the question of patronage next Session.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) thought that as a pledge had already been given by the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary, it was not necessary that it should be repeated a third time by him (the Attorney General).

MR. H. H. FOWLER said, the Prime Minister and the Home Secretary only pledged themselves as to the present Session, and said nothing about next Session.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, it was not the fault of the Government that their pledge had not been redeemed, and that they were not allowed to proceed with the Bill. So far as he knew the promise the Government had made would be carried out in the course of another Session.

Question put, and *agreed to*; Clause omitted accordingly.

Clause 22 *agreed to*.

Clause 23 (Notices of vacancies in offices of Supreme Court).

On Motion of MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following Amendment made:—In page 7, line 41, leave out “in,” and insert “for.”

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 24 (Appointment of district registrars).

On Motion of MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following Amendment made:—In page 8, line 19, leave out from “office” to “any,” in line 20.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) moved, in line 22, at the end of the clause, insert as a separate paragraph the following words:—

“A district registrar shall not, either by himself or his partner, be directly or indirectly engaged as solicitor or agent for a party to any proceeding whatsoever in the district registry of which he is registrar.”

He explained that these words appeared in the original County Court Act, and the object was to prevent the Registrars from practising in the Courts.

Amendment *agreed to*.

Mr. H. H. Fowler

Clause, as amended, *agreed to*.

Clause 25 (Appointments to keep order, &c. in Royal Courts of Justice).

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, that a short time ago, when he raised a question with regard to the granting of pensions and compensation allowances for abolished offices in the Law Courts, his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General said he was ignorant of any cases to which his (Sir George Balfour's) remarks would refer, and that he was unable to give any explanation, because his attention had not been drawn to them. As this clause created some new appointments, he had come down now armed with information on the subject, and he would call the attention of the hon. and learned Gentleman to the Estimates, which were full of charges for pensions and compensation allowances to legal officers, and particularly for compensation for the abolition of offices in the Law Courts. He found that in the Court of Chancery one of the Judges, who had only held office for a very short period, had quitted office and received compensation allowances of £750 a-year, and he could, if not invidious, point to names of parties whose services had been short but their pensions large. The custom was to appoint certain individuals to discharge a particular duty or hold a particular office, and then very soon afterwards to make a number of changes which involved the appointment of new officers and entitled the old ones who were got rid of to pensions. That course had been very frequently pursued in regard to all the Law Courts, especially in the Bankruptcy Court; and he could assure the Committee that the Estimates now in his hand showed that the operation was a very expensive one. In point of fact, whenever a change took place in connection with any of the Law Courts, persons would be found coming forward to claim compensation allowances, merely because the old name of the office to which they were appointed had been altered. The sum paid in the Chancery Division at that moment for compensation allowances amounted to £51,000 a-year, and he would respectfully call the attention of the hon. and learned Attorney General to the Estimates for the present year, in which all these claims were elaborately set out. In

connection with the Court of Bankruptcy the expenses for compensation were very large indeed, amounting to about £8,652 a-year. His hon. and learned Friend would therefore see that the statement which he (Sir George Balfour) had made was perfectly correct; and although he was not prepared to have it challenged at the time, yet since it had been challenged he had gone through the Estimates, and he found that the allowances paid in that way far exceeded anything he had imagined. He would appeal to his hon. and learned Friend to endeavour in future to prevent charges of this kind from falling upon the public in consequence of the passing of Acts of Parliament which, by abolishing existing offices, gave a large number of men a claim to compensation, many of them being quite young enough, and possessing sufficient ability, to be retained in the new offices without any necessity for abolishing them at all.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND said, he would not dispute the accuracy of the figures of the hon. and gallant Gentleman opposite (Sir George Balfour); but the present clause applied to a very different set of offices indeed. It only applied to the appointment of persons to keep order in the Courts, such as ushers and under-ushers, and also to the appointment of persons charged with the care and cleaning of the Courts of Justice—he presumed a certain number of old ladies. Therefore, the observations of the hon. and gallant Member had no bearing on this particular section. He should like to know from the hon. and learned Attorney General what it was that was likely to come under the 3rd sub-section of this clause—namely, “Any other matters necessary or incidental to the use or management of the Royal Courts of Justice?” They certainly appeared to him to be rather large words.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT asked, whether these appointments had hitherto been in the hands of the Lord Chancellor or of the Judges of the different Courts in which the appointments were made?

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, the hon. Member for Midhurst (Sir Henry Holland) generally objected to any matter which he (Sir George Balfour) considered it his duty to bring forward. It so happened that the com-

pensation for the abolition of offices was raised in this very clause, because the clause referred to the pensions of parties employed in the Law Courts, so that it was perfectly correct now to discuss the whole question of pensions to the Law Court persons. The words at the end of the clause were—“Any remuneration payable under this section shall be paid out of money voted by Parliament.” Perhaps the hon. Member would take the trouble to explain in what other form he (Sir George Balfour) could have brought forward the question of pensions, seeing that this was the only part of the Bill which dealt with the kind of expenditure that might be incurred in consequence of the passing of the Bill? Therefore, the objections of the hon. Baronet the Member for Midhurst were not borne out by the facts of the case.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND wished to say in explanation that he had distinctly stated that he did not dispute the figures given by the hon. and gallant Member.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, the hon. Baronet had declared that the clause applied only to certain minor offices connected with the Courts of Justice.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND said, he still adhered to that assertion.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR thought the question he had raised on the subject of pensions generally was one of considerable importance, and he hoped to hear from his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General that the Government were prepared to do something in the matter to prevent officers and others, whose offices might be abolished, from being thrown on the Pension List.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (SIR HENRY JAMES) said, he was quite prepared to admit that the question raised by his hon. and gallant Friend (Sir George Balfour) was one that was deserving of the greatest possible attention. There was no doubt that of late years great alterations had been made in the administration of justice in this country. It had been found necessary to abolish many freehold offices and to make compensation to the holders of them—for instance, in connection with the County Courts and the Provincial Courts of Bankruptcy. It was not possible to send Registrars, and Commis-

sioners, and others adrift without making them compensation. All he could say was that he was sure the Treasury used the greatest vigilance in preventing unnecessary pensions being granted, and he was sure that the observations which had been made by his hon. and gallant Friend would be an incentive to them to continue to exercise the closest supervision. He had only to thank his hon. and gallant Friend for having called attention to the matter. In regard to the present clause, however, he felt bound to confirm the observation of his hon. Friend the Member for Midhurst (Sir Henry Holland), that it dealt only with two classes of persons—ushers, who would have to keep order in the Courts of Justice, and persons who would have to attend to the cleaning of the Courts. The offices in question were very subsidiary offices indeed, but it was considered necessary to put them under proper regulation. The present clause referred to no other office whatever. In reply to his hon. Friend the Member for Warwickshire (Sir Eardley Wilmot), he could only say his impression was that the ushers of the Courts were at the present moment appointed by the Chiefs of each Court. As to the words at the end of the clause—"Any other matters necessary or incidental to the use or management of the Royal Courts of Justice," they were mere general words.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, that in consequence of the reply of his hon. and learned Friend, he would move, in page 8, line 23, to leave out the words, "The Lord Chancellor," and insert the words "The senior Judge of each Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice." Such an Amendment would unmistakably restore the patronage to the Chiefs of each Court, in whose hands it had hitherto been, and from whom he did not think it ought to be removed.

Amendment proposed,

In page 8, line 23, to leave out the words "The Lord Chancellor," in order to insert the words "The senior Judge of each Divisional Court of the High Court of Justice."—(Sir Eardley Wilmot.)

Question proposed, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) hoped that his hon.

The Attorney General

Friend would not press the Amendment. It was one which really affected the question of patronage, and whenever that question was brought on for discussion would be the proper time for raising a minor matter of this kind. It formed a very small portion of a very large subject.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, that the question was already raised practically by the clause, and the patronage was taken away from the quarter in which it had hitherto been exercised, notwithstanding the understanding that the whole question of patronage was to stand over for consideration in another Session. The effect of passing the clause in the shape in which it now stood would be to transfer the patronage from those who had hitherto exercised it, and hand it over to the Lord Chancellor, and he considered that such a proposition was most unfair.

SIR HARDINGE GIFFARD said, that, as a matter of fact, there was no interference with the mode in which the patronage was at present exercised. He could not help feeling that there was a great deal in what his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General had said. The Government, in deference to the general feeling of the House, had postponed the consideration of the question of patronage until another Session, and he thought that the mode of dealing with these particular offices should be treated in the same manner. He understood that the pledge which had been given by the Government would apply to these offices as well as to all others. He therefore hoped that his hon. Friend (Sir Eardley Wilmot) would withdraw the Amendment.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, that, under the circumstances, he would not press the Amendment.

Amendment, by leave, *withdrawn*.

Clause agreed to.

Clause 26 (Powers as to solicitors).

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, that, in deference to the views of the hon. Member for East Sussex (Mr. Gregory), he intended to propose that the Solicitors' Act of 1860 and the Solicitors' Act of 1877 should be included in the clause. The clause vested the powers of the Act for consolidating and amending the laws re-

lating to attornies and solicitors practising in England and Wales, heretofore vested in the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer should henceforth be vested in the Master of the Rolls, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice of England, or, in case of difference, of any one of them. The Amendments which his hon. Friend the Member for East Sussex had proposed on behalf of the Law Institute, he (the Attorney General) had adopted, as they appeared to be well-founded. He would move now to insert in line 37, after the word "powers," the word "which."

Amendment agreed to.

On Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following Amendments made:—In page 8, lines 41 and 42, leave out "respectively given to and vested in," and insert—

"And by 'The Solicitors Act, 1860,' and by 'The Solicitors Act, 1877,' and by any Act amending the said Acts respectively, are vested in the Master of the Rolls jointly with."

In page 9, line 1, leave out "the Master of the Rolls;" in page 9, line 3, leave out from "Exchequer" to the second "shall," in line 4, and insert—

"Or with any of them, or jointly with the Presidents of the Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer Divisions of the High Court, or with any of them."

In page 9, line 7, leave out from "them" to "for," and insert—

"And anything required by the said Acts to be done to or before the said Lord Chief Justices and Lord Chief Baron, or the said Presidents jointly with the Master of the Rolls, may be done to or before the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of England."

"Provision may be made by the Master of the Rolls, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Chief Justice of England, or (in case of difference) of one of them."

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clause 27 (Chief Justice of England to have powers of Chief Justice of Common Pleas and Chief Baron of the Exchequer).

On Motion of Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL, the following Amendment made:—In page 9, line 11, after "England," insert "and either with or without the

Lord Chancellor, or any judge, officer, or person."

Clause, as amended, agreed to.

Clauses 28 and 29 agreed to.

MR. H. H. FOWLER said, there were standing in his name upon the Paper four new clauses. With respect to the first, he did not propose to move it. A Committee was now sitting to inquire into the best mode of improving the procedure of the Supreme Court, and that Committee was taking into consideration the constitution of the Divisional Courts, and also the extension of the one Judge system; he therefore thought it would be improper for that House, at the present time of the year, to do anything that might prejudice the decision of that Committee. He would, however, like to ask his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General when the Report of the Committee was to be laid on the Table of the House? As he had explained, he did not propose to move his first clause, and the second, which related to the sittings for the trial of causes directed to be held in Middlesex and London, had reference to a subject which the hon. and learned Member for Bridport (Mr. Warton) called attention to last night. The clause proposed that sittings for the trial of causes directed to be held in Middlesex and London by the 30th section of "The Supreme Court of Judicature Act," should be held as far as was reasonably practicable concurrently both in Middlesex and in London. The evil now experienced must sooner or later be dealt with; but he did not propose to trouble the Committee with that clause at present. With regard to the third clause, he should be compelled to place it before the Committee. It proposed that—

"The sittings of the Court of Appeal and the sittings in London and Middlesex of the High Court of Justice shall be four in every year, viz.:—the Michaelmas Sittings, the Hilary Sittings, the Easter Sittings, and the Trinity Sittings. The Michaelmas Sittings shall commence on the eighteenth day of October and terminate on the twenty-first day of December; the Hilary Sittings shall commence on the eleventh day of January and terminate on the Wednesday before Easter; the Easter Sittings shall commence on the Tuesday after Easter week and terminate on the Friday before Whit Sunday; the Trinity Sittings shall commence on the Tuesday after Whitsun week and terminate on the eighth day of August."

He wanted now to call the attention of

the Committee to a circumstance of which he did not think the public were generally aware—namely, the very long suspension which took place in the sittings of the Courts of Justice in this country. There were four vacations in the year. The Christmas Vacation lasted for 20 days, the Easter Vacation for 12 days, the Whitsun Vacation for 10 days, and what was called, with a singular accuracy of expression, the Long Vacation, lasted for 85 days. That made a total of 127 days, or 18 weeks and 1 day, on which the Courts of Justice in this country were practically shut. The Treasury Bench was very bare that afternoon. He did not make any complaint on that head; but he should like to call the attention of the Committee to the words of the Minister who was responsible for the administration of justice in this country—the right hon. Gentleman the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir William Harcourt). The last time this question was before the House was when the right hon. Gentleman sat below the Gangway; and the right hon. Gentleman then made these remarks—

“One of the greatest difficulties of getting the law administered in that country was the block of business, and the loss of judicial power consequent upon the fact that with reference to a great proportion of the business it was altogether suspended for a third or a fourth of the whole year. The judicial and administrative staff of the country was more expensive than all the Public Departments of the State put together, and yet they kept all that plant and capital doing nothing for the period he had mentioned. When last he called attention to this subject his table was covered with letters from solicitors stating the hardships produced to individuals by the suspension of the administrative business of the Court of Chancery during the Long Vacation. These were some of the evils of the law which the Bill, in its present form, did nothing whatever to remedy, and he could not reconcile his mind to allowing it to pass without asking the House of Commons not to spend £1,500,000 on one of the most costly judicial systems in the world, and yet, practically speaking, to close the Courts against the public for so large a portion of the year. Therefore his Amendment was to leave out those words which made the alteration of the vacation dependent on the will of the Judges. He could see no fair excuse for the present system; and he thought it would be for the advantage of the public if it were put an end to. If there was to be no alteration in the vacation, except upon the report or recommendation of the Judges, it would never be shortened by a single day or hour.”—[3 *Hansard*, ccxvi. 1801-2.]

The right hon. Gentleman had been ac-

Mr. H. H. Fowler

curate in his prediction. Not only were vacations not shortened by the Judges, but they had actually been lengthened. He did not propose to interfere with the Christmas Vacation of three weeks, or the Easter Vacation of 12 days, or the Whitsun Vacation of 10 days; but he asked the House to dock 14 days from the Long Vacation. He thought that 70 days, or 10 weeks, was as long a vacation as any Department in the Public Service ought to enjoy in this country. He was sure that no Minister of the Crown had 70 days for a vacation, and no other Department of the State gave its servants 70 days. When they reflected on the evils which were inflicted on suitors by the great delay in getting their cases heard, he was sure they ought not to turn a deaf ear to this appeal. His proposal was to shorten the vacation by 14 days; and, as there were 22 Judges, it would practically add another Court sitting all the year round. He hoped the Government would not meet his Amendment with a *non possumus*. They had had very little reform this year. [Mr. WATSON: Hear, hear!] His hon. and learned Friend the Member for Bridport cheered that remark; but his hon. and learned Friend did not look upon the matter in the same way; because he (Mr. Fowler) was satisfied that the Government were desirous of undertaking the work of reform, and had only been prevented by circumstances from doing that which they were anxious to do. They had now reached the last days of the Session, and they had the power, by their own simple act, without the slightest trouble whatever, of reforming one of the greatest abuses of the administration of justice in this country, and of conferring a great benefit upon the suitors who appealed for justice to the Courts of Law. He therefore hoped that in what would, perhaps, be the last division of the Session, he should not find a Liberal Government arraying all its force against so moderate, so useful, and so necessary a reform.

New Clause (Sittings and Vacation of the High Court of Justice).—(*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*,)—*brought up*, and read the first time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, “That the Clause be read a second time.”

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT said, the clause proposed to be introduced by the hon. Member for Wolverhampton (Mr. H. H. Fowler) would introduce a change of a very beneficial character, and he should cordially support it. He had already given his reasons for doing so at an earlier stage of the debate upon the Bill.

MR. WARTON said, he should have much pleasure in voting for the clause proposed by the hon. Member opposite (Mr. H. H. Fowler).

MR. ARTHUR ELLIOT said, at that season of the year it was customary with gentlemen of the Legal Profession to be absent from town, and they were to be found scattered, so to speak, all over the world—in Scotland, Italy, and Switzerland. Although the Long Vacation, terminating on the 18th of October, constituted, as he thought, a long holiday, still he did not think it fair to his Colleagues to introduce so great a change on almost the last day of the Session. Moreover, the Judges had never been consulted in this matter, and this was an additional reason why he hoped his hon. Friend (Mr. H. H. Fowler) should not press his Amendment. No doubt, a great deal might be said in favour of the clause proposed to be introduced by his hon. Friend; but, notwithstanding that, having regard to the time at which it was brought forward, he should be unable to give it his support on the present occasion.

MR. M'INTYRE reminded hon. Members that, besides the convenience of the Legal Profession and that of the Judges, there were the interests of the suitors to be considered by the House of Commons when it was proposed to make alterations in connection with the administration of justice. The Courts of Judicature were established for the purpose of carrying on the business of the country, and, as that business ought to be carried on in an efficient manner, the greatest possible amount of time ought to be devoted to that purpose for the benefit of the persons who were most concerned in it. He could assure the Committee that the great majority of the Profession of which he was a member would most heartily approve the provisions of the clause proposed to be added by the hon. Member for Wolverhampton (Mr. H. H. Fowler). He should have been better pleased if the hon. Member had proposed to make

the Long Vacation end on the 8th instead of the 18th of October, which would allow two months. However, he did not propose to modify the clause in any way. On the contrary, he gave it his entire support, and if his hon. Friend went to a division, he should vote with him.

MR. WILLIS said, amongst the many calamitous consequences of the Judicature Act was the abridgment of the number of days for the trial of causes. He remembered that when he was upon the Northern Circuit, before the passing of that Act, the Judges sat for the purpose of trying causes until the end of August or the beginning of September. But since the passing of the Act, which he should always deplore, the Judges ceased from their duties much earlier, and it was frequently the case that causes were referred and arrangements made to which counsel were admitted for the purpose of getting through the business on a certain day. In consequence of this interpretation of the Judicature Act, suitors were deprived of 20 or 30 days of term. He had himself been on Circuit as late as the 29th of August; but the Courts adjourned now on the 8th of August, and it was sometimes the case that when the adjournment took place something like 500 or 600 causes were outstanding. There could be no doubt that the suitors suffered very considerably in consequence of the postponement of their causes, and that something should be done to remedy the state of things to which he had referred. He suggested that 10 or 12 days should be added to the sittings after the 8th of August, or that the sittings on Circuit should continue until the causes down for trial were disposed of. If that plan were adopted, there would be no need for any alteration with regard to the termination of the Long Vacation; and he should be glad if the hon. and learned Attorney General would take the present opportunity of adding to Trinity Term as many days as had been lost in consequence of the passing of the Judicature Act. The matter was one of grave importance to suitors, and he trusted it would receive the serious attention of the hon. and learned Gentleman.

MR. HOPWOOD said, he should feel that the Profession to which he had the honour to belong would be open to the

charge of pursuing rather a selfish course if they decided for themselves against what was the true interests of the suitors. He was, therefore, in favour of some alteration of the kind contained in the clause proposed by the hon. Member for Wolverhampton (Mr. H. H. Fowler). A curtailment of the Long Vacation would, no doubt, facilitate the dispatch of business, and it might be effected either by bringing the vacation to an end sooner in the month of October, or by paring down the earlier part of it. He thought members of the Profession would join him in making this protest on behalf of the great body of lawyers, that they were not selfishly inclined.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, he felt sure the Committee would believe him when he said that no one regretted more than he did the inconvenience caused to the public by the postponement of causes. He had already, on several occasions, given expression to his opinions upon that subject, and he was ready to do anything in his power to remedy the inconvenience complained of. But the Committee would understand that he was bound to deal with this matter not only in accordance with his own wishes and individual opinion, but also in accordance with the wishes of others who were interested likewise in any changes of the kind proposed by the hon. Member for Wolverhampton (Mr. H. H. Fowler). The hon. Member proposed that the Michaelmas Sittings of the High Court of Justice in London and Middlesex should commence on the 18th of October and determine on the 21st of December. But that alteration could not be made without altering all the arrangements of the Circuit which had been in existence for years, and which were made for some time forward. The Government were therefore unable to accept the clause, inasmuch as it would constitute an interference with arrangements that had hitherto been left to the discretion of the Judges. But, although his hon. Friend had simply moved the clause then before the Committee, he had adduced arguments in favour of shortening the Long Vacation. He (the Attorney General) must remind the Committee that Her Majesty's Judges accepted their positions upon certain terms, amongst which was the Long Vacation as it at that time

existed. That being the case, he did not think the Committee ought, without consulting the Judges, proceed to alter the original terms of the agreement. They ought not to subject such a body of men to an attack of public criticism, nor, by making the alteration proposed by the hon. Member for Wolverhampton without consulting them, treat Her Majesty's Judges, for whom everyone ought to have the most sensitive regard, without the slightest consideration. Therefore, he appealed to his hon. Friend, whose object he entirely shared, not to press his Motion to a division; and, although he was unable to give any pledge as to the course that would be taken, he would promise to bring that which appeared to be the unanimous opinion of hon. Members present under the attention of Her Majesty's Judges, and, with due respect to them, he would support that opinion as far as he could. Seeing that Her Majesty's Judges had not been consulted in this matter, he felt sure the Committee would not wish to act with anything like discourtesy towards that body, who were, under all circumstances, entitled to the highest respect and consideration. If, after the appeal he had made to the hon. Member for Wolverhampton, he still felt it his duty to press the Committee to divide upon his Motion, he should be compelled to give him his reluctant opposition.

MR. H. H. FOWLER said, he must trouble the Committee with one or two words in reply to the observations of his hon. and learned Friend the Attorney General. He held in his hand an exact copy of the wording of the Order which was in force for the regulation of the sittings of the Courts, and the only alteration proposed by the clause before the Committee, so far as that Order was concerned, was the substitution of the 18th of October for the 2nd of November. That being the case, the remark of the hon. and learned Attorney General, with reference to seven Judges only out of 22 having to go on the Winter Circuit, would be equally applicable to the latter date as to the former. He was surprised at the extraordinary position taken up by his hon. and learned Friend, that the Judges had accepted their offices upon a bargain that Parliament should not alter the judicial time for the benefit of suitors. He should be bound to take a division

upon his Motion, as a protest against a proposition so dangerous to the Privileges of Parliament and to the interests of the country. To argue that the Judges had a right not to sit for more than 30 weeks in the course of the year, when Parliament had again and again interfered in these matters, and when the Rules now in force were made by Parliament, and by Parliament alone, was an absurdity. He repudiated anything like disrespect to the Judges; but hon. Members had a duty to perform to the public, and he did not think he should be wrong in putting on record the division which he felt bound to take, as a protest against a doctrine so dangerous to the public interest in the administration of justice.

MR. W. N. NICHOLSON said, as a member of the commercial community, he should give his support to the proposed alteration. The inconvenience and expense caused to the mercantile public by the delay in the hearing of causes was of a most serious character, and he hoped the whole subject would receive the fullest consideration at the hands of the Government.

MR. HASTINGS pointed out that the date proposed for the commencement of the Michaelmas Sittings—namely, the 18th of October, would clash with the holding of Quarter Sessions throughout the country, which were attended by a large number of gentlemen belonging to the Common Law Bar.

MR. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT thought there was a good deal of what he trusted he might be allowed, without giving offence, to call clap-trap in the argument of the hon. Member for Wolverhampton, that the Privileges of the House were endangered by the doctrine put forward by the hon. and learned Gentleman the Attorney General that Her Majesty's Judges should be consulted with reference to the great changes proposed to be made in the duration of the Michaelmas Sittings. He did not believe there was any fear of the Privileges of Parliament being interfered with by Her Majesty's Judges or any other limited body of men. The Privileges of Parliament were quite capable of taking care of themselves. The Committee had listened to a great deal about the convenience of the suitors, but he had heard nothing of the convenience of the Bar, although there was much to be said from their point of view also. It was well

known that the members of the Bar were, in many cases, greatly overworked; and, for his part, he should very much regret that a change calculated to diminish, to so large an extent, their well-earned and necessary relaxation, should be decided upon in so thin a House. For these reasons, he should certainly not vote for the Amendment of the hon. Member for Wolverhampton.

Question put.

The Committee divided:—Ayes 28; Noes 36: Majority 8.—(Div. List, No. 410.)

MR. H. H. FOWLER said, he should now move the next clause standing in his name. The Committee had just decided against his last proposal to lengthen the Michaelmas Sittings, and in the course of the discussion which had taken place upon that proposal a powerful argument had been used with reference to the Judges and the impropriety of deciding upon a change without their being consulted. But the Amendment he was about to move affected the Departmental administration only; and, therefore, the argument he had referred to did not apply in the present case. He hoped the Government would not object to curtail the enormous length of the Long Vacation, which now extended over a period of 95 days, or 13 weeks and 4 days, and which he proposed to cut down to 12 weeks.

New Clause—

"The Vacations to be observed in the several Courts and Offices of the Supreme Court shall be four in every year, viz.:—The Long Vacation, the Christmas Vacation, the Easter Vacation, and the Whitsun Vacation. The Long Vacation shall commence on the tenth day of August and terminate on the tenth day of October; the Christmas Vacation shall commence on the twenty-third day of December and terminate on the sixth day of January; the Easter Vacation shall commence on the Thursday before Easter and terminate on the Wednesday in Easter week; and the Whitsun Vacation shall commence on the Saturday before Whit Sunday and shall terminate on the Wednesday after Whit Sunday,"—(Mr. Henry H. Fowler.)

—brought up, and read a first time.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Clause be read a second time."

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES) said, he felt it his duty to ask the Committee not to agree to

this Amendment. The vote just given he regarded as very expressive, and he understood it to mean that they ought not to deal in any way with the position of the Judges without consultation with them. The hon. Member for Wolverhampton, in proposing a clause for the purpose of curtailing the Long Vacation, was now proceeding to deal with the position of an entirely different class of persons—namely, the clerks in the various offices of the Department, upon whom he was asking in effect that a greater amount of work should be imposed than they now had to perform. Now, it appeared to him (the Attorney General), that if the argument he had employed with reference to the Judges upon the last Motion of the hon. Member was entitled to carry with it any weight, the same argument ought to have even greater effect as applied to the present Motion. He thought his hon. Friend's Amendment did not go far enough, inasmuch as he would still keep the offices closed until the 10th October; and, looking at the present state of business, he considered the proper course he ought to have taken was to propose that these offices should not be closed at all, and that there should be shifts of the clerks to undertake the duties of the Department. That certainly seemed to him the direction which his hon. Friend's Amendment should have followed if it was intended to be of advantage to the public. He reminded the Committee that if the present clause were accepted, a hard-and-fast line would be drawn at the 10th of October. He trusted the Motion would not be pressed to a division, and that his hon. Friend would be satisfied with the assurance that the whole subject should be considered and brought before the House next year.

MR. H. H. FOWLER said, he agreed with the remark of the hon. and learned Attorney General as to the expressive character of the Vote just given; but he would point to the very expressive nature of the debate which preceded it. The hon. Member for Eye (Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett) was the only Gentleman who had not approved the clause. However, he accepted the statement of the hon. and learned Attorney General that he would initiate a reform which would be acceptable alike to the Profession and the public, and, with the permission of

The Attorney General

the Committee, would withdraw the clause.

MR. DODDS said, that the greatest possible inconvenience resulted to the public from the existing arrangements, and he expressed the earnest hope that if the Amendment were withdrawn, the whole matter would be investigated, and a beneficial change effected.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

House *resumed*.

Bill *reported* with Amendments; as amended, to be considered *To-morrow*.

ARMY ACTS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

(*Mr. Secretary Childers, The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman.*)

[BILL 255.] COMMITTEE.

Order for Committee read.

Bill *considered* in Committee.

(In the Committee.)

Clause 1 (Short title of Act).

SIR WALTER B. BARTELOT expressed a hope that the right hon. and learned Judge Advocate General would state exactly what was the nature of the alterations which had been made in this Bill. He made that request, because the right hon. and learned Gentleman had stated the day before that certain gaps had been filled up by the draftsman. There was, of course, no objection upon that ground, so long as the draftsman's alterations did not in any way touch the Acts passed in that House; but if they went beyond, and introduced new matter, he should feel it his duty to oppose the further progress of the Bill on that occasion. He had not the least doubt the right hon. and learned Gentleman would be able to give a complete and satisfactory explanation. While he admitted the necessity that existed for consolidating the law relating to the Army, in the interest of the Army itself, he held that they would not be doing their duty to the Service if alterations were made in the present Bill, about which nothing was previously known. Therefore, he appealed to the right hon. and learned Gentleman to state at once whether any change had been made that touched the vital interests of the Army.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (MR. OSBORNE MORGAN) said, he

was obliged to the hon. and gallant Member for West Sussex for affording him the opportunity of making a statement with reference to the alterations made in the wording of this Bill. He had caused it to be printed with italics, in order that the additions and omissions might be seen at a glance. Practically, the Bill was only a consolidation of the existing law; but there were one or two Amendments, of which he would furnish the Committee with instances, that did not come under that category. They were, in fact, alterations which he believed the Committee would at once consent to, inasmuch as they involved no kind of principle whatsoever, and, in any case, they were made in the interest of the soldier. Take, for instance, the Amendment in page 3, section 6. Under the existing law, certain offences committed on active service were punishable with death, amongst them the making known of the countersign to persons not entitled to receive it. Then the old Act went on to say—"Or without good or sufficient cause giving a parole or watchword different to that which he receives." That was, on active service, also punishable with death. Now, it might be quite possible that a man should give a wrong parole or watchword by mistake; and it would, he thought, be very unjust that he should, under such circumstances, be sentenced to death. Therefore, he felt sure that the alteration which proposed to do away with that punishment in the case mentioned was one to which no hon. Member would object. There was another alteration, which went, perhaps, a little beyond the principle of consolidation. There could be no doubt that, in the section of the old Act referred to in the margin, the words "non-commissioned officer" were omitted by mistake, and it was now proposed to add them, thereby extending to that class the protection given by the clause. Then it was proposed further on to add the words "or countersign" after "watchword." All these alterations simply put into words what he believed to be a correct interpretation of the Act of 1879. There were some slight alterations of a purely technical character that were rendered necessary by the wording of the Bill, and which, he believed, would be at once agreed to. The proposal to make the offence a second offence "when tried by court mar-

tial," was not an alteration of the law; it was merely a carrying out of the rule that prevailed in Civil Courts, and ought to prevail in Military Courts. There was only one thing that could be said to be really new, and that was one so manifestly in favour of the soldier that he thought the Committee would assent to it. At present, it was the duty of anyone in charge of a prisoner to make his case within 48 hours, and that it was now proposed, in page 10, clause 21, to reduce to 24 hours.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT observed, that the course he had taken was, perhaps, irregular; but he thought it well to give an opportunity for the right hon. and learned Gentleman's statement, in order that it might be on record that there was nothing in the Bill prejudicial to the Army.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, he had not found any real Amendments to the existing Acts in the Bill, which was not covered by the amending Act authorizing the change; and he must add that he was very much pleased with what the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Judge Advocate General had done. A Military Code was greatly needed, and he thought the Committee could not be too grateful to the right hon. and learned Gentleman for the good work he had done in trying to simplify and make clear the previously complicated and obscure clauses. He hoped the right hon. and learned Gentleman would next year bring in a Bill to get rid of the remaining difficulties and verbiage of the existing Act. A Military Code should be concise, decided, and clear to the soldiers who had to obey the law. The present Code, even as amended, was still far too long.

MR. HOPWOOD thought the right hon. and learned Judge Advocate General was mistaken in what he had said about Clause 13. The 2nd sub-section of that clause provided that a soldier, if convicted of more than one offence, should be subjected to the higher punishment. With regard to the punishment for fraudulent enlistment—

THE CHAIRMAN: We are now getting to specific matter with regard to particular parts of the Bill. I allowed a somewhat irregular discussion merely on the general scope of the Bill.

MR. HOPWOOD explained that he had wished to avoid raising his point at

a later stage; but he would postpone his remarks to the proper time, when he would be obliged to make them.

Clause agreed to.

Clauses 2 to 12, inclusive, agreed to.

Clause 13 (Fraudulent enlistment).

MR. HOPWOOD said, that sub-section 2 of this clause provided that when a soldier had fraudulently enlisted, he might be deemed to belong to one or more corps, and that it should be lawful to charge him with any number of offences, and he might be convicted and punished. But this was new matter, and they had been assured that no novelty was to be introduced. The clause proceeded—

“And, further, it shall be lawful, on conviction of a person for two or more such offences, to award him the higher punishment allowed by this section for a second offence, as if he had been convicted by a previous court martial of one of such offences.”

How would that act? If a man was convicted of two offences before the same court martial, he would be liable to punishment of imprisonment only, though for each offence; but this proviso enacted that as to the second of these offences the Court, if it chose, might give him penal servitude, treating the latter as if it was an offence committed after a previous conviction. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said that was the same in the Civil Courts; but in those it was necessary by the law that the previous convictions should be expressly charged in the indictment. It was evident this could not be done in respect of a conviction which only preceded the second by a few minutes, or in the course of the same trial. Therefore, this provision was the introduction of an alteration which was not known to the Civil Criminal Law. It was a distinct change, and he should propose that this part of the Bill, from “and, further,” should be left out.

Amendment proposed, in page 10, line 8, to leave out from “and, further” to the end of the sub-section.

Question proposed, “That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Clause.”

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL (MR. OSBORNE MORGAN) said, he could not see the force of his hon.

Mr. Hopwood

and learned Friend's (MR. Hopwood's) observations. The cases for which this clause was intended were cases in which a man had committed two distinct acts of desertion—first one, and then the other. If these charges were tried by separate court martials, on the man being found guilty of offence A, he could be tried by the other court martial for offence B. It constantly happened that a man was guilty of the two offences, but they were only discovered at the same time; and what was now proposed was that in such a case the man should be tried for both offences without the court martial being dismissed, and then re-constituted. If a man stole a pocket-handkerchief on one day, and a purse on the next day, and being tried and convicted of the first offence, was then tried for the second offence, that was a second offence for a higher punishment. In the court martials this clause made no change whatever; for, in substance, the second offence, even when tried by the same court martial, constituted a second or subsequent offence. It clearly was so as a matter of fact; and it was useless to go through the formality of dismissing the court martial, and re-constituting it.

MR. PUGH said, it appeared to him to be very clear that the principle in their Criminal Law was that where a man had been convicted once, if he then got a second conviction, he was liable to a heavier punishment. He hoped the hon. and learned Member for Stockport (MR. Hopwood) would agree to the clause.

SIR WALTER B. BARTTELOT said, he did not think the hon. and learned Member for Stockport (MR. Hopwood) fully appreciated the difficulty in regard to these cases. There were two offences—desertion, and fraudulent enlistment. Now that soldiers were not marked, it was much easier for them to enlist and desert several times, and these cases were becoming more frequent every year. By this clause, a man who did that could be tried for the two offences—desertion from one regiment, and fraudulent enlistment in another—at once and severely punished; and, in his judgment, such a man deserved severe punishment, for, of all things, fraudulent enlistment was the most difficult to detect. When such a man was detected, the punishment now proposed was not too severe.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR hoped the hon. and learned Member for Stockport (Mr. Hopwood) would not now press his Motion, but allow the clause to pass as it stood. He thought the entries of offences in the regimental book ought to stand against a soldier, and that the word "convicted" ought to be taken in the wide sense that the man had been convicted by another court on duly constituted authority, and, being properly convicted, was thereby liable to the additional punishment for reiterated offences.

MR. HOPWOOD said, his difficulty was that he found a change proposed. The House was taking the Bill on the understanding that there were no changes; and it was no use saying that this was done to put down offences in the Army. He would put down offences as much as any other man; but he objected to its being done in this way. There must be a first conviction to carry this higher punishment; and he contended that it was wrong to inflict penal servitude, simply because two offences were proved, each of which by itself would incur only a lighter punishment. This Bill was forced upon the House at the last end of the Session, and the House having taken it on trust, he found in it words which he maintained supported what he had said.

MR. WARTON said, he had no sympathy with the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Hopwood), and would support the clause.

Amendment negatived.

Clause agreed to.

Remaining clauses agreed to.

Bill reported, without Amendment; read the third time, and passed.

WHITEBOY ACTS (REPEAL) BILL.

(Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Gray, Mr. A. M. Sullivan.)

[BILL 134.] SECOND READING.

Order for Second Reading read.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, he had been led into a mistake with regard to the Bill by the Index of the Statutes in the Library. On looking at the Schedule, he found there were six Acts down as forming the Schedule of the Bill. He was informed on high authority, however, that only

two of these Acts regulated criminal procedure in Ireland. These were the 15 & 16 *Geo. III.*, and the 1 & 2 *Will. IV.* He would now move that these Acts cease to be employed in Ireland. On looking over these Acts, one was able to recall some of the very darkest features of the agrarian struggle in Ireland, and which helped towards an appreciation of a struggle not yet concluded. What struck one with astonishment and horror, in looking over these Acts, was the number of offences which a century ago were made the subject of the death penalty. For example, if a man were one of a party of 12 who did not disperse on being summoned to do so by a Justice of the Peace, he was liable to capital punishment. The same penalty was presented for sending a single threatening letter; for assaulting a man in a house; for assaulting a horse, mare, mule, or gelding; for stealing a gun, sword, or pistol; for maiming cattle, or obstructing the exportation of cattle; or, if a man were a Catholic priest, for marrying a Protestant to a Papist, or a reported Papist. The death penalty was also imposed for what he might now call attending a public meeting. It was quite true that some of these offences were liable to similar punishment in England; but in this case there were two distinctions. In the first place, in England the punishment for these offences was made general. That is to say, the statutes were directed against all classes of society; whereas, in Ireland, they were directed always against the peasantry in contradistinction to the landlords. Again, public opinion had insisted on the repeal of all those Acts in England; whereas, in Ireland, they existed at the present moment, and were sometimes actually employed. In England, one of the arguments which had been put forward for the repeal of these statutes was that the very severity of the punishment compelled their repeal, as juries refused to convict. He would recommend that to the House, whether convictions were not sought by the Crown Prosecutors under statutes against which the public conscience revolted. By the provisions of the 15 & 16 *Geo. III.*—which he would remark was passed by the Irish Parliament, then composed exclusively of Protestants and the members of the landlord class—any person who appeared

at night armed with any offensive weapon, or disguised in any unusual garb, was subject to transportation for life; and if anyone shot at, maimed, or disfigured another, he was deemed guilty of felony, and was liable to the punishment of death. The same penalty was applicable to anyone participating in these offences. If a letter were written to a farmer recommending him to give up a certain farm, or a letter written by one workman to another recommending him to quit his employer, the writer of the letter was liable to the penalty of death. Again, if from sunset to sunrise, or before the hour of 6 in the forenoon—although the sun should not have risen by that time, so that no one could possibly escape—any person should maliciously break into a barn or house, or maliciously cause any door to be opened, or forcibly carry away any property, he would be judged to have committed a felony, and, consequently, must suffer death. On the other hand, it was provided, for the protection of the magistracy, that persons supposed to be guilty of any of these offences might be pursued by a magistrate and maimed, and even killed; but in this case the magistrate was indemnified from all punishment. The rescue or attempted rescue of a prisoner guilty of any of these acts was also punishable by death. The Act of *Will. IV.* was not quite so barbarous, although its clauses of indictment were peculiarly specific. By this Act punishment was incurred by “directing or requiring any person to do or not to do any act.” While many of these offences were attempted to be mitigated by subsequent enactments, he (Mr. O'Connor) found that new offences had actually been created. Now, the House would naturally ask whether he was not wasting his time in bringing the obsolete Acts forward? He would ask the House, however, to repeal these Acts, because, as a matter of fact, the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) was tried under this very Act, and his hon. Friend, if he had been convicted, would have been liable to 7 or 15 years' penal servitude, 3 years' imprisonment, and to be whipped once, twice, or thrice, if the Court should think fit to order such additional punishment. The third Act to which he called attention was the 5 & 6 *Vict.*, and that was also a mitigated measure. In the recent agitation

in Ireland it would be remembered that his hon. Friend the Member for the City of Cork (Mr. Parnell) advised the farmers, in certain circumstances, to plough up their lands. Now, according to recent legislation, the farm was made to some extent the property of the tenant; yet, according to that Act, the tenant who dug up his farm or dug up a ditch would be liable in those times to a term of 7 or 14 years' transportation for doing that which the law now said he had a right to do. He (Mr. O'Connor) would only remind the House that not long since it was rumoured that a prosecution was about being instituted under this Act. He saw that the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland was taking a note of that assertion; and, no doubt, the hon. and learned Gentleman would get up and deny it, so that he might get away from the actual facts of the case. In order to avoid that, he (Mr. O'Connor) would not press the observation, which was meant generally. The hon. and learned Gentleman might consider the observation as unspoken. Under 5 & 6 *Vict.*, the punishment inflicted for the offences were still very severe, as, for example, prescribing transportation for life for obstructing the export of corn. For taking part in tumultuous risings and assemblies the penalty was 15 years' transportation, a similar punishment being enacted for impeding the collection of rates and taxes. He put it to the House whether it was right these Acts should be on the Statute Book? The Government might say it was absolutely necessary to have these Acts in order to preserve law and order. He contended there was no necessity for these obsolete Acts, which no civilized country would now permit to disgrace its Statute Book. If law and order could not be preserved in Ireland without the application of antiquated and obsolete statutes, such as would not be tolerated in any civilized country for a single day, then surely Government had abnegated all the principles of government. It was not very long since a man was sentenced in Belfast, where Party animosity used to run very high, to 10 or 15 years' transportation for assaulting a horse, whereas his punishment now would be so many months. In a Return recently laid before the House, it was shown that a

Mr. T. P. O'Connor

person had been convicted and sentenced under one of the Whiteboy Acts. These Acts could be used even with a well-intentioned Government in an oppressive manner. Now that the Government had sent a "message of peace" to Ireland, which he hoped would prove of large benefit to the Irish tenants, he thought it was absolutely necessary to accompany that message with the announcement that the Government would sweep away all that bad and bitter past by which the lives and properties of the people were placed at the disposal of the landlord class. The hon. Member concluded by formally moving the second reading of the Bill.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read a second time."—(*Mr. T. P. O'Connor.*)

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he quite agreed in what the hon. Member (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) had said with regard to the hope that the Land Act would in reality be a message of peace, and be a means of restoring peace, order, and prosperity to Ireland. With reference to the present state of the country, he was sure no one would be more ready to acknowledge than his hon. Friend that it would be impossible for the Government to give up what were really not obsolete and antiquated statutes, as the hon. Member had described them, but statutes which had been on the Statute Book for a much shorter period than the Riot Act, which was the analogous statute in England. It would be as absurd and unreasonable for the Government to give up certain Acts that might be found necessary for the preservation of life and property in Ireland—for instance, the Riot Act—as it would be unreasonable to give up the Unlawful Oaths Act in England. He thought that the hon. Member had pushed the matter further than the facts warranted. Part of the Act was found necessary for assimilating the law in England and Ireland, when Lord Romilly succeeded in abolishing Capital Punishment, that noble Lord having succeeded in inducing public opinion to abolish that barbarous punishment for such offences as sheep-stealing. By repealing the Act 5 & 6 *Viol. c. 28*, they would only be restoring the barbarous punish-

ments which were liable to be inflicted for those offences before Lord Romilly's Act was extended to Ireland, and if the hon. Member succeeded, he would reiterate the death penalty.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR explained that he would not, of course, wish to repeal that part of the Act.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, with regard to the other statutes, they were only applicable when it could be established to the satisfaction of the Court that the same condition of things which existed when the Act was passed existed in the place where the alleged offences were committed; it would, therefore, be quite impossible for the Government to surrender now the statutable powers which for 50 years had stood upon the Statute Book. In order to show that the barbarous offences against which the statutes were directed were still committed, he would refer to a case reported in the newspapers on Saturday, which occurred on Friday night at the Half-way House between Mallow and Cork, where a man was dragged out of his bed by 17 armed men with blackened faces, and taken in a semi-nude condition to a field which he had taken, and there compelled, by having shots fired over his head, to swear that he would give up the field.

MR. O'KELLY said, he should like to know the authority of the hon. and learned Gentleman for the statement?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, that the report of the outrage appeared in the London papers a few weeks ago, and the connection of the hon. Member for Roscommon with the Press should teach him that published statements were generally accurate. ["Oh, oh!"] However, the fact that the statement was published showed the possibility of such outrages occurring, and so long as they were possible, the power to deal with them by law should be retained; and, as he said before, the Government could not be expected to give up their powers of elementary protection for person and property in Ireland. The Act could not be put in force unless the necessity for it arose, and no prosecution under it had taken place since 1832. He only hoped that the necessity for putting it in force should not arise in the future, and he would repeat an appeal which he had

already made, most sincerely, that the Irish Members would now bury the hatchet, if he might say so, and do away with the necessity for every description of exceptional legislation, and that they might all pull in the same boat, with the one object of bringing peace and prosperity to the country in which many of them lived and hoped to die.

MR. O'KELLY said, he asked for the authority of the hon. and learned Gentleman, because he thought he was perfectly justified in doing so, seeing that he had often known that manufactured outrages in Ireland had found their way into the London Press. He would give, as an instance, the report which had been similarly circulated with regard to the alleged outrage on Lord Dunsandle's son. He supported the Motion of his hon. Friend (Mr. T. P. O'Connor).

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD said, it was quite impossible that the Bill repealing these particular statutes could become law during the present Session, and the question before the House was the principle involved in it. The Acts referred to were not passed in relation to the present state of things in Ireland. They were part of the legislation of a time when similar disturbances prevailed; but since then there had been periods of comparative quiet, in which he regretted that no attempt had been made to repeal them. He was one of those who wished to preserve and would strive to maintain the Union between England and Ireland; but his hope of the best success in that endeavour was dependent upon a steady and laborious effort to assimilate the laws of the two countries, for Ireland had a right to demand either separation from this country, or else a perfect equality of government. The principle of such equality between the laws of England and Ireland was always embodied in the great speeches of Sir Robert Peel connected with Ireland. That principle was the same to-day, and if the hon. Member opposite (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) went to a division, he would vote with him. He hoped the day was not far distant when these old statutes would disappear altogether. As his hon. and learned Friend the Solicitor General for Ireland had pointed out, it was impossible to wipe them away at present. At the same time, he (Mr. Arnold) hoped hon. Members behind him would by their votes give

every encouragement to the Government to efface these unequal laws at the earliest possible moment from the Statute Book.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR said, he regretted exceedingly that hitherto, during the present Session, it had not been possible for him to say a word or give a vote in favour of Ireland. He hoped, however, that on the present question he should be able to do so. If he were an Irishman his blood would boil with indignation that such measures as these two Whiteboy Acts were allowed to remain on the Statute Book. At the same time, it must be recognized that it was necessary to inflict some punishments for many of the crimes specified in them. The question really arose as to whether these Acts were now needed. The Solicitor General for Ireland admitted that one of the two Acts was obsolete, and that many of the crimes and punishments in the other Act were now disregarded. Also, the same Acts passed for England provided for several of the cases in the two Irish Acts. Under this explanation, if the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) would bring forward a measure to modify the abominable and disgraceful punishments enacted in these old Irish Acts, he should be glad to support him. No one was more anxious than he to do justice to Ireland, and if the hon. Member went to a division on the present occasion he would vote with him. As the Bill, however, could not, in any case, be passed that Session, he hoped an arrangement might be come to whereby the Bill should be allowed to drop until next Session. In that case he would support the Bill next year.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY said, he regretted that the reply of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland was not of a more satisfactory character. He therefore hoped his hon. Friend (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) would go to a division on the question. The same offence punishable under the Whiteboy Act with transportation for seven years was, if committed in England, a penalty of only £20 or three months' imprisonment.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he had never known a case where the law had been administered with so much severity.

Mr. JUSTIN M'CARTHY said, the law was absurd and monstrous, and should not be allowed to remain on the Statute Book. As to false reports appearing in the newspapers, it was not so long ago that it was published that a man in Ireland had been placed naked on a fire and slowly burnt to death. The right hon. Gentleman the Chief Secretary for Ireland denied the statement twice over; but, nevertheless, it was repeated afterwards in the Press, the name and town where the imaginary crime took place being given; although on the strictest official inquiry it had been found that there was no truth whatever in the story, and that no one had been burnt to death.

Mr. HOPWOOD said, he felt the strongest sympathy with the object of the Bill; but advised that it should not now be pressed to a division, as a little time would be required to separate such portions of these statutes as would be unobjectionable as part of the Criminal Code of Ireland from those barbarous and severe punishments which ought no longer to be preserved. He found in the official speech of the hon. and learned Gentleman the Solicitor General for Ireland an indication of a desire to get rid of exceptional legislation; and though, if the Bill were taken to a division, he should vote for it, he trusted it would not be pressed so far.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR said, it was clear from the state of the House that if he went to a division he should beat the Government; and rather than subject his hon. and learned Friend the Solicitor General for Ireland, who alone represented the Government, to that humiliation, he would undertake, if the hon. and learned Gentleman would consent to the second reading of the Bill, not to attempt to carry it further this Session.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he had no authority to enter into any such arrangement. He was only a subordinate Member of the Government, and did not know why he had been left in charge of Business which it was the duty of the first Law Officer of the Crown to attend to. It was quite impossible for him to assent to such a step as the hon. Member desired being taken.

Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR said, in that case, he must press for a division, and

regretted that in such a small House he might be the means of defeating the Government.

Question put.

The House divided:—Ayes 25; Noes 44: Majority 19.—(Div. List, No. 411.)

House adjourned at a quarter before
Four o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Thursday, 25th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*First Reading*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*.
Second Reading—Solent Navigation (219).
Second Reading—Committee negatived—*Third Reading*—Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, Amendment (232); Army Acts Consolidation, and passed.
Committee—Report—Irish Church Act Amendment* (227).
Third Reading—Regulation of the Forces* (221); India Office Auditor (Superannuation)* (222); Newspapers (Law of Libel) (223); Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales)* (224), and passed.

CATTLE DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS— FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY: My Lords, in consequence, I have no doubt, of my having been imperfectly heard yesterday, I am reported in *The Times* of this morning to have stated that the foot-and-mouth disease was prevalent in some parts of Ireland. What I intended to say yesterday was that foot-and-mouth disease unfortunately prevailed to a considerable extent in certain counties in England, and that measures would be taken to arrest its progress. With regard to Ireland, there is no report of foot-and-mouth disease having broken out there, and importation of cattle from England into Ireland is prohibited.

NEWSPAPERS (LAW OF LIBEL) BILL— "THE TIMES" NEWSPAPER.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

LORD DENMAN wished to explain, in reference to what he had said yesterday regarding his proposal for excluding *The Times* reporters from the Gallery of the House of Lords on the ground of the inaccuracy of the reports of his speeches in the House which ap-

peared in that journal, that he had himself been guilty of a gross mistake in stating that the Serjeant at Arms had power to exclude the reporters of that newspaper from the Gallery. He should have stated that that power rested with the Ushers of the Black Rod, and not with the Serjeant at Arms. He had seen an order for admission to the Reporters' Gallery signed by Sir William Knollys. He believed the Speaker of the House of Commons had power to allot seats to the different reporters; and as the Standing Order only allowed reports "by the leave of the House," he thought that truth might be secured. The condition on which newspaper reporters were admitted to the Gallery was that their reports should be truthful, and the reports of his speeches which appeared in *The Times* were certainly not truthful. *The Times* had 14 places in the Gallery; and, therefore, that journal should take care that its reports were accurate.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY: I beg to state that I make no complaint of anybody with regard to the inaccuracy of the report of what I said yesterday. The imperfection of the report, I have no doubt, arose from my not having spoken very distinctly.

SOLENT NAVIGATION BILL.—(No. 219.)

(*The Lord Sudeley.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

LORD SUDELEY, in moving that the Bill be now a second time, said, that its object was simply to enable the Board of Trade and the Admiralty jointly to mark out a fair way with buoys within half-a-mile from Cowes and Ryde, within which no vessel might anchor. At present there was no authority to regulate shipping in the road, and in consequence there were great delay and considerable danger when steamboats which plied frequently by day and by night from the mainland wanted to approach and land passengers and goods at Cowes and Ryde. Vessels had been run down off Ryde and lives lost from want of some such provision. Railway Companies who owned the steamboats contributed £400 to the expenses. The only outlay would be for laying down the buoys. The Bill would be a great boon to all yachts and

Lord Denman

steamers frequenting these roadsteads. He begged to move the second reading of the Bill.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."
—(*The Lord Sudeley.*)

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly; and Standing Order No. XXXV. to be considered *To-morrow* in order to its being dispensed with.

HIGHWAYS AND LOCOMOTIVES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1878, AMENDMENT BILL.—(No. 232.)

(*The Lord Sudeley.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

LORD SUDELEY, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, it was introduced merely to amend one clause of the Highway Act of 1878, which was creating a considerable amount of hardship. The Isle of Wight, having a separate Act, passed in 1813, and its own Highway Commissioners, was specially exempted, under the Act of 1878, from receiving anything from the county of Hampshire rates towards its main roads. Unfortunately, in Clause 13, the name of "Isle of Wight" was left out from the list of exemptions who have not to contribute to the county rate. The result was that the Isle of Wight was in the peculiar position of having to pay, and, at the same time, to be excluded from receiving any benefits whatever from it. All parties were agreed that this glaring injustice should be rectified, and he trusted the House would agree to pass the Bill.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."
—(*The Lord Sudeley.*)

Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a accordingly; Committee *negatived*: Then Standing order No. XXXV. *considered* (according to Order), and *dispensed with*: Bill read 3^a, and *passed*.

ARMY ACTS CONSOLIDATION BILL.

(*The Earl of Morley.*)

SECOND READING.

Order of the Day for the Second Reading read.

THE EARL OF MORLEY, in moving that the Bill be now read a second time, said, it was a simple Consolidation Bill,

and was brought forward this Session, because it was thought that it would be far more convenient to refer to by those parties who might be concerned in the administration of the law than their having to refer to a great number of Acts of Parliament on the subject.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a."
—(*The Earl of Morley.*)

Motion *agreed to*: Bill read 2^a accordingly; Committee *negatived*: Then Standing order No. XXXV. *considered* (according to order), and *dispensed with*: Bill read 3^a, and *passed*.

NEWSPAPERS (LAW OF LIBEL) BILL. (*The Lord Waverley.*)

(NO. 223.) THIRD READING.

Order of the Day for the Third Reading read.

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a."
—(*The Lord Waverley.*)

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES) said, that the clause in reference to the registration of proprietors was defective. He wished for an explanation as to what course would be taken in case of the sale by one proprietor of his share in the newspaper to several persons. The Bill had been drawn in such a careless manner that Amendments were absolutely necessary.

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY was understood to say that Clause 11 provided for the registration of all persons in accordance with the Schedule B in the case of a transfer of proprietorship in a share.

Motion *agreed to*: Bill read 3^a accordingly, and *passed*.

House adjourned during pleasure.

House resumed.

The Earl of CORK—Chosen Speaker in the absence of The LORD CHANCELLOR and The LORD COMMISSIONER.

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

Brought from the Commons; read 1^a: to be read 2^a *To-morrow*; and Standing Order No. XXXV. to be considered in order to its being dispensed with.—(*The Earl of Kimberley.*)

House adjourned at half past Three o'clock, till *To-morrow*,
Twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Thursday, 25th August, 1881.

The House met at Twelve of the clock.

MINUTES.] — PUBLIC BILLS — *Resolution* [August 24] *reported* — Supreme Court of Judicature [Salaries] *.
Committee (on re-comm.)—Report—Considered as amended—Third Reading—Supreme Court of Judicature * [227], and *passed*.
*Third Reading—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) **, and *passed*.

QUESTIONS.

LAW AND POLICE (IRELAND)—CASE OF MARTIN NOONAN.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR (for Mr. HEALY) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether his attention has been called to the following report in the "Cork Herald":—

"At the last Sneeem (county Kerry) Petty Sessions (before Messrs. W. Monsell, R.M. and J. F. Bland), Constable Dwyer charged a man named Martin Noonan with having been drunk and disorderly on the night of the 6th instant:

"The Chairman said that the magistrates had come to the conclusion of fining the defendant 2s. 6d. and 3s. compensation, in addition to the costs;

"Noonan (leaving the Court)—I thank your worships and God.

"Chairman—Bring back that man. Now, Sir, if you don't thank the police too, I will change the ruling, and send you to gaol for a month.

"Mr. Bland—I don't think he understands what you mean.

"Mr. Monsell—He does very well, and he must return the police thanks or go to gaol.

"The defendant then thanked the police, and was discharged."

And, if he has communicated with Mr. Monsell, R.M. as to the language alleged, what notice he has taken of the matter; and, if it is desired, will he grant any inquiry?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON): Sir, I have received the following statement on this subject:—

"The prisoner was charged with being drunk and disorderly, assaulting the police, and tearing a policeman's tunic. The Bench were sending him to gaol for a month when the police begged him off. The Bench then fined him 10s. for assault, 3s. 6s. compensation for tunic, and 2s. 6d. for being drunk and disorderly. The

prisoner, when leaving court, made use of such language respecting the police that he was recalled, and the magistrate said he would be sent to gaol as at first intended. Prisoner then apologized, thanked the police for interfering for him, and was fined only."

MR. FINIGAN asked whether a Judge could alter a sentence after he had given it?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. W. M. JOHNSON): He cannot; but in this case the sentence was not recorded, and, therefore, had not been definitely pronounced.

COMMISSIONERS OF NATIONAL EDUCATION (IRELAND)—RULE AS TO AVERAGE ATTENDANCES—MANAGERS OF NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR (for Mr. HEALY) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, How many Managers of National Schools in Ireland have complained to the Commissioners of the injustice to their schools of the average of seventy; how many of those were prelates of the Catholic Church or dignitaries of any other Christian denomination; and, in view of this large consensus of opinion, will he annul or modify this Rule?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. W. M. JOHNSON): Sir, several individual remonstrances have been addressed by managers of schools to the Commissioners; but the precise number of such remonstrances could not be ascertained in time for reply to this Question. The Catholic Archbishop of Dublin has also remonstrated on behalf of the Catholic Prelates. Several Catholic clergy, on behalf of their brethren, and an Education Committee of the General Assembly, have also remonstrated. It is only the Board which can annul or modify the rule, and the Chief Secretary cannot do so of his own mere motion.

LAW AND JUSTICE (SCOTLAND)—THE SHERIFF CLERK OF FIFE.

MR. BIGGAR asked the Lord Advocate, Whether any communication was made to the Sheriff Clerk of Fife, in pursuance of the undertaking given in the House by the late Lord Advocate on the hearing of the Motion to reduce the Vote for salary of Sheriff Clerks in Scotland; and, if so, the nature of such communication, and the reply, if any, made by the Sheriff Clerk?

THE LORD ADVOCATE (MR. J. B. BALFOUR): I know, Sir, from what the late Lord Advocate said to me at the time, that he intended to make to the Sheriff Clerk of Fife a communication of the nature referred to in this Question; but before that communication was despatched, the Sheriff Clerk, through a Member of this House, intimated to the Lord Advocate that, having regard to the opinion which the Lord Advocate had expressed, and to what had occurred in this House, he was willing to follow either of two courses—either to terminate his partnership, or to arrange that his partner should cease to carry on Sheriff Court business. The Lord Advocate replied that either of these courses would be satisfactory, and the Sheriff Clerk has now communicated to me that he proposes to take the former course—that is, to dissolve the partnership.

"THE QUEEN v. PARNELL AND OTHERS"—LEGAL COSTS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR (for Mr. HEALY) asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, What was the total cost to the State of the State trial, the Queen v. Parnell and others; and upon what Class of Estimates it became a charge?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. W. M. JOHNSON): Sir, I have been furnished with the following statement in reply to this Question:—The total cost has been out of Law Charge Vote, £9,020 19s. 7d.; out of Vote for Stationery and Printing, £771 3s. 2d.; total, £9,792 2s. 9d.

PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTY (IRELAND) ACT, 1881—ARREST OF BERNARD M'HUGH.

MR. O'KELLY asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether he has had any communication with Colonel King Harman in relation to the arrest of Mr. Bernard McHugh, now detained in Kilmainham, Dublin?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. W. M. JOHNSON): Sir, I am informed by the Chief Secretary for Ireland that, as a matter of fact, he has no recollection of any communications with Colonel King-Harman on the subject of this Question; but I must add that Colonel King-Harman is the Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon,

and it would, therefore, be his duty to communicate with the authorities respecting any matter which came under his notice relating to the peace of the county.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked if there had not been a newspaper correspondence going on on the subject?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he had not seen it, and one of the hon. Member's Colleagues yesterday set an example in respect to trusting to a mere statement in the Press, which he thought he should follow with advantage on the present occasion.

LAND ACT (IRELAND), 1870—TOWN PARKS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR (for Mr. HEALY) asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he has since been able to arrive at any basis of information respecting Town Parks in Ireland; and, whether he is aware that after the Land Act of 1870 alleged "Town Parks" sprung up in places where they had never before been heard of, and, if the Government will consider the advisability of granting a Select Committee, or small Commission, to inquire into the subject?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON): Sir, I have received a communication from the Chief Secretary for Ireland, who regrets that he has not been hitherto able to arrive at any basis of information respecting "town parks." The Land Act of 1870, in exempting town parks from the Compensation Clauses of that Act, defined them by specific conditions—namely, (1), a holding ordinarily called a town park, adjoining a city or town; (2), having an increased value as accommodation land above its ordinary letting occupation value as a farm; and (3), being occupied by a person living in such city or town or its suburbs. Accommodation land, of course, means what is held by the person so resident in the city or town as an accommodation to his residence. Thus the name "town park" has, since the Act of 1870, acquired greater prominence than before; but, the nature and quality of the holding which is a "town park" being thus defined, none other can be a "town park." I will confer with the Chief Secretary for Ireland during the Recess to

see whether the subject can be effectually inquired into.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) —MR. LLOYD APJOHN.

MR. SEXTON asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Whether the Government has received information that a Mr Lloyd Apjohn, landlord in the district of Pallas Green, county Limerick, who recently evicted several of his tenants, and sold by auction the interest of several other of his tenants in their farms, is now engaging himself in midnight raids on the cattle of the latter tenants, seizing and carrying off their cattle and selling them by public auction; whether Mr. Lloyd Apjohn, in making such seizures and conducting such sales, does not illegally usurp the functions of the sheriff of the county of Limerick, and also render himself liable to a prosecution for an offence against the Laws of Inland Revenue; whether Mr. Lloyd Apjohn, when acting a few days since as sheriff and auctioneer, at a public sale of cattle seized by him, insulted a clergyman and used language provocative of a breach of the peace; whether he is in the habit of brandishing firearms in public, threatening to shoot people, and making use of such exclamations as "To Hell with the Pope;" whether the Government will deal with the conduct of this person in acting as sheriff and auctioneer; and, whether they will still leave at his disposal the body of police?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON): Sir, immediately the Question appeared on the Paper inquiry was made; but up to this morning no information has reached the Irish Office. Therefore, it would be idle for me to offer any opinion upon the circumstances alleged as facts.

INDIA—STATE OF BERAR—THE NIZAM.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR asked the Secretary of State for India, If, according to ordinary custom, he will grant further Papers in connection with the Nizam, the Berars, and Debt, in continuation of the Papers previously granted, viz., Return 418 of 1854, No. 234 of 1859, No. 338 of 1867, and No. 29 of 1867-8; and, if the very confi-

dential Papers to which reference has been made will be communicated to the Ministers of the Nizam, in order that any allegations contained therein may be met and dealt with in an open and fair manner?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: Sir, in the year 1878 it was finally decided by the Government, after long consideration and various decisions upon the subject, to decline to re-open at present the question of Berar; and it was added that upon the Nizam attaining his majority and undertaking the government of his State, if he should desire to bring the whole of the Treaty arrangements between the two Governments under general revision, the British Government would take his request into consideration. This intimation was given on the understanding that it was not to prejudice the discretion of the Government of the day in dealing with any question that might be submitted by the Nizam. The Hyderabad Ministers accepted this decision in writing, expressing the *bond fide* intention of not authorizing or engaging in any future agitation of the question during the term specified. Under these circumstances, it would not be expedient or consistent with the public interest to publish the Papers asked for; and there is no intention on the part of the Government to make such a communication as is suggested in the latter part of the Question of my hon. and gallant Friend. With respect to a communication I have received from my hon. Friend the Member for Carlisle (Sir Wilfrid Lawson), who wishes to know whether the Government will lay on the Table Papers on the same subject, the answer that I have just given will suffice.

POLLUTION OF THE THAMES—LOWER THAMES VALLEY MAIN SEWERAGE BOARD.

MR. CAUSTON asked the President of the Local Government Board, in reference to the statement contained in the Report of the Conservators of the River Thames—

"That Kingston and Richmond, and other places below the intakes of the Water Companies, still pass their sewage into the River,"

Whether any, and, if any, what steps are being taken to remedy the evil?

General Sir George Balfour

MR. DODSON: Sir, the House is aware that in 1878 a joint Board was formed, known as the Lower Thames Valley Main Sewerage Board, for the purpose of providing for the disposal of the sewage of these, as well as other, places; and in 1879 they brought in a Bill for this purpose, which was, unfortunately, thrown out on second reading. Last year they proposed another scheme, which, after a long inquiry, the Local Government Board were unable to approve, and the joint Board have recently proposed another scheme for consideration.

FOREIGN JEWS IN RUSSIA—EXPULSION OF MR. L. LEWISOHN, A NATURALIZED BRITISH SUBJECT.

BARON HENRY DE WORMS asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether, according to International Law, British born and naturalized British subjects who have not criminally or in any other way transgressed against the Laws of any foreign Country in which they may be either travelling or domiciled, are entitled, in the event of any illegal attempt being made by the police or other authorities to expel them, or otherwise interfere with their right of sojourn, to claim asylum and protection from Her Majesty's Ambassador, Chargé d'Affaires, or Minister for the time being accredited to that Country; and, whether, if such be the Law, British born or naturalized British subjects of the Jewish faith are by reason of their religion excluded from the beneficial operation of such Law; and, if not, whether the Attorney General, to whom Her Majesty's Government have referred the case, will advise Her Majesty's Government to instruct Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg to grant asylum and protection to Mr. Lewisoohn, a naturalized British subject of the Jewish faith, in the event of the Russian authorities again taking steps to expel him from Russia, notwithstanding he has in no way violated the Laws of that Country, and that his expulsion is in direct contravention of Article XI. Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Treaty of January 12th, 1859, between Great Britain and Russia, which Treaty is still in force?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES): Sir, my hon. Friend has asked me a Question, the greater portion of which I hope I may be permitted not to answer. It has reference

to a subject, in relation to which communications are still taking place between Her Majesty's Government and that of Russia; and while it would be contrary to all practice and precedent for a Law Officer of the Crown to state to the House what advice has been given to any Department of the Government, it would be still more objectionable if he were to pledge himself as to what advice he will give if some possible events should occur in the future. Neither can I, in answer to a Question thus put, give a definition of the extent to which an Ambassadorial right of asylum may, in the present day, be justly exercised; but, speaking generally, and entirely apart from the subject of this particular matter, I will say that now, when communication is easy and diplomatic intercourse constant, it would be most inexpedient and unfortunate to have recourse to that which might possibly lead to a physical collision between the Representative of Her Majesty's Government and that of a Foreign State. It would be better in any case to rely on the sense of justice and good feeling of the Government, appealed to by means of diplomatic representation, than by having resort to the old and obsolete machinery of Ambassadorial asylum.

THE CATHEDRALS COMMISSION— THE REPORT.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he can state to the House when it is probable that the Report of the Cathedrals Commission will be presented?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, in reply, said, he had not yet received any information on this point.

PARLIAMENT—NEW WRIT FOR WIGAN BOROUGH.

MR. ARTHUR ELLIOT asked Mr. Attorney General, Whether, considering that two of Her Majesty's Judges have reported that they have reason to believe that corrupt practices extensively prevailed at the late election at Wigan, and, considering that this House last Saturday refused to issue a Commission to inquire into the existence of the said alleged practices, he is aware of any precedent to guide the House as to what

course should be pursued in relation to the issue of a new Writ for the said borough; and, whether the Government are prepared to make any suggestion on the subject?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (SIR HENRY JAMES): Sir, as far as I am aware, there is no precedent to guide the House as to the course that should be pursued in relation to the issue of a new Writ for the borough of Wigan. The facts are that the learned Judges have reported that they have reason to believe that extensive corrupt practices prevailed at the last election for the borough of Wigan, and Mr. Justice Grove in his Judgment stated—

"I see men, as we have seen here, who really not only do not think that they are doing a culpable thing in taking money for their votes, selling their duties as citizens, of which we hear so much, for a small sum of money or for a pot of beer, but they literally seem to think that it is their duty to get money for their votes. They seem to think that they are deserting their comrades, and that they are spoiling the market if they do not get paid for their votes. That ought to be put a stop to by some legislative means or other; some mode should be devised by which that apparently widespread corruption, which has been shown to demonstration in the present case, and of which I have seen large symptoms in other cases, should be struck at and extirpated."

Under such circumstances, an inquiry by means of a Royal Commission has always followed such a Report. It is true that in one case, that of Stroud, where on the face of the Report it appeared that the Judges found that bribery did not exist, but only corrupt treating, the Writ was allowed to issue, because the Statute of 1852 clearly contemplates that the Commissioners should only report upon the particulars of bribery, and not of treating. But in all cases where corrupt practices generally have been reported, this House has joined in an Address to the Crown that a Royal Commission should issue. Under these circumstances, it appears to me that if the vote of Saturday last could be supported, either on precedent or on principle, a Writ for a new election for the borough of Wigan ought both logically and constitutionally to issue forthwith, for, in the absence of any necessity for further inquiry, and no Resolution for the suspension of the Writ having been passed by this House, it seems to me almost unconstitutional that a constituency should be

deprived of its representation through the mere silence of those on whom, by practice, the responsibility falls of moving this Writ; but, of course, in the face of this Report and Judgment, the hon. Member for Lincolnshire, who would, according to the usage of this House, move for the Writ, makes no sign, thus showing that the rejection of the Motion of Saturday last cannot be followed by its legitimate consequences. I am unaware that the Government have come to any conclusion as to the course which should, under the circumstances, be pursued. The responsibility of the vote arrived at does not rest with them; but I wish to say for myself that, whenever this Writ is moved for, I shall call attention to the Evidence and Judgment on which the Report of the learned Judges is founded, and thus do all I can to counteract the effect of a vote which I say, with all due respect to this House, seems to be founded on no precedent, guided by no principle, and likely, if fully acted upon, to lead to most injurious consequences in the future.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked why the Writ was to be moved for by the hon. Member for Lincolnshire?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES): It is the practice to leave the Motion for a new Writ in the hands of the hon. Member who has the political management of the Party to which the retiring Member belonged.

PARLIAMENT—ORDER—QUESTIONS— CASE OF THOMAS TITLEY.

MR. SHERIDAN, who had put down a Question with regard to the case of Thomas Titley, said that, as the original form of the Question had been altered, he should put it as he had given Notice of it. The hon. Member was proceeding to read his Question, when—

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is now reading the Question as it stood originally when it was brought to the Table of the House. The original form of the Question contained matter of argument, and the words were struck out by my order.

MR. SHERIDAN: I beg to submit there is no argument in the Question.

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion there was matter of argument in the Question, and it was struck out accordingly.

MR. SHERIDAN: The words omitted merely refer to evidence given by the police on the trial. ["Order!"]

MR. SPEAKER: I am bound to inform the hon. Member that a Question in the form in which this particular Question was handed in at the Table was irregular and cannot be put.

MR. SHERIDAN: How are we to understand that Questions are irregular if evidence given on the trial is held to be irregular? ["Order!"] I will conclude with a Motion. If I find it impossible to put a direct Question I shall raise the point.

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Member insists upon setting the Rules of the House aside I hardly know what course I shall feel bound to take.

MR. SHERIDAN: I said I shall conclude with a Motion.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I have to ask you, Mr. Speaker, whether the hon. Member having given Notice to call attention to this subject, he is now in Order in the course he proposes to take; and whether, having taken objection to your ruling, the proper course would not be for him to give Notice of the point on which he impugns it?

MR. SHERIDAN: After what has fallen from you, Sir, and the noble Marquess, I shall put the Question in the form in which it now stands on the Paper; but I do so under protest. I beg to ask the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, in reference to the case of Thomas Titley, Chemist, now a prisoner under sentence of eighteen months' imprisonment, certain memorials have been presented to him, setting out further circumstances connected with the case, together with a memorial from a large number of respectable persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood of the prisoner's shop, giving an excellent character to the prisoner; and, whether, considering that the prisoner has been practically imprisoned since December last, he will diminish the remainder of the term for which the prisoner is sentenced?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT: Sir, it would be very improper on my part to give any explanation to the House with regard to the matter, dealing with a sentence *in futuro*. All I can say is that I shall carefully consider the Memorials which have been laid before me, and I will consult with the Judge who tried the case.

POST OFFICE (TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT)—TELEGRAPH SIGNAL STATIONS.

MR. G. HOWARD asked the Postmaster General, Whether it is true that the Committee of Lloyd's have offered to establish and maintain at many points of the coast of Great Britain and Ireland signal stations, which will be of great service in saving life and property from shipwreck, provided that Her Majesty's Government will grant certain telegraphic facilities; and, whether they will be able to announce their decision in time to allow the necessary arrangements to be completed before the stormy season sets in?

MR. FAWCETT: Sir, in reply to my hon. Friend, I beg to say that the Committee of Lloyd's have applied to the Post Office with the object of ascertaining what would be the cost of extending the telegraph to five signal stations at various parts of the coast. I have just communicated to Lloyd's the terms on which the proposed extensions could be carried out. Should these terms be accepted, the extensions might be commenced at once, and on the opening of the stations the Committee of Lloyd's would be able to make their own arrangements as to the amount to be charged to vessels for signalling their messages; and the Department would transmit any message from these stations to Lloyd's at the Press rate of 1s. for 75 words in the day, and 100 at night.

STATE OF IRELAND—THE LATE RIOTS AT LURGAN—THE INQUIRY.

MR. CALLAN asked the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, If he can explain why the Irish Office have not furnished the Minutes of the Evidence taken before the Lurgan Riots Inquiry Commission, which were ordered by the House on 1st September 1880 to be printed; and, whether he will forthwith have this neglect rectified, so that the order of the House may be complied with?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON), in reply, said, he would make an inquiry into the matter.

MR. CALLAN asked if he was not correct in saying that until the neglect in question was rectified the order of the House could not be complied with?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, he was not in a position to answer that Question; but he thought it exceedingly likely that what were supposed by the hon. Member to be facts would turn out not to be facts.

THE PARKS (METROPOLIS)—VICTORIA PARK.

MR. BROADHURST asked the First Commissioner of Works, Whether his attention has been called to the state of the Bathing Lake in Victoria Park; and, whether he will take measures for having it cleared out?

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE: Sir, I have received several complaints as to the condition of the bathing lake in Victoria Park. It appears that the hot weather this year has developed an unusual growth of vegetable matter, and makes it expedient that the lake should be cleaned out after a shorter interval than has hitherto been the case. This will be done as soon as it can be effected without causing a nuisance. In the meantime, I have been assured on medical authority that there is nothing in the state of the lake injurious to the health of the bathers or other people.

WAYS AND MEANS—INLAND REVENUE—BEER AND WINE LICENCES.

MR. BIGGAR asked Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Under what authority the collectors of Inland Revenue compel retailers of beer and wine in Ireland to take out the Beer Dealer's Licence, which does not authorise the sale of less than four-and-a-half gallons, at a duty of £3 6s. 1½d. in addition to the retail licence for which the sum of £3 has to be paid; and, whether, in cases where the dealer's licence is not required, he will take any course to remove the obligation of enforcing such payment?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH: Sir, as I explained on a former occasion, the collectors of Inland Revenue exercise no compulsion in the matter. An Irish trader, who wishes to retail wine and beer off the premises, is required by 27 & 28 Vict., c. 35, and 34 & 35 Vict., c. 111, to be furnished with a beer dealer's licence before he can take out the £3 combined licence.

CRIMINAL LAW—CASE OF EDMUND GALLEY.

In reply to Mr. J. COWEN,

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT said, he hoped the amount of compensation to be given to Edmund Galley would be, as in Habron's case, £1,000. He had applied to the First Lord of the Treasury on the subject.

CRIMINAL LAW—CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Whether he has received any communication with reference to the removal of the convict station from Spike Island, in Cork Harbour, and the suggested transfer of the prisoners to England?

SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT, in reply, said, that no such communication had come before him recently; but he would inquire into the matter.

WAYS AND MEANS—INLAND REVENUE—THE COLCLOUGH STAMP FRAUDS.

MR. CALLAN said, he wished to ask the Financial Secretary to the Treasury a Question with reference to the stamp forgeries in Dublin—namely, Whether it was a fact that in 1877 information was received at the Stamp Office in Dublin that there were forged stamps on the files in the office of the Queen's Bench, and that two officials connected with the Stamp Office inspected those files on which were stamps purchased from Mr. Colclough, and were unable to detect any forgeries?

LORD FREDERICK CAVENDISH, in reply, said, as well as he could remember, some years ago an anonymous communication was received at the Stamp Office, to the effect that certain frauds were going on; but, though careful investigation was made at the time, no discovery of fraud was made.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES (ANIMALS) ACTS—FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY asked the Vice President of the Council, If he has received official information in confirmation of a statement attributed to the Earl of Kimberley that foot-and-mouth disease had broken out in two counties in Ireland?

MR. MUNDELLA: Sir, I have seen the report in *The Times* this morning of the statement made by the Earl of Kimberley in "another place," and from inquiries I have made I find that it is entirely inaccurate, the noble Earl having been mis-reported. What he said was that foot-and-mouth disease had broken out in two counties in England. I am glad to say that there really is no foot-and-mouth disease in Ireland; in fact, for months past Ireland has been entirely free. Perhaps I may be allowed, in order to remove some possible misapprehension, to give some details with reference to the outbreak in Lancashire. I stated the other day that there had been 35 outbreaks in that county this month, against 65 in the month of May, I have now in my possession a Report from the Veterinary Department showing the state of things in Lancashire at this moment, giving the number of outbreaks in each district, and the number of animals affected. In the Accrington district, there has been one outbreak, affecting three animals; 28 outbreaks in the lower Blackburn district, affecting 346 animals; 11 outbreaks in Clitheroe, affecting 44 animals; and one outbreak in Great Harwood, affecting one animal. The total outbreaks are 41, and the total number of animals affected 394. It will be seen that there does not exist the alarming state of things which has been represented.

MR. J. COWEN asked if it would be possible, in the statements with respect to the outbreak of the disease, to show the number of cattle that were affected? He knew a case in the North of England where considerable alarm was caused by an outbreak in which only a single animal was affected.

MR. MUNDELLA: Sir, an outbreak sometimes runs through the herd, and at other times affects only one, two, or three animals. The Department has to wait till the outbreak has passed before they can state the number of animals which are affected.

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND)—MR. CLIFFORD LLOYD, R.M.—SESSIONS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR asked Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, If he has seen a paragraph in the London papers that morning describing a distressing scene which occurred at the Ballylanders Petty Sessions, County Limerick, yee-

terday, when, owing to the refusal of Mr. Clifford Lloyd to grant bail to five farmers convicted of assault, one of them, an old man, fainted, and nearly lost his life, and another was pronounced by a doctor to be so bad that imprisonment would endanger his life?

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON), in reply, said, he had no information on the subject. The hon. Member's faith in the Press appeared to be greater than that of some of the hon. Member's Colleagues.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR gave Notice that he would call attention to the matter on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, it was quite impossible that the information could be obtained in time for the hon. Member's Motion; and he hoped he would abandon his intention of raising the question on the Appropriation Bill.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, if the hon. and learned Gentleman would undertake that an inquiry should be held into the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd on this and on various other occasions he should not proceed with his Motion.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, it was impossible he could give that assurance. He would inquire into the circumstances of the special case referred to, and communicate the result to the hon. Member privately, if practicable.

MOTIONS.

PARLIAMENT—NEW WRIT FOR WIGAN BOROUGH—WRITS FOR REPORTED BOROUGHES.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR asked whether he should be in Order in moving on Saturday for the issue of a new Writ for the borough of Wigan? He spoke in the interests of the Irish electors, who determined the election in that borough. ["No!" from the Ministerial Bench.]

MR. CALLAN: Is it not in the power of the hon. Member to move for a new Writ without Notice?

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES): No.

MR. CALLAN said, he heard an answer from the Treasury Bench; but he

asked the question of the Chair, and not of the Treasury Bench.

MR. SPEAKER: In the case of a vacancy for a seat in this House it is a matter of Privilege. It is always taken as a matter of Privilege, unless otherwise ordered by the House; and it would be open even now for the hon. Member to move that a new Writ be issued for the borough of Wigan.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: Under those circumstances, I beg to move for the issue of a Writ for the election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the borough of Wigan in the room of Mr. F. S. Powell, whose election has been declared to be void. If a new Writ is not issued, a very grievous injustice is inflicted on a portion of the electoral body of Wigan who have been proud to be singularly free from a system of corruption, and who have done nothing to merit the punishment involved in the loss of their franchise. The Irish electors are a very considerable portion of the electors of Wigan, and I am not aware that the Attorney General would be able to say anything against them, whatever may be said of the supporters of the Conservative candidate.

MR. SPEAKER: Does anyone second the Motion?

MR. FINIGAN seconded the Motion.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

"That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a New Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Wigan, in the room of Francis Sharp Powell, esquire, whose Election has been declared to be void."—(Mr. Arthur O'Connor.)

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL (Sir HENRY JAMES): Sir, I believe I made a statement a few minutes ago that, whenever a Writ for the borough of Wigan was moved, I should call attention to the Report of the Judges who tried the Election Petition. I must ask for absolution on account of the non-fulfilment of that promise, because, if I were now to enter on that evidence, I feel the object I have in view would be entirely frustrated. I was under the impression that the Sessional Order passed in the last Session of Parliament that two days' Notice should be given whenever Election Judges had reported that a constituency had been guilty of corrupt practices before the Motion for the issue of a new Writ was made applied to

this Session also; but I found that that Sessional Order has not been renewed this Session; and, therefore, the hon. Gentleman, in making this Motion, was quite within his right. But while, technically, he is within his right in making it, of course I should be doing no good now with the few Members present, and when many of those who voted last Saturday are absent, if I were to call the attention of the House to the view I entertain of the evil consequences likely to result from the vote arrived at on Saturday; and, therefore, I will content myself now with asking the House to postpone the consideration of this question until the House shall be more fully constituted. I do not think the House should say that the interests of a comparatively small section of the electors of Wigan—the Irish electors—ought to prevail over the general interests of the constituency and the general interests of the whole country. That the Irish electors were pure I am not prepared for one moment to assume. Nobody, in the face of that which is pointed out to be the truth, that great corruption did exist in that borough, can say that it is so. What I feel so strongly is, if I may use a colloquial expression, how can we look those eight constituencies in the face with whom we were obliged to deal last year, how can we in common justice deprive them temporarily or permanently of their representation, and give permanent immunity to the constituency of Wigan, which is in exactly the same position? How shall we be able to deal with constituencies in the future? How can we reflect upon our conduct in the past if we deal, at the present moment, in this manner with the constituency of Wigan? It is not for me to say what is the view of my Colleagues, some of whom are now around me. All I would do now is very respectfully to ask the House to postpone its judgment upon this Motion which has been made, and not to give practical effect to it until after further consideration of what course should be taken. I can only say, personally, I do not wish the House to be guided by my view. I only know it is very discouraging to those who try to deal with corrupt practices at elections, and endeavour to find a practical mode of stopping them, that we should be called upon to give perfect immunity to the borough of Wigan.

The Attorney General

MR. BIGGAR: I do not think myself that the Government ought to oppose this Motion. The Attorney General, when the Motion was made in favour of the appointment of a Commission, did not go into the merits of the case, and the result was that a decision against the appointment of a Commission was given on very insufficient information; but after that the hon. and learned Gentleman comes and gives pretty full information. If that had been done in the first instance the decision might have been different from what it was; but, seeing that the decision was come to by the House, whether rightly or wrongly, it is the duty of the Government, as far as possible, to carry that decision into practical operation. Although I myself am not disposed to palliate in the most remote degree the conduct of persons who take bribes, yet I think the political system of England from top to bottom is such that it is hardly proper to bring these charges against the unfortunate people who take bribes, and who cannot hope at any time to receive any practical or personal acknowledgment from the advantages of the franchise; and when we know that Members of Parliament and others have situations and personal titles held out to them for the influence of their votes, I think we are beginning at the wrong end when we attempt to criticize too severely the conduct of the unfortunate electors of Wigan.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON: I think there is no doubt that if the Motion just made is negatived, it will be competent for any hon. Member next Session to move for a new Writ. It is quite impossible, at the present moment, that the House could give any adequate consideration to this question; and, therefore, I see no reason why the issuing of a Writ could not be postponed.

MR. J. COWEN: I quite concur with the view of the Attorney General that it is undesirable to make any terms with electoral corruption. It is a scandal and disgrace to our system that men should sell their votes, or, what is equivalent to it, that the cost of elections should be made so ruinously extravagant. Every step that the Government takes to reform the present system, and to punish those who indulge in electoral corruption, I will most cordially support. But, while saying this, I am bound to admit that my hon. Friend

the Member for Queen's County (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) had some justification for the observations he made. In electoral purity Ireland is vastly ahead of England. Although a much poorer country, the people are in no sense amenable to the corrupting and demoralizing influence of wealthy counties in the way they are here. Nothing that Parliament can do will redound more to its credit than radically to reform our electoral system, and allow merit and capacity, and not wealth, to have an opportunity of asserting itself at the polling booth. Now, a rich man is able, by his extravagant expenditure, to practically swamp the opinion of the constituencies; and as, in Wigan, this has been done to a considerable extent, I think it will be well to withhold the Writ. But singling out special cases of this kind has very little general effect, and all the good that can come of it is to bring once more prominently to the attention of the English public the degrading and immoral influences that are brought to bear in electoral contests. Having done that, I hope the Motion will be withdrawn, as a division at this moment can be of little value.

MR. NEWDEGATE: I think the state of the House—empty, and not likely to fill to-day—is sufficient answer to this Motion; but there are other grave reasons why we should not carry into suspension any one of these Orders. The House generally anticipates that next Session we shall have the question of reform of election before us, and whether the Ballot is to be continued in its present form. I cannot feel that these eight constituencies are culpable in the sense that they would have been under the *régime* of open election. I only see in the Ballot the commencement of the evil system which I saw in operation in the United States 40 years ago. I am sorry that these constituencies should have so committed themselves, and I cannot exonerate Parliament from blame. I hold that the system of secret voting exposes the constituency to temptations—temptations of wholesale corruption, from which, under the former system of election, the country was free.

SIR WILFRID LAWSON: I should like to add my voice to the request which has been made to the hon. Gentleman opposite that he would consent

to withdraw his Motion. I think it would be a rather satisfactory conclusion to the Session; but if we go and move a Writ for another election in the borough which the Attorney General has told us the Judge has reported to have been guilty of wide-spread corruption I do not think it will be very satisfactory. I would point out one other thing. I do not think the electors, and the Irish electors, which the hon. Gentleman very laudably excepted, will suffer any very substantial grievance if we do not move a Writ to-day, because we do not expect to meet here again for six months; and, therefore, we could consider what should be done with Wigan by that time. There is one point on which I am not quite clear. I do not know whether it is possible to renew the Motion the Attorney General made last week for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the existence of corrupt practices in Wigan. At any rate, if that be possible, I think we should not deal with that question now. The Attorney General might have an opportunity of moving that Motion next Session, and the matter might be discussed. If the hon. Member for Queen's County insists on going to a division on his Motion I shall vote against it; and I hope my hon. and learned Friend, who, I think, had been somewhat misled last Saturday, may have an opportunity of obtaining the correct opinion of the House.

MR. WARTON: I regret very much that the hon. Member for Queen's County has made this Motion. The reason I am sorry is on account of the weakness of the Tory Party on the present occasion. At the same time, it is most unjust that the Writ should be withheld from Wigan. I must protest against the hon. and learned Attorney General, whose law always seems to be most convenient to the political Party with which he is connected, stating that Notice should be given of the intention to move a Writ. It turns out to be the case that Notice need not be given. I must protest against him in another way. He has no right to tell the House that there is no precedent, because, although there be no precedent, that is not the point. No precedent is required, because the Act of Parliament, which overrides all precedents, has left it in the discretion of this House. It is in

the discretion of this House—let the Judges report as strongly as they choose—to say whether or not a new Writ should be issued. I would remind the Attorney General of the Knaresborough case, which ought to teach us caution. In that case the Judges reported against the constituency, and a Commission was issued; and it has turned out, after all, that there was no occasion for the Judges' Report, and that the constituency of Knaresborough has been unjustly saddled with 4s. in the pound. As far as precedents go, the absolute discretion of this House is quite as good as that of some of Her Majesty's Judges. The circumstances of the corruption in Wigan were that on the coldest day of winter (the 18th January), when the country was covered with snow, some poor wretches accepted a breakfast about half as good as that which the Radical and right hon. Members for Birmingham gave their constituents on every occasion.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR: It is not the intention of my hon. Friend to proceed to a division. His object is rather to make something of a *reductio ad absurdum* of the proposals that came from both sides of the House in reference to corrupt constituencies. The Attorney General put the case with perfect accuracy when he said that it was a question of "looking each other in the face;" and I challenge the hon. and learned Gentleman to say that in a single constituency in England or Scotland at the last General Election a contest was conducted on true purity principles. ["Oh, oh!"] I am not at all astonished to hear that protesting ejaculation, especially from Liberal Members, because every vote on an average at that election cost the Liberal Party 30s. Everybody knows that they spent between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 sterling to get their candidates accepted by the various constituencies. There is no subject in the world on which so much cant is spoken as on this of bribery at elections. No doubt Wigan, if the case were proved against it, would be fully deserving of its fate; but I do not know any constituency which would not deserve whipping if it got its deserts. At Wigan a few starving people may have got breakfast on a cold morning; but what was that in comparison with the money given by the Liberal Party to the wire-pullers, the minders of the

Caucus machine, the electioneering solicitors, and the various other agencies without which the Liberal Party would not have obtained its majority in this House? I do not believe that either side of the House is in earnest as yet about this question of bribery at elections. I voted the other day against a Commission of Inquiry at Wigan, my reason, if I had any, being that I wished to make this evil so intolerable that it must be noticed. I wish to know from the Treasury Bench whether the Government intend to signalize their tenure of Office by dealing with this evil of corruption in a stringent manner, and not by the rather paltry measure which the Attorney General brought in this Session.

SIR EARDLEY WILMOT: I consider that this question of corrupt practices is in no way a matter of Party—and had I been in the House last week when the Motion was made to issue a Commission of Inquiry for Wigan I should have supported the Government. In the face of the Report of the Judges, I think that no other course was open to the House, and I regret that Members of my own Party took the course they did. If a division is taken on this Motion I shall vote against it.

MR. CALLAN: I rise to complain of the enormous expense which many constituencies demand from candidates—notably North Durham, in which, during the past 10 years, something like £160,000 has been spent by one side and the other.

MR. SPEAKER: I must remind the hon. Member that the Question before the House is the issue of a Writ for Wigan.

MR. CALLAN: I was simply referring to North Durham in this way—that Wigan is not so corrupt as other constituencies for which Writs have been issued or are pending, and that if a Judge were called upon to inquire into such constituencies as North Durham he would probably make his Report in much stronger terms than were used respecting Wigan. At the same time, it is desirable that the Writ should be suspended, so that it may be held *in terrore* over such constituencies as North Durham and the other English constituencies, for they are almost all corrupt.

MR. ARTHUR O'CONNOR: If I had voted the other day it would have

been in favour of the Motion of the Government for the issue of a Commission of Inquiry; but that having been rejected, and Government having no further suggestion to make, it appears unreasonable to refuse to the electors of Wigan their right of representation in this House. I know very well that there may be a considerable difference in the vote of the constituency six months hence and the vote which would be given now. There can be no doubt the Irish electors of Wigan will follow the example of those in Knaresborough and Coventry, and record their votes against a Coercion Ministry; but whether that will be their action six months hence I do not know. I beg leave to withdraw my Motion.

Motion, by leave, *withdrawn*.

PARLIAMENT—ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON, in moving that the House at its rising should adjourn until Saturday, said, as it was possible that the remaining Business might be prolonged over 4 o'clock, he believed it would be for the general convenience if he moved that to-day the Standing Orders relating to Morning Sittings be suspended—that was to say, if the Business were not concluded at 4 o'clock, the House would continue sitting until it was disposed of.

Motion made and Question proposed, "That this House at its rising do adjourn till Saturday."—(*The Marquess of Hartington*.)

MR. NEWDEGATE asked at what time the House would meet on Saturday?

THE MARQUESS OF HARTINGTON said, at half-past 1.

Motion *agreed to*.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Resolved, That this day's sitting shall not be subject to the Standing Orders relating to Morning Sittings.—(*The Marquess of Hartington*.)

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE BALFOUR asked whether he could bring forward under the Appropriation Bill questions connected with India as a proper subject for discussion?

MR. SPEAKER said, the Appropriation Bill did not contain any provision with regard to Supplies for the Government of India; and, therefore, the hon. and gallant Member would not be in Order in making any Motion on that matter. It was not relevant to the subject-matter of the Appropriation Bill.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

—o—o—o—

CONSOLIDATED FUND (APPROPRIATION) BILL.

(*Mr. Playfair, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Frederick Cavendish.*)

THIRD READING.

Order for Third Reading read.

Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read the third time."

THE MAGISTRACY (IRELAND).

OBSERVATIONS.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR said, he thought it would be admitted that he had shown no disposition to delay the passing of this Bill, because he had abandoned his intention of bringing forward several important questions in order not to delay its progress. It had been his intention, for example, to move that this House should refuse any further sums for the House of Lords—not in the hope of carrying his Motion, but for the purpose of showing the House of Commons a path along which it could tread in future in case it desired to make the House of Lords alive to the fact that they were not the supreme power in the State. He wished, however, to call the attention of the House to the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, resident magistrate at Kilmallock, in adjudicating on the cases that came before him. It appeared from a report in the newspapers that on a recent occasion 10 respectable farmers in the county of Limerick were brought before Mr. Lloyd, charged with riot and assault. Five were discharged, there being no evidence against them, and the remaining five were remanded, bail being refused, although the alleged offence was bailable, and the men were well-known and had an estate in the county. What, then, took place? One of the unfortunate men, who was advanced in years, fell in a fainting con-

dition on the floor of the Court-house, and a clergyman had to administer the last sacraments of the Church to him. A doctor was sent for, who declared that the lives of two of the prisoners would be endangered if they were not admitted to bail, and upon that statement bail was accepted. If this man had not been, he might say, providentially seized with a fit, he would have been sent to prison, and perhaps might have been murdered in prison. What had been the action of the Government? They had never disposed of the charges brought against Mr. Clifford Lloyd. They had invariably refused to grant an investigation into the matter, and Mr. Clifford Lloyd was allowed to go on acting in an atrociously cruel and despotic manner. Irish Members, he knew, had gained an unenviable notoriety by the persistent manner in which they had drawn attention to the conduct of Irish magistrates. He contended that their action had been dictated by a grave sense of duty, and complained that their persistency should have availed so little. What, he asked, would be the position of Ireland during the Recess, when the slight control now exercised by Irish Members over the Irish Executive could be exercised no longer? Why, Ireland would be subjected to an uncontrolled despotism; and when Parliament met again the House would be fresh and eager for work, and would resent, and naturally, an attempt to call its attention back to proceedings which would have become by that time antiquated and obsolete. Meantime, Mr. Clifford Lloyd, freed from the control of Parliament, exercised by means of a question of this description, would be able to ride rough-shod over the county over which he was resident magistrate. The Government asked for a fair trial for themselves and their measures; but the action of their Executive was such as almost necessarily to make their remedial legislation futile and abortive. How could moderate counsels be expected to prevail with a population exasperated with the conduct of magistrates like Mr. Clifford Lloyd? No measure of amelioration could have a chance of proving efficacious if its application was accompanied by proceedings which outraged the feelings of the people. He sincerely hoped the Solicitor General for Ireland, after consultation with his Colleagues on the Treasury

Bench, might find himself in a position to announce before the close of the Session that a full and impartial inquiry would be made into the magisterial conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd.

MR. JUSTIN M'CARTHY said, he wished to call attention to another matter now disturbing the peace of an important part of Ireland. He referred to the conduct of Mr. Lloyd Apjohn, of New Pallas, in the county of Limerick. In answer to a Question which he (Mr. Justin M'Carthy) put as to that gentleman's proceedings, he had been promised that some inquiries would be made; but although Mr. Apjohn's place of residence was easily accessible, and a line by telegram could easily have been answered, he had not been vouchsafed any information. He wished, however, to impress upon the Solicitor General for Ireland and his Colleagues again the urgent necessity of making some further inquiries into the facts of this extraordinary case. He had been informed on good authority that Mr. Lloyd Apjohn had adopted a new method of dealing with such of his tenants as failed to pay their rent. He had evicted several of his tenants from their farms; and in one of their houses he had installed himself with a number of his relatives and friends. He had, in fact, established a kind of amateur camp, whence, like one of the moss troopers described by Scott, he carried on what might be likened to border raids. It was his practice to decree that a certain tenant owed him a certain amount of rent, and having issued a kind of ukase to that effect, he visited the tenant's farm in the night time, and with the help of his armed followers drove off the tenant's cattle and sold it the next day. He, in fact, constituted himself his own bailiff and sheriff, and enforced his own decrees without taking the trouble to resort to any Court of Justice. He (Mr. Justin M'Carthy) had been informed on good authority that Mr. Apjohn and his band had made themselves a public nuisance in their little kraal. They were in the habit of shouting insults at the people as they went by, and were especially offensive to Catholic priests and to the Catholic religion. He was told that the resident magistrate had said that policemen ought to be stationed at the place for the mere protection of these men themselves, lest in their nocturnal excitement they

Mr. T. P. O'Connor

might shoot one another if they had no one else to shoot. How long could the peace of the country be preserved if such outrageous conduct were allowed to be carried on? He therefore asked the Government, for the sake of public order, to inquire strictly into the doings of this man and his band, and to take measures to suppress their lawless proceedings.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, if there was any ground at all for the statement which the hon. Member had just made to the House, he had hardly known anything which ought to be more quickly put down by the strong hand of the law. Personally, he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) had no duty in connection with these matters, and the Attorney General for Ireland, who was not then in his place, had not made any communication to him on the subject before he left town. He believed, however, that inquiries had been made. He asked yesterday at the Irish Office if any information had reached them on the subject, and he was informed there had not. It appeared to him that if these proceedings had taken place, it looked very much as if the gentleman in question had distrained for rent at illegal hours and under illegal circumstances; and if that was so, and he were himself in the position of any of the persons whose cattle was said by the hon. Member to have been driven off by Mr. Apjohn, he should certainly institute proceedings with a view to seeing what a jury would say as to the amount of damages which he ought to receive for having been subjected to an illegal distraint. With reference to the case brought forward by the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor), he might observe in passing that recently the House had had Mr. Clifford Lloyd before it on nearly every occasion on which it had met. Assuming the report that had been published in the newspapers to be correct, and he saw no reason to doubt its accuracy, it appeared that 10 or 11 farmers of respectable position were charged with riot and assault. He had before stated it to be his opinion, and he would do so again, that the more respectable the position of people concerned in transactions of that kind the more severely ought they to be punished; their very respectability was

an aggravation of their offence. However, five of the defendants were discharged, because there was no sufficient evidence against them. With regard to the remainder, the magistrate refused to exercise the discretion which he (the Solicitor General for Ireland) supposed was given him as to granting bail, and it was reasonable to conclude that he might have had good grounds for so refusing, though no such grounds were mentioned in the published accounts of the case. The fainting of the aged man when he heard that he was committed for trial was a contingency that might have occurred on any other occasion, and under any other circumstances, and did not affect the magistrate's action in the matter. If the hon. Members carried out their promise to keep their eyes in matters of this kind on the conduct of the Irish Executive with the view of bringing it before the House next Session, he hoped they would take care to bring the matter forward in the presence of the Attorney General for Ireland, on whom the responsibility in such matters in a great measure devolved.

MR. CALLAN said, he felt bound to complain of the neglect of the Irish Office to comply with Orders of the House to furnish Returns relating to the Irish magistracy and the Report of the Dublin Riot Inquiry Commission.

MR. SPEAKER: These subjects cannot be discussed with regularity on the Appropriation Bill, particularly as the hon. Member has a Notice of Motion on the Order Book with reference to one of them.

MR. CALLAN said, that the Motion on the Orders was quite a different one from what he was discussing. This was with reference to an Order of the House made on the 1st of September, renewed on the 27th of January, and yet not furnished to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is precisely the substance of the hon. Member's Notice of Motion.

MR. CALLAN said, that what he rose to call attention to was the neglect of the Chief Secretary's Office to obey an Order of the House.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member complains that a certain Order of this House has not been complied with. That is the substance of the Notice of Motion standing on the Orders of the House, and he is not entitled to bring it forward

on the third reading of the Appropriation Bill.

MR. CALLAN said, he was not aware where he had any Motion on the Orders of the House, and he could not see how he was out of Order. He was raising the point that the Chief Secretary's Office up to the 20th of May neglected to comply with an Order of that House. Since the 20th of May they had considered it their duty to comply with it, and stated that they had to return for three counties. But what he was bringing under the notice of the House was the neglect up to the 20th of May.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is clearly out of Order, because the subject he is now bringing under the notice of the House is precisely the same as that embraced in his own Notice of Motion.

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (MR. W. M. JOHNSON) said, when he replied to the hon. Member's Question earlier in the afternoon, he promised at once to inquire into the matter, and to communicate privately with him. Most of the information desired he believed was in the Library of the House.

MR. CALLAN said, that was not so. Two Orders of the House for Returns with reference to the Irish magistracy had been utterly disregarded for 12 months.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member is lodging a complaint against the Irish Office for not producing a Return within a reasonable time. I cannot see the relevance of that to the Appropriation Bill now before the House. I must call upon the hon. Member to abstain from discussing the subject any further.

MR. BIGGAR said, he must strongly condemn the conduct of magistrates in refusing bail when persons of substance were ready to come forward and bind themselves in the manner required by law. That was exercising their power in an unjust and tyrannical manner, because they were imposing punishment upon persons whom they ought to discharge after being tendered substantial bail. Enough had been said with regard to Mr. Clifford Lloyd to show that if the Government were open to reason they would be convinced that that gentleman was exceedingly unpopular, and that great dissatisfaction always arose wherever he was sent. The only course

which he (Mr. Biggar) thought the Government ought to pursue would be to grant an independent inquiry. That was all that had been asked for by the hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor). In the present case it was quite clear that Mr. Clifford Lloyd had exceeded the bounds of what he was entitled to do with regard to those five men. It was the duty of the Government to remove Mr. Clifford Lloyd to some other part instead of keeping him in a district where he had become very unpopular. It was quite clear to him (Mr. Biggar) that the Chief Secretary for Ireland was determined that the administration of the law should be made as unpalatable as possible. The conduct of the Chief Secretary for Ireland might be very satisfactory to himself, and it would, of course, be screened by his Colleagues so long as he was a Member of the Government; but he (Mr. Biggar) would put it to the Government whether it was advisable to retain in Office a person who was using every effort to make the Administration of which he was a Member unpopular in Ireland? The Government would do well to reconsider the question as to whether there should not be a fresh shuffle of the cards, and whether the right hon. Gentleman should not be relegated to some other position where he would have less opportunity of doing such mischief as he had done in his present Office.

MR. HEALY said, that the people of Ireland during the past six months had been ruled in such a manner that no one stood between them and the magistrates. It was true that the criticisms upon the conduct of the magistrates which had been heard in that House exercised some influence over them; but that criticism could not be made during the Recess. He thought if the man who had been sent to prison by Mr. Clifford Lloyd had died, the jury could have brought in no other verdict than that of wilful murder against the magistrate who had kept the unfortunate man in prison. Why should a magistrate refuse substantial bail? It was a principle of British law that until a man was tried he was supposed to be innocent. But the converse of that proposition was the rule in Ireland. The Government had it in their power to keep anyone in gaol for 18 months if they suspected him; and why was not that

Mr. Speaker

power exercised instead of keeping men in prison until they were tried at the Assizes? He would ask the Attorney General whether it was not the fact that there would be no gaol delivery until December next in Ireland? Those men would, therefore, be in Cork Gaol, in a filthy dungeon, until that time, and they would not even be treated with the ordinary decencies which the Coercion prisoners were allowed. It, therefore, amounted to this—that those who got the benefit of the ordinary law were better off than those who did not. Englishmen expected that Irishmen should kiss the beneficent feet of the present Government; but he would remind them that the Government thought so little of the good-will or the well-being of Ireland that they preferred to maintain their satraps over there than remove those injustices from which the people suffered. He (Mr. Healy) very much regretted the action of the Government, knowing, as he did, that the Clifford Lloyds, the Blakes, and the Monsons—the village tyrants and dissolute ruffians who formed the stipendiary magistracy of Ireland—would be aware that Parliament would not be appealed to while they carried on tyranny for the next six months.

Question put, and *agreed to*.

Bill read the third time, and *passed*.

MOTION.

IRISH MAGISTRATES.

MOTION FOR A RETURN.

Mr. CALLAN moved for a Return in the following form:—

“Copy of Correspondence between the Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland, and the Local Government Board, Ireland, in reference to Orders of the House of Commons under date the 1st day of September 1880 and the 27th day of January 1881; and of date of the Order issued from the Chief Secretary's Office to the Local Government Board, and of date of the Order of the Local Government Board to Clerks of Unions directing Returns relating to the Irish Magistrates to be furnished.”

He presumed there would be no objection to this Return.

Motion made, and Question proposed,

“That there be laid before this House. Copy of Correspondence between the Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland, and the Local Govern-

ment Board, Ireland, in reference to Orders of the House of Commons under date the 1st day of September 1880 and the 27th day of January 1881; and of date of the Order issued from the Chief Secretary's Office to the Local Government Board, and of date of the Order of the Local Government Board to Clerks of Unions, directing Returns relating to the Irish Magistrates to be furnished.”—(Mr. Callan.)

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL FOR IRELAND (Mr. W. M. JOHNSON) said, the Chief Secretary for Ireland was absent, and he had no authority in the matter. It was Correspondence from one Government Department to another, and he did not think it was matter in which the public were much concerned.

Question put, and *negatived*.

House adjourned at half after Two o'clock till Saturday.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Friday, 26th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Second Reading—Committee negatived—Third Reading—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation)*, and passed. Report—Third Reading—Solent Navigation* (219), and passed. Third Reading—Irish Church Act Amendment* (227), and passed.*

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE (STATUTES) BILL.

CONSIDERATION OF COMMONS AMENDMENTS.

Commons Amendments *considered* (according to order).

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY said, that the principal Amendment which had been made in the Bill in the other House was in authorizing an addition of two Members to the Universities' Committee of the Privy Council, to whom certain duties had been intrusted. The object of the Amendment introduced into the Bill by the Commons was, as he understood it, to strengthen that Body, in order that the fresh duties which had been cast upon them should be discharged satisfactorily, and it seemed to him to be a very desirable thing to do. There was no conflict as to the principles of the Bill, and all that it did was to give some further additional powers to that Committee which

were found necessary, so that when the present Commission expired, which it would in December, and there were Statutes to revise and new Regulations to make, the Committee of the Privy Council should have power to do that. The Bill, by this Amendment, empowered the Government to appoint these two additional Members of the Committee. There was, as was well known, a vacancy besides, which the Government would fill up. He was sorry to find that the noble Marquess opposite (the Marquess of Salisbury), who took great interest in the Bill, was opposed to the Amendment. He (the Earl of Kimberley) had some communication with his Colleagues and with the noble Marquess on the subject of the Amendment, and had endeavoured to suggest that such names might be inserted in the Commission as might possibly remove his objections. He regretted to find, however, that the names suggested, under these circumstances, could not be accepted by the noble Marquess, and that his objection to the Amendment, as not providing sufficient security, was not removed. All he (the Earl of Kimberley) could say was to express a hope that the noble Marquess would not find it necessary to persist in his opposition, and that their Lordships would agree to the Amendments as made by the Commons. He begged to move that the Commons Amendments be agreed to.

Moved, "That this House doth agree with the Commons in the said Amendments."—(*The Earl of Kimberley*.)

On question?

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: My Lords, in making the Motion I am about to do, I have to express a hope that the House will not agree to the Amendment referred to by the noble Earl opposite (the Earl of Kimberley), and I would say one or two words to show that it is a much more important matter than your Lordships may deem it to be. This Universities' Committee was, in the first place, appointed by Statute in 1877, and its composition was considered very carefully in both Houses of Parliament, because the powers which were to be intrusted to it were to be very considerable. It was to consist of three independent Members—that is, the two Chancellors of the Universities, and

the Archbishop of Canterbury; and, in addition, one Member of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, two Cabinet Ministers, and one other person to be nominated by the Crown. These appointments gave a very large influence, no doubt, to the Minister of the day, but not a preponderating influence, and we had a security for a tolerably independent and impartial Committee. The powers given to this Committee under the Act of 1877 were those of assenting to Statutes made by the Colleges and Universities under certain circumstances, also of sending back to the Commission appointed under the Act of the same year any Statutes which the Universities' Committee thought to be open to objection, and which the Committee considered ought to be amended. These were very considerable powers, and, accordingly, great care was taken in the nomination of the Committee. This year the Government thought it desirable to enlarge very much these powers of the Universities' Committee. By the Bill they propose to give to them not only power of sending back Statutes to the Commission to be altered, but the power themselves absolutely to alter the Statutes, and alter them not only in respect of the particular matter petitioned against, but in respect of any emoluments dealt with in those Statutes. I apprehend that the Ordinances made by the Universities and Colleges are generally included in one Statute, and that power is thus given to the Committee to legislate in all controversial points which may arise between the Colleges and Universities; and that is an enormous power to give. The Government proposed it, and I felt, under the circumstances, that I was not justified in opposing it. In fact, when the Bill was introduced I thought it, on the whole, a wise proceeding. The Government, however, gave no Notice whatever at that time that it was their intention to alter the composition of the Committee, and your Lordships will see that it is on the composition of the Committee that the whole substance of my objection turns. The Bill left this House without any alteration in that respect, when suddenly an Amendment was started by an independent Member of the House of Commons, which proposed to give the Government power to appoint two additional Members of the

The Earl of Kimberley

Committee. If the Government had been forced to accept that Amendment rather than lose the Bill there might have been something to say for their conduct in the matter; but during the last week the Government have been masters of the House of Commons, and it would have been quite competent for them to have adhered—and they might have adhered—to their Bill as it originally stood, and to refuse so sweeping a change in the constitution of this Committee. But that was not the view of the Government, and on Tuesday last they assented to the addition of two new Members to the Committee, thus bringing it up to nine, so that the majority will consist of two Cabinet Ministers and three Members selected by the Prime Minister, without including the Member of the Judicial Committee. The result of this proceeding is that this is a little Parliament—a Legislative Body—which has power to decide for an indefinitely long time matters for so many years in controversy between the Colleges and Universities; and is so constituted that, if the Prime Minister pleases, he can secure a mechanical majority in favour of any resolution to which he may come as to any contested point that may be brought before the Committee. The noble Earl opposite has alluded to some communication which has passed between him and myself as to the constitution of this Committee; but the time is passed when any such arrangement as might depend on that discussion could take place. Here, on the Tuesday in the last week of the Session, only four days from the Prorogation, this clause is introduced, entirely altering the constitution of this important body, and it comes up to this House—where it was never heard of before—only 22 hours before the actual Prorogation takes place, and when we cannot have time decently and properly to discuss a change in the Bill of such great magnitude. The practice of making these changes in Bills when the Houses of Parliament are empty, and when it is impossible to examine into those changes, is in itself objectionable, and cannot be too strongly condemned on every suitable occasion. But that objection applies more particularly to a Bill of this kind, which comprehends questions of a highly tech-

nical character, and requires, in order to its proper consideration, the attention of Members, not only of Parliament, but of the Universities, who have practical and daily acquaintance with the matters to be determined. It is, of course, needless for me to say that this change is made at a time when not only have the two Houses of Parliament dispersed, but the Universities themselves; and even if they had not, I may venture to doubt whether 72 hours before the Prorogation would be sufficient time to enable them to judge of a proposition of this kind. When Parliament proposes to take the private property of any man, there has to be an elaborate code of rules followed, so that no man shall be deprived of his property without being able to protest against it, and to have the question discussed; but, in this case, it is proposed practically to confiscate the independence of the English Universities at only 72 hours' notice. Indeed, their independence will be liable to be confiscated 24 hours after notice, it being 12 o'clock to-day now we are protesting, and the Prorogation to take place to-morrow. Under those circumstances, I should have failed in doing justice to the Universities if I have not objected to this Amendment. Some objection has been taken that the result of not agreeing to the Amendment will be inconvenient to the Universities, as tending to defer the legislation to another year; but the Universities Committee may go on performing their old functions under their old Act. Where there are new Statutes they can be referred back to the Commission, which will perform its present functions in regard to these matters. The Commission, as was mentioned, will undoubtedly expire on the 31st of December, and if they have not had the opportunity of completing the revision by that time there will be some further delay, but it need not be much, for Parliament will meet again early in February; and, as this is not a pressing Irish matter, there will be no cause for the employment of any of the time-honoured forms of Obstruction. It will be open to the Government then to deal with the matter in the way they think fit. They can either bring in a Bill in February for the Commission to continue another year, or raise the present question again, for it will be open to the hon. Members who have sent this

Amendment up to us to re-introduce it at a time when it can be fully considered. I cannot think that any length of time will be occupied by the House of Commons in dealing with this matter; and, therefore, if it is introduced sufficiently early in your Lordships' House in another Session, there will be full time for both Houses of Parliament to consider it properly, and for protest and discussion, if necessary, by those whose interests are so deeply affected by the Amendment.

Moved, to disagree to the following clause inserted by the Commons:—

(Appointment of two additional members on committee.)

"And whereas by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act, 1877, section forty-four, a Universities Committee of the Privy Council is established consisting of the persons in that section named or referred to: Be it enacted, that Her Majesty may from time to time appoint such other persons not exceeding two in number, as she may think fit, to be members of the said Committee along with the persons in that section mentioned or referred to, and that all the provisions of that Act relating to the said Universities Committee shall be read and have effect as if the power to appoint such additional members herein contained had been contained in that Act."—(*The Marquess of Salisbury*.)

THE EARL OF KIMBERLEY: You do not object to the other Amendments, I suppose?

THE MARQUESS OF SALISBURY: No.

On question? Their Lordships *divided*:—Contents 36; Not-Contents 13; Majority 23.

CONTENTS.

Buckingham and Chandos, D.	St. Albans, L. Bp.
Manchester, D.	St. David's, L. Bp.
Norfolk, D.	Alington, L.
Northumberland, D.	Botreaux, L. (<i>E. Loudoun</i> .)
Abergavenny, M.	Braybrooke, L.
[<i>Teller</i> .]	Brodrick, L. (<i>V. Middleton</i> .)
Hertford, M.	Chelmsford, L.
Salisbury, M.	Colville of Culroos, L.
Amherst, E.	De L'Isle and Dudley, L.
Beauchamp, E.	Denman, L.
Carnarvon, E.	Dunsandle and Clanconal, L.
De La Warr, E.	Dunsany, L.
Devon, E.	Ellenborough, L.
Lucan, E.	Gage, L. (<i>F. Gage</i> .)
Milltown, E.	Stratheden and Campbell, L.
Redesdale, E.	Tollemache, L.
Cranbrook, V.	Windsor, L.
Hardinge, V.	
Hawarden, V. [<i>Teller</i> .]	
Melville, V.	

The Marquess of Salisbury

NOT-CONTENTS.

Kimberley, E.	Lyttelton, L.
Morley, E.	Monson, L. [<i>Teller</i> .]
	Somerton, L. (<i>E. Norton</i> .)
Boyle, L. (<i>E. Cork and Orrery</i> .)	[<i>Teller</i> .]
Sudeley, L.	
Carrington, L.	Waveney, L.
Clermont, L.	Wolverton, L.
Kenmare, L. (<i>E. Kenmare</i> .)	Wrottesley, L.

Resolved in the negative.

Remaining Amendments *agreed to*.

A Committee appointed to prepare a reason to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to one of their amendments: The Committee to meet forthwith.

ARMY—SERVICES OF ARMY OFFICERS.

OBSERVATIONS.

LORD STRATHNAIRN, in rising to call attention to the injury to the State resulting from the imperfect record of the services of officers, whereby many such services remained unrewarded, while others were unduly recognized, said, he had in previous discussion submitted to their Lordships' attention the question as to the very unfavourable results of the imperfect record of officers' services. The subject, therefore, was familiar to their Lordships' House, at least as regarded his opinion in reference to it. The imperfect record of *Hart's Army List* was in principle too eulogistic. In reference to that publication, while *Hart* inserted any official proof or otherwise of officers' services, his records were unauthenticated by superior authority as an official record of services, the fact being that those services were inserted solely on the representation of the officers themselves.

THE EARL OF MORLEY said, that the noble and gallant Lord had referred to an Amendment which he moved yesterday, and which he stated would add, if adopted, to the remuneration given to officers. The noble and gallant Lord's Amendment would have no such effect; and, if it had, it would be out of place in an Army Acts Consolidation Bill, which had nothing to do with the pay of officers at all. With respect to officers' services, since 1873 confidential Reports had been sent in yearly of the services of staff and regimental officers, and had been duly noted. The noble and gallant

Lord said that the services of officers were noted only on their own representation; and that was, no doubt, the case with the services recorded in *Hart's Army List*. But if the noble and gallant Lord had pursued his investigations into the new quarterly *Army List*, he would have found that it contained an official record of the services of officers which filled 140 pages. He would refer the noble and gallant Lord to page 1,231 of the new quarterly *Army List*. He would find in that list all that he required, and if the noble and gallant Lord could indicate any inaccuracies they would be corrected.

UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE (STATUTES) BILL.

Report from the Committee of the reason to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to one of their amendments, read and *agreed to*; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with the reason.

NEWSPAPERS (LAW OF LIBEL) BILL.

Leave given to Lords to sign the protest against the passing of the Bill until the rising of the House To-morrow.

THE EARL OF REDESDALE (CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEES) said, that he had prepared a Protest against the passing of this Bill; and, as would be seen from the accompanying Order, it would be open for any Peer to sign it before the Prorogation of Parliament.

House adjourned at One o'clock,
till To-morrow, half past
One o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

Saturday, 27th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—PUBLIC BILLS—*Royal Assent*—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 56]; Leases for Schools (Ireland) [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 65]; Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 59]; Veterinary Surgeons [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 62]; Expiring Laws Continuance [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 70]; Central Criminal Court (Prisons) [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 64]; Regulation of the Forces [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 67]; India Office Auditor (Superannuation) [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 63]; Newspapers (Law of Libel) [44 & 45 *Vict.* c.

60]; Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales) [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 61]; Irish Church Act Amendment [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 71]; Fugitive Offenders [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 69]; Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act (1878) Amendment [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 72]; Army Acts Consolidation [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 58]; Pollen Fishing (Ireland) [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 66]; Supreme Court of Judicature [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 68]; Petroleum (Hawking) [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 67]; Erne Lough and River [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. ccviii]; Solent Navigation [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. ccix].

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT—HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

The PARLIAMENT was this day prorogued by Commission.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR acquainted the House that Her Majesty had been pleased to grant two several Commissions, one for declaring Her Royal Assent to several Acts agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament, and the other for proroguing the Parliament:—And the LORDS COMMISSIONERS—namely, The LORD CHANCELLOR; The LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL (The Earl Spencer); The EARL OF CORK AND ORRERY (Master of the Buckhounds); The LORD CHAMBERLAIN (The Earl of Kenmare); and The LORD MONSON (Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard)—being in their Robes, and seated on a Form between the Throne and the Woolsack; and the COMMONS being come, with their Speaker, and the Commission to that purpose being read, the ROYAL ASSENT was given to several Bills.

Then THE LORD CHANCELLOR, pursuant to Her Majesty's Command, *delivered* HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH, as follows:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"THE time has arrived when I am at length enabled to release you from your unusually severe and protracted labours.

"My relations with all foreign Powers continue to be amicable and cordial.

"Progress has been made since I last addressed you in the territorial arrangements of the Levant. A Treaty has been concluded, with the sanction

of all the Great Powers, for the cession of Thessaly to the Greek Kingdom; and its peaceful execution has begun.

"Recent events in Tunis have led to communications between my Government and the Government of France; and I have received satisfactory assurances from the Republic as to the rights secured to me by Treaty with the Bey, and as to the relations between the Regency and the neighbouring Ottoman territory of Tripoli.

"The Convention has been signed, which secures to the European population of the Transvaal, subject to important conditions therein set forth, a complete internal self-government. It awaits ratification by a Representative Assembly of the people. I trust that, when confirmed, it will contribute effectually to the tranquillity of South Africa and to stability in its affairs.

"The hopes in which I indulged on the last occasion of my addressing you, with respect to the war in Basutoland, have been fulfilled; and I have to notice, with much satisfaction, the termination of hostilities in that country.

"In the month of April my troops were withdrawn from Candahar, and the Government of Southern Afghanistan was assumed by the Ameer Abdur Rahman.

"I have no reason to anticipate any disturbance of peace on the north-western frontier of my Indian dominions from the contest with the Ameer into which Ayoub Khan has since entered.

"It will be my object, while respecting the independence of the Afghan people, to promote, by my friendly offices, as opportunity may arise, the restoration of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the supplies which you have provided to meet the public charge, and for the contribution you have liberally made towards the expenses of the recent war in Afghanistan.

"My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The commercial negotiations with France have been suspended; but I continue desirous on every ground to use my best efforts for the conclusion of a Treaty on terms favourable to extended intercourse between the two nations, to whose close amity I attach so great a value.

"The Act for the Regulation of the Forces gives full legislative effect to the plans approved by Parliament for connecting regiments with the districts in which they will be mainly raised, and for combining together more closely the several branches of my land forces. This completion of the series of arrangements adopted by a former Parliament cannot fail to render more efficient the military organization of the country.

"I warmly appreciate the zeal and assiduity with which you have devoted yourselves to the task of maturing a measure for improving the relations between the owners and occupiers of land in Ireland, and for otherwise bettering the condition of its agricultural population. It is my earnest hope that the new law may be productive of benefits commensurate with the care you have bestowed upon its enactments.

"I regret that it has been found impossible to proceed with many measures on subjects of importance, which

have been, or were prepared to be, submitted to you ; and that, notwithstanding exertions almost unparalleled, you have been unable adequately to provide the country with legislation adapted to its growing wants.

"It has been my study to use the exceptional powers confided to me in Ireland by two Acts of this Session with vigilance and firmness, but with discrimination ; while I earnestly desire that the condition of that country may so improve as to enable me to dispense with, or to abate, the use of temporary and exceptional provisions.

"Finally, I ask you to join me in imploring the blessing of the Almighty on our united efforts for the peace, greatness, and happiness of the Empire.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Saturday the twelfth day of November next, to be then here holden ; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the twelfth day of November next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Saturday, 27th August, 1881.

MINUTES.]—NEW WRIT ISSUED—*For Cambridge County, v. Benjamin Hunter Rodwell, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds.*

The House met at half after One of the clock.

PROROGATION OF THE PARLIAMENT.

Message to attend The Lords Commissioners :—

The House went ;—and a Royal Commission to that purpose having been read, the *Royal Assent* was given to several Bills.

And afterwards Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech was delivered to both Houses of Parliament by the Lord High Chancellor (in pursuance of Her Majesty's Command).

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read.

After which,

THE LORD CHANCELLOR said—

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

By virtue of Her Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in Her Majesty's Name, and in obedience to Her Commands, prorogue this Parliament to Saturday the twelfth day of November next, to be then here holden ; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Saturday the twelfth day of November next.

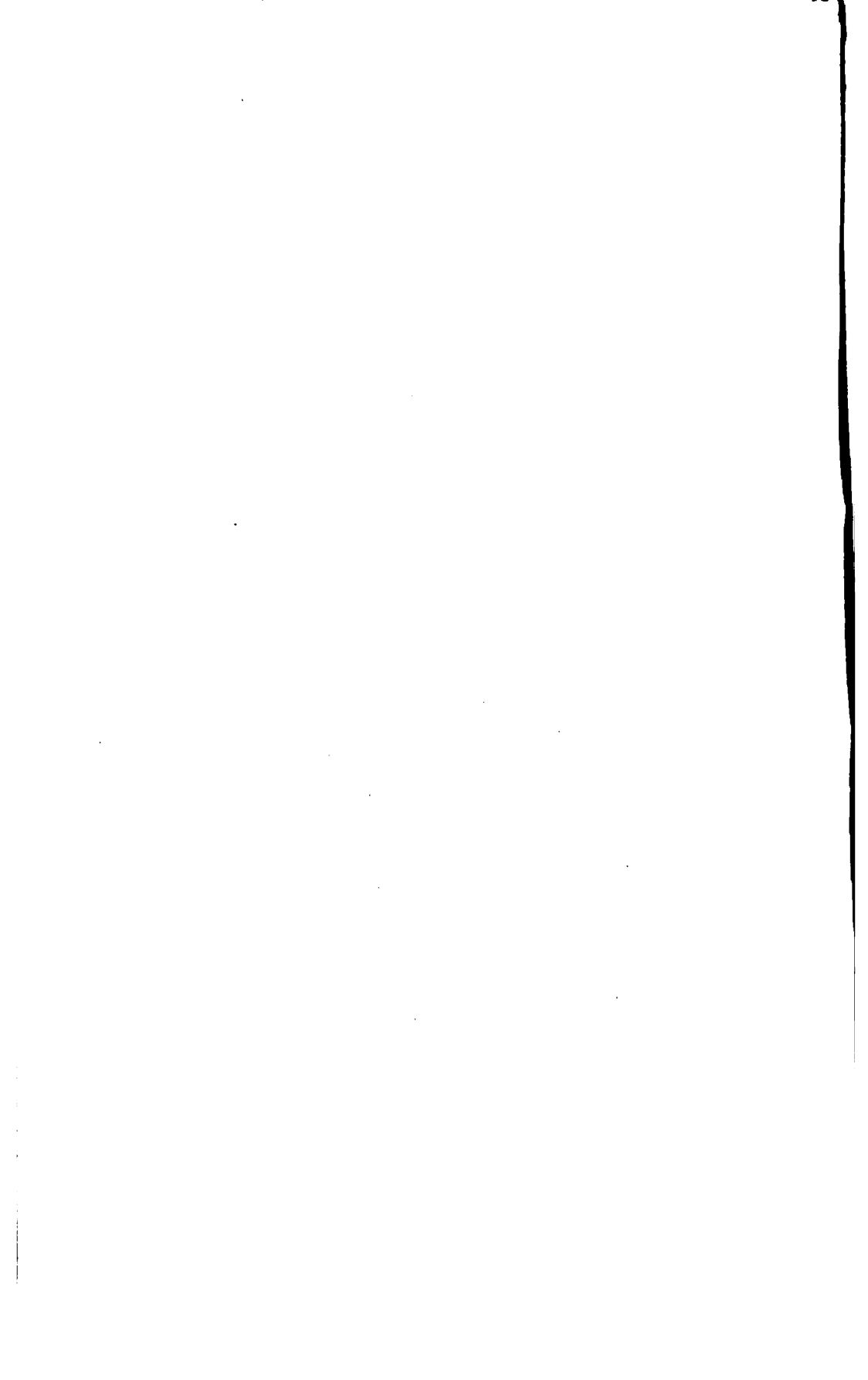


TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

PASSED IN THE SECOND SESSION OF
THE TWENTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

44 & 45 VICTORIA.—A.D. 1881.

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

1. **A**N Act to apply the sum of Two million five hundred thousand pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.
2. An Act to remove Doubts as to the operation and effect of so much of the Burial Laws Amendment Act, 1880, as relates to the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874.
3. An Act to further improve the Administration of Justice in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
4. An Act for the better Protection of Person and Property in Ireland.
5. An Act to amend the Law relating to the carrying and Possession of Arms, and for the Preservation of the public Peace in Ireland.
6. An Act to provide for an Annual Return of Rates, Taxes, Tolls, and Dues levied for local purposes in Scotland.
7. An Act to authorise the Secretary of State for India in Council to sell a piece of land in Charles Street, Westminster, to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings for the Public Service.
8. An Act to apply certain Sums out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
9. An Act to provide during twelve months for the Discipline and Regulation of the Army.
10. An Act for the transfer of Property held for the Use and Service of the Inland Revenue to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; and for other purposes.
11. An Act to further amend the law relating to Sea Fisheries by providing for the protection of Clam and other Bait Beds.
12. An Act to grant certain Duties of Customs and Inland Revenue, to alter other Duties, and to amend the Laws relating to Customs and Inland Revenue.
13. An Act to amend the Municipal Elections Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1868.
14. An Act to enable County Authorities in South Wales to take over and contribute towards certain Bridges, and to remove doubts as to the liability to repair the Highways over and adjoining certain Bridges which have been rebuilt.
15. An Act to apply the sum of Six million nine hundred and seventy-five thousand six hundred and twenty-seven pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
16. An Act to appoint additional Commissioners for executing the Acts for granting a Land Tax and other Rates and Taxes.
17. An Act to amend the Tramways (Ireland) Acts, 1860, 1861, and 1871.
18. An Act to amend the law with respect to the payment of Clerks of Petty Sessions in Ireland.
19. An Act for further regulating the Transmission of Newspapers.
20. An Act to amend the Law with respect to the Acquisition of Land and the Execution of Instruments for the purposes of the Post Office.
21. An Act for the Amendment of the Law regarding Property of Married Women in Scotland.

22. An Act to amend the Bankruptcy Acts and Cessio Acts with respect to the discharge of Bankrupt Debtors in Scotland, and in certain other respects.
23. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Official Staff of the Court of Bankruptcy in Ireland.
24. An Act to amend the Law respecting the Service of Process of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction in England and Scotland.
25. An Act to extend for a period not exceeding Three Years the term fixed for the Repayment of Loans granted by the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne for the Augmentation of the Maintenance of the Poor Clergy to Incumbents of Benefices.
26. An Act to amend the Law relating to the use of Gunpowder in certain Stratified Ironstone Mines.
27. An Act to amend the Burial Grounds (Scotland) Act, 1855.
28. An Act to make provision for the payment by reduced Instalments of Loans under the Seed Supply (Ireland) Act, 1880; and to amend and explain the Relief of Distress (Ireland) Amendment Act, 1880, and the Local Government Board (Ireland) Act, 1872.
29. An Act further to facilitate the building, enlargement, and maintenance of Reformatory Institutions in Ireland.
30. An Act to provide for the employment of certain Officers and Clerks by the Commissioners of Customs.
31. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts, and to repeal certain other Turnpike Acts; and for other purposes connected therewith.
32. An Act to remit certain Loans formerly made out of the Consolidated Fund.
33. An Act to amend the Summary Procedure Act, 1864.
34. An Act to amend the Metropolitan Open Spaces Act, 1877.
35. An Act to amend the Law relating to Coroners in Ireland.
36. An Act to authorise the establishment of a Court of Appeal for Her Majesty's Colony of British Honduras.
37. An Act to consolidate the Alkali Acts, 1863 and 1874, and to make further provision for regulating Alkali and certain other works in which noxious or offensive gases are evolved.
38. An Act to grant Money for the purpose of Loans by the Public Works Loan Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; and for other purposes relating to Loans by those Commissioners.
39. An Act to provide for uniform Terms of entry to and removal from Houses within Burghs in Scotland.
40. An Act to make farther provision in regard to the Registration of Parliamentary Voters, and also in regard to the taking of the Poll by means of Voting Papers, in the Universities of Scotland.
41. An Act for simplifying and improving the practice of Conveyancing; and for vesting in Trustees, Mortgagees, and others various powers commonly conferred by provisions inserted in Settlements, Mortgages, Wills, and other Instruments; and for amending in various particulars the Law of Property; and for other purposes.
42. An Act to suspend for a limited period, on account of Corrupt Practices, the holding of an Election of a Member or Members to serve in Parliament for certain cities and boroughs.
43. An Act to extend the Superannuation Act Amendment Act, 1873, to certain persons admitted into subordinate situations in the departments of the Postmaster-General, and the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings.
44. An Act for making better provision respecting the Remuneration of Solicitors in Conveyancing and other non-contentious Business.
45. An Act to amend the Pedlars Act, 1871, as regards the district within which a certificate authorises a person to act as Pedlar.
46. An Act to amend the Patriotic Fund Act, 1867, and make further provision respecting certain Funds administered by the same Commissioners as the Patriotic Fund.
47. An Act to amend the Law as regards the Presumption of Life in persons long absent from Scotland.
48. An Act further to amend the Acts relating to the raising of Money by the Metropolitan Board of Works; and for other purposes relating thereto.
49. An Act to further amend the Law relating to the Occupation and Ownership of Land in Ireland, and for other purposes relating thereto.
50. An Act to apply the sum of Twenty-one million six hundred and ninety-five thousand seven hundred and twelve pounds out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.
51. An Act to explain the Wild Birds Protection Act, 1880.
52. An Act for providing Funds to defray certain of the expenses of the Royal University of Ireland.
53. An Act for making further provision with respect to the redemption of the Annuity created under the East Indian Railway Company Purchase Act, 1879; and for other purposes.
54. An Act to make further provision with respect to the Indian Loan of 1879.
55. An Act to make further provision respecting the National Debt and the Investment of Moneys in the hands of the National Debt Commissioners on account of Savings Banks and otherwise.
56. An Act to apply a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending on the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.
57. An Act to amend the Law respecting the regulation of Her Majesty's Forces, and to amend the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879.
58. An Act to consolidate the Army Discipline and Regulation Act, 1879, and the subsequent Acts amending the same.
59. An Act for promoting the revision of the Statute Law by repealing various enactments chiefly relating to Civil Procedure or matters connected therewith, and for amending in

- some respects the law relating to Civil Procedure.
- 60. An Act to amend the Law of Newspaper Label, and to provide for the Registration of Newspaper Proprietors.
 - 61. An Act to prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday in Wales.
 - 62. An Act to amend the Law relating to Veterinary Surgeons.
 - 63. An Act for providing a Superannuation Allowance for the Auditor of the Accounts of the Secretary of State for India in Council and his Assistants.
 - 64. An Act to remove certain doubts as to the application of section twenty-four of the Prison Act, 1877, and enactments amending the same, to the Central Criminal Court district.
 - 65. An Act to facilitate leases of land for the erection thereon of Schools and Buildings for the promotion of Public Education in Ireland.
 - 66. An Act to amend the Law regulating the Close Season for fishing for Pollen in Ireland.
 - 67. An Act to regulate the hawking of Petroleum and other substances of a like nature.
 - 68. An Act to amend the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts; and for other purposes.
 - 69. An Act to amend the Law with respect to Fugitive Offenders in Her Majesty's Dominions, and for other Purposes connected with the Trial of Offenders.
 - 70. An Act to continue various expiring Laws.
 - 71. An Act to make provision for the future administration of the Property and the performance of the Duties vested in the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland.
 - 72. An Act to amend certain provisions of the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878.

The Acts contained in the following List, being PUBLIC ACTS of a Local Character, are placed amongst the LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS.

- i. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Godalming, the Improvement Act District of Lytham, and the Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.
- iii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the towns of Clonakilty, Dromore, and Navan.
- xv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City and Borough of Bath, the Local Government District of Bowness, the Improvement Act District of Cambridge, the Borough of Derby, the Port of Hartlepool, and the Local Government District of Wighton.
- xvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the East Riding of the County of York.
- xvii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Asgarby, Bolingbroke, Boston, Carrington, Chesilborne, Frieston, Hagnaby, Hareby, Hundleby, Keal West, Leverton, Lusby, Mavis Enderby, Milton Abbas, Miningsby, Overmoigne, Reithby, Revesby, Spilsby, Stickford, and Thorpe, and to the Townships of Asselby, Balkholme, Barmby-on-the-Marsh, Bellasize, Blacktoft, Cotness, Easttrington, Gilberdike, Kendal, Kilpin, Knedlington, Laxton, Metham, Nether Graveship, Saltmarsh, Skelton, and Yokefleet.
- xviii. An Act to confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, relating to Brook Green, Eel Brook Common, Parson's Green, and another piece of waste land adjoining the King's Road.
- xix. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Regulation of certain lands known as Langbar Moor, situate in the township of Nesfield-with-Langbar, in the parish of Ilkley, in the county of York, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- xx. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Regulation of certain lands known as Beamsley Moor, situate in the township of Beamsleys Both, in the parish of Skipton, in the county of York, in pursuance of the report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- xxi. An Act to confirm the Provisional Orders for the Inclosure of certain lands called or known as Scotton and Ferry Common, situate in the parish of Scotton, in the county of Lincoln, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- xxii. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Inclosure of certain lands called or known as Wibsey Slack and Low Moor Commons, situate in the township of North Bierley, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- lxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Berwick-upon-Tweed and Cheltenham, the Urban Sanitary District of Folkestone, the Rural Sanitary District of the Hendon Union, the Metropolis, and the Local

- Government Districts of Redruth, Swinton, and Willington.
- lxiii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Bromsgrove, Claines, Dodderhill, Grafton Manor, Hadsor, Hampton Lovett, Hanbury, Hinlip, In-Liberties, Pelhams Lands, Saint Andrew, Saint Nicholas, Saint Peter, Salwarpe, Swineshead, Upton Warren, and Warndon.
- lxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Brentford Union, the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital District, the Local Government District of Burgess Hill, the Rural Sanitary District of the Cuckfield Union, the Local Government District of Houghton-le-Spring, the Special Drainage District of Hurstpierpoint, the Local Government District of Marple, the Stourbridge Main Drainage District, and the Rural Sanitary District of the Whitehaven Union.
- lxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for the United School District of Clay Lane, Derby, to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.
- lxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in the towns of Bandon and Bangor, and in the Little Island in the county of Cork.
- lxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Halifax and Leeds and the City of Manchester.
- lxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the Borough of Bridgnorth.
- lxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Birmingham.
- lxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the towns of Ballymena, Belmullet, and Enniskerry.
- lxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Cottingham, the Lanchester Joint Hospital District, and the Improvement Act District of Middleton and Tonge.
- xxviii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Asken and Atherton, the Borough of Birmingham, the Local Government Districts of Ealing and Hampton Wick, the City of Liverpool, the Borough of Middlesbrough, and the Local Government Districts of Selby and Shirley.
- xcix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Horsfield and Teignmouth.
- c. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the inclosure of certain lands called or known as Thurstaston Common, situate in the parish of Thurstaston, in the county of Chester, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- ci. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Land Drainage Act, 1861.
- cii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Birmingham, Tame, and Rea Main Sewerage District, the Local Government Districts of Cowpen and Leigh, the Borough of Nottingham, and the Local Government District of Risca.
- ciii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Brentford Gas, Chichester Gas, Ely Gas, Grays Thurrock Gas, Ilford Gas, Kirkham Gas, Northfleet and Greenhithe Gas, Pinner Gas, Staines and Egham Gas, Stone Gas, and Waltham Abbey and Cheshunt Gas; and to amend the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, in so far as relates to the district of the Brentford Gas Company.
- civ. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Burghhead, Cart, Crarac, Devonport, Folkestone, Folkestone (Central), Girvan, Leven, Localaine, Penarth, Peterhead, Pittenweem, Ramsgate, Sandhaven, Shanklin, Stornoway, Weston-super-Mare, and Whitby.
- cv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Bootle-cum-Linacre Corporation Tramways, Gravesend, Rosherville, and Northfleet Tramways, Jarrow and Hebburn and District Tramways, Liverpool Corporation Tramways (Extension), Manchester Corporation Tramways, Middlesbrough Tramways (Extensions), North Staffordshire Tramways (Extensions), Rusholme Local Board Tramways, Shipley Tramways, South Gosforth Tramways, South Shields Corporation Tramways, Woolwich and South-east London Tramways, and York Tramways (Extensions).
- clxi. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Regulation of certain lands known as Shenfield Common, situate in the parish of Shenfield, in the county of Essex, in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- clxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Acton, Buxton, and Crompton, the Port of Harwich, the Improvement Act District of Llandudno, the Borough of Monmouth, the Local Government District of Normanton, the Borough of Pontefract, the Local Government District of Wallasey, the Borough of Walsall, the Improvement Act District of Wath-upon-Deane, and the Local Board of Health District of Woolwich.
- clxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Birmingham and Western District Tramways, Dudley and Tipton Tramways, Dudley,

- Stourbridge, and Kingwinford Tramways, South Staffordshire Tramways, and Wednesbury and West Bromwich Tramways.
- clxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Bristol Tramways (Extensions), Bury and District Tramways, City of London and Metropolitan Tramways, Lincoln Tramways, Lincolnshire Tramways, Rochdale Tramways, Shepherd's Bush and Hammersmith Tramways, and Worcester Tramways.
- clxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Dyserth, Meliden, and Prestatyn Water, Harwich Water, Henley-on-Thames Water, Newport and Pillgwenly Water, Newhaven and Seaford Water, and Poole Water.
- clxvi. An Act to legalize certain Marriages celebrated in the Chapel at Alsager, in the parish of Barthomley.
- clxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.
- ccxviii. An Act to explain and amend the Erne Lough and River Acts, 1876 and 1879.
- ccxix. An Act to make provision with respect to the Navigation of the Solent between the Isle of Wight and the Mainland, in the county of Hants.

LOCAL ACTS.

*The Titles to which the Letter P. is prefixed are Public Acts
of a Local Character.*

- P. i. **A**N Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Godalming, the Improvement Act District of Lytham, and the Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.
- ii. An Act to authorise the Cambridge University and Town Gaslight Company to acquire additional land and erect additional gasworks, and to raise further money.
- P. iii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the towns of Clonakilty, Dromore, and Navan.
- iv. An Act for making and maintaining a Road and Bridge across the River Stour in the Parish of Christchurch and County of Southampton.
- v. An Act for making a Railway from Appledore to Lydd, in the county of Kent, and for other purposes.
- vi. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to James Hancock for Improvements in Bobbin Net or Twist Lace Machines.
- vii. An Act to authorise the Australian Agricultural Company to borrow further moneys on debenture.
- viii. An Act for increasing the Capital of the Hylton Southwick and Monkwearmouth Railway Company and for other purposes.
- ix. An Act for conferring additional powers on the Manchester Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway Company and for other purposes.
- x. An Act for regulating the Capital of the Colonial Company Limited and for other purposes.
- xi. An Act to provide for the Dissolution of the Leamnahogaw Railways Guaranteed Company, the Dundee and Perth and Aberdeen Railway Junction Company, and the Forth and Clyde Navigation Guaranteed Company, and for the Conversion of the Stocks of those Companies into Annuities Stock of the Caledonian Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- xii. An Act to extend the time limited for the compulsory purchase of Lands and completion of the Railway and Works authorised by the Ramsey and Somersham Junction Railway Acts 1876 and 1878 and for other purposes.
- xiii. An Act to revive and extend the powers of the Cleveland Extension Mineral Railway Company.
- xiv. An Act to make further provisions with respect to the Police Superannuation Fund of the City of Liverpool and for other purposes.
- P. xv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the City and Borough of Bath, the Local Government District of Bowness, the Improvement Act District of Cambridge, the Borough of Derby, the Port of Hartlepool, and the Local Government District of Wighton.
- P. xvi. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the

- Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, relating to the East Riding of the county of York.
- P. xvii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Asgarby, Bolingbroke, Boston, Carrington, Chesilborne, Frieston, Hagnaby, Hareby, Hundleby, Keal West, Leverton, Lusby, Mavis Enderby, Milton Abbas, Miningsby, Owermoigne, Reithby, Revesby, Spilaby, Stickford, and Thorpe, and to the Townships of Aesselby, Balkholme, Barnby-on-the-Marsh, Bellasize, Blacktoft, Cotness, Easttrington, Gilderdike, Kendal, Kilpin, Knedlington, Laxton, Metham, Nether Gravaeship, Saltmarsh, Skelton, and Yokefleet.
- P. xviii. An Act to confirm a Scheme under the Metropolitan Commons Act, 1866, and the Metropolitan Commons Amendment Act, 1869, relating to Brook Green, Eel Brook Common, Parson's Green, and another piece of waste land adjoining the King's Road.
- P. xix. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Regulation of certain lands known as Langbar Moor, situate in the township of Nesfield-with-Langbar, in the parish of Ilkley, in the county of York, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- P. xx. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Regulation of certain lands known as Beamsley Moor, situate in the township of Beamsleys Both, in the parish of Skipton, in the county of York, in pursuance of the report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- P. xxi. An Act to confirm the Provisional Orders for the Inclosure of certain lands called or known as Scotton and Ferry Common, situate in the parish of Scotton, in the county of Lincoln, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- P. xxii. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Inclosure of certain lands called or known as Wibsey Slack and Low Moor Commons, situate in the township of North Bierley, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- xxiii. An Act to further extend the time for the completion of the North and South Woolwich Subway.
- xxiv. An Act for reviving the powers and extending the time for the completion of a portion of the Railway and Works authorised by the Brading Harbour Improvement Railway and Works Act 1874 and for other purposes.
- xxv. An Act to authorise the Metropolitan Railway Company to make part of Railway No. 1 authorised by the Metropolitan and District (City Lines and Extensions) Act 1879 to make Agreements with respect to the widening of part of the Saint John's Wood Railway and to raise additional Capital also to authorise that Company and the Great Western Railway Company to purchase additional Lands and for other purposes.
- xxvi. An Act to extend and amend enactments relating to the Company of Proprietors of the Sheffield Waterworks and for other purposes.
- xxvii. An Act for incorporating the Westgate and Birchington Gas Company and for conferring powers on them with reference to the construction and maintenance of works the supply of Gas and otherwise; and for other purposes.
- xxviii. An Act to authorise the Paisley Waterworks Commissioners to construct additional works; and for other purposes.
- xxix. An Act to enable the Byker Bridge Company (Newcastle-upon-Tyne) to raise additional Capital and to acquire Land.
- xxx. An Act for conferring additional powers upon the Sevenoaks Gas Company, and for other purposes.
- xxxi. An Act to amend the Canada Company's Act of 1856, and to confer further powers upon the Company, and for other purposes relating thereto.
- xxxii. An Act to confer further powers upon the Fylde Waterworks Company; and for other purposes.
- xxxiii. An Act to extend the time for completing certain works in connexion with the London and Blackwall Railway.
- xxxiv. An Act for the Abandonment of the Penarth, Sully, and Barry Railway.
- xxxv. An Act for enabling the Richmond Gas Company to raise additional Capital, to enlarge their Works, and for other purposes.
- xxxvi. An Act for making further provision respecting the Capital and Undertaking of the Crystal Palace Company and for other purposes.
- xxxvii. An Act for authorising the sale or transfer to the Great Eastern Railway Company of the Undertaking of the East Norfolk Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- xxxviii. An Act to incorporate the North Level Commissioners and to enable them to lay an additional tax on lands within their district and to borrow further money to amend the Nene Outfall Acts and for other purposes.
- xxxix. An Act for continuing and maintaining a United Constabulary Force in and for the University and City of Oxford.
- xl. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Company of Proprietors of the Coventry Canal Navigation; and for other purposes.
- xli. An Act for extending the Powers of the Railway Passengers Assurance Company, and enabling them to grant Insurances against Liability for Compensation in respect of Death or Injury occasioned by Accident; and for other purposes.
- xlii. An Act to revive the powers of the Ruthin and Cerrig-y-druidion Railway Company for the compulsory Purchase of Lands for making and to extend the time for completing the Railway authorised by the Ruthin and Cerrig-y-druidion Railway Act 1876.
- xliii. An Act to enable the Great Northern Railway Company (Ireland) to extend their Railway to Carrickmacross in the county of Monaghan and to Beltrabet in the county of Cavan and for other purposes.

- xliv. An Act to re-incorporate with further Powers the Hexham Gaslight Company Limited.
- lv. An Act to extend the time for the completion of certain of the Tramways authorised by the Saint Helens and District Tramways Act 1879.
- lxvi. An Act for empowering the Gosport Street Tramways Company to extend their authorised Tramways and for other purposes.
- lxvii. An Act for empowering the London and North-western and the Midland Railway Companies to make a new Railway and other Works at Market Harborough and for other purposes.
- lxviii. An Act to confer further powers upon the Cleator and Workington Junction Railway Company for the extension of their railways and for other purposes.
- lxix. An Act for authorising the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board to acquire and work vessels for the pilotage service of the port of Liverpool to borrow moneys for that purpose and to make byelaws for regulating the division amongst pilots of pilotage earnings and for altering the times of vacation of office by members of the Board and the times of nomination election and appointment of new members.
- l. An Act for extending the limits of supply of the Eastbourne Waterworks Company and for conferring further powers on the Company for the construction of works the raising of money and otherwise in relation to their undertaking and for other purposes.
- ii. An Act to empower the Penarth Harbour Dock and Railway Company to extend their existing Dock and to execute other works in connexion therewith and to raise additional capital; and for other purposes.
- iii. An Act for modifying the provisions relating to the completion of works; the borrowing and repayment of money; the application of dues and sums received by the Tyne Improvement Commissioners; and for other purposes.
- liii. An Act for conferring additional powers upon the Hyde Gas Company; and for other purposes.
- liv. An Act to confer further Powers on the Burry Port and North-western Junction Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- lv. An Act to extend the time for purchasing Lands and completing the Metropolitan City Lines and Extensions.
- lvi. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the Alnwick Gas Company.
- lvii. An Act to enable the West Lancashire Railway Company to purchase certain lands in the county of Lancaster and a branch railway or siding known as the Tarleton Branch Railway to raise further moneys and to confer further powers in relation to their undertaking on the Company and for other purposes.
- lviii. An Act to enable the Milford Haven Dock and Railway Company to lease their Railway and Pier undertaking and for other purposes.
- lix. An Act to authorise the construction of a Railway at Burton-upon-Trent by Messieurs Worthington and Company; and for other purposes.
- lx. An Act for providing an additional supply of water to Kirkcaldy and Dysart and suburbs and places adjacent; and for other purposes.
- P. lxi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Berwick-upon-Tweed and Cheltenham, the Urban Sanitary District of Folkestone, the Rural Sanitary District of the Hendon Union, the Metropolis, and the Local Government Districts of Redruth, Swinton, and Willington.
- P. lxii. An Act to confirm certain Orders of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876, as amended and extended by the Poor Law Act, 1879, relating to the Parishes of Bromsgrove, Claines, Dodderhill, Grafton Manor, Hadsor, Hampton Lovett, Hanbury, Hinlip, In-Liberties, Pelhams Lands, Saint Andrew, Saint Nicholas, Saint Peter, Salwarpe, Swineshead, Upton Warren, and Warndon.
- P. lxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Rural Sanitary District of the Brentford Union, the Bromley and Beckenham Joint Hospital District, the Local Government District of Burgess Hill, the Rural Sanitary District of the Cuckfield Union, the Local Government District of Houghton-le-Spring, the Special Drainage District of Hurstpierpoint, the Local Government District of Marple, the Stourbridge Main Drainage District, and the Rural Sanitary District of the Whitehaven Union.
- P. lxiv. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for the United School District of Clay Lane, Derby, to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.
- P. lxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to Waterworks in the towns of Bandon and Bangor, and in the Little Island in the county of Cork.
- P. lxvi. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Boroughs of Halifax and Leeds, and the City of Manchester.
- P. lxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, and the Public Health Act, 1875, relating to the Borough of Bridgnorth.
- P. lxviii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order of the Local Government Board relating to the Borough of Birmingham.
- P. lxix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board for Ireland relating to the towns of Ballymena, Belmullet, and Enniskerry.
- P. lxx. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government District of Cottingham, the Lanchester Joint Hospital District, and the Improvement Act District of Middleton and Tongue.
- lxxi. An Act for extending the boundaries of the burgh of Irvine for municipal and police purposes; for empowering the Corporation to

- widen and improve streets, and to supply gas and water; and for other purposes.
- lxxii. An Act to enable the mayor aldermen and burgesses of the borough of Leicester to construct additional Flood Works and for other purposes.
- lxxiii. An Act to confer further powers on the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the Royal Burgh and City of Aberdeen, for municipal, police, and other purposes.
- lxxiv. An Act for extending the time for the compulsory purchase of lands and for the construction of the works authorised by the Cheltenham Corporation Water Act 1878 for extending the limits of water supply of the Corporation and for other purposes.
- lxxv. An Act to enable the Town of Dudley Gaslight Company to raise a further Sum of Money.
- lxxvi. An Act to enable the Matlock Waterworks Company to acquire additional land to raise further capital and for other purposes.
- lxxvii. An Act to enable the Local Board for the district of Ryton (Parish), in the county of Durham, to acquire Waters and lands for the purposes of their Water undertaking.
- lxxviii. An Act to authorise the Cleator Moor Local Board to construct Waterworks for the supply of water to their district and to make further provision for the government of their district and for other purposes.
- lxxix. An Act for the Abandonment of the Glencairn Railway and for authorising the repayment of the money deposited for securing its completion.
- lxxx. An Act to incorporate the Goole and District Gas and Water Company; to enable them to acquire the Gas Undertaking at Goole belonging to the Undertakers of the Navigation of the Rivers of Aire and Calder, in the county of York; to construct Waterworks; and for other purposes.
- lxxxi. An Act for enabling the Local Board for the District of West Ham, in the county of Essex, to make certain alterations and to maintain certain Works in and upon the Embankment of the Northern Outfall Sewer vested in the Metropolitan Board of Works, and to enlarge and add to their Town Hall and Offices; and for granting additional powers to the said Local Board; and for other purposes.
- lxxxii. An Act to authorise the construction and maintenance of a railway from near the Beattock Station of the Caledonian Railway to Moffat; and for other purposes.
- lxxxiii. An Act for empowering the Colne and Marsden Local Board to acquire the Colne Waterworks, to construct additional waterworks, to make street improvements, and to make better provision in relation to the disposal of the sewage, the holding of markets, and the good government of the district, and for other purposes.
- lxxxiv. An Act for extending the powers of the Bingley Improvement Commissioners in relation to the supply of Water to their District, for empowering the Commissioners to make Street Improvements, and to make further provision for the Local Government of the District of the Commissioners; and for other purposes.
- lxxxv. An Act for vesting in Commissioners the Harbour of Burntisland, in the County of Fife; for improving and maintaining the said Harbour; and for other purposes.
- lxxxvi. An Act to enable the Metropolitan District Railway Company to make a junction at West Brompton and to confer other powers on the Company.
- lxxxvii. An Act to confer further powers on the Charnwood Forest Railway Company, and to authorise a diversion of part of their authorised line; and for other purposes.
- lxxxviii. An Act to constitute a body of Harbour Trustees for the management, maintenance, and regulation of the Harbour of Dumbarton; and for other purposes.
- lxxxix. An Act for making better provision respecting the borrowing of money by the Commissioners of Sewers of the City of London for the purposes of the Artizans Dwellings Acts and for other purposes.
- xc. An Act for further improving the drainage by the River Witham, in the County of Lincoln, and for amending the Acts relating thereto; and for other purposes.
- xc. i. An Act to authorise the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company to construct a Railway in the County of Kent to be called the Maidstone and Faversham Junction Railway and for other purposes.
- xc. ii. An Act to confer further powers on the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company in respect to the Maidstone and Ashford Railway.
- xc. iii. An Act to authorise the London Chatham and Dover Railway Company to construct a Railway with a Bridge over the River Thames and for other purposes.
- xc. iv. An Act to make further Provision respecting the Borrowing of Money by the Corporation of Kingston-upon-Hull and for other purposes.
- xc. v. An Act for authorising the Justices of the Peace for the County Palatine of Lancaster to construct Bridges over the Rivers Lune and Croal, and to consolidate the County Debt; and for other purposes.
- xc. vi. An Act to vest the undertaking of the Watford and Rickmansworth Railway Company in the London and North-western Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- xc. vii. An Act to confer further powers on the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland Company; and for other purposes.
- P. xc. viii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Asken and Atherton, the Borough of Birmingham, the Local Government Districts of Ealing and Hampton Wick, the City of Liverpool, the Borough of Middlesbrough, and the Local Government Districts of Selby and Shirley.
- P. xc. ix. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Horfield and Teignmouth.
- P. c. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the inclosure of certain lands called or known as Thurstaston Common, situate in the parish of Thurstaston, in the county of Chester, in pursuance of a report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.

- P. ci. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders under the Land Drainage Act, 1861.
- P. cii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Birmingham, Tame, and Rea Main Sewerage District, the Local Government Districts of Cowpen and Leigh, the Borough of Nottingham, and the Local Government District of Risca.
- P. ciii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Brentford Gas, Chichester Gas, Ely Gas, Grays Thurrock Gas, Ilford Gas, Kirkham Gas, Northfleet and Greenhithe Gas, Pinner Gas, Staines and Egham Gas, Stone Gas, and Waltham Abbey and Cheshunt Gas; and to amend the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, in so far as relates to the district of the Brentford Gas Company.
- P. civ. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the General Pier and Harbour Act, 1861, relating to Burghhead, Cart, Crarae, Devonport, Folkestone, Folkestone (Central), Girvan, Leven, Lochaline, Penarth, Peterhead, Pittenweem, Ramsgate, Sandhaven, Shanklin, Stornoway, Weston-super-Mare, and Whitby.
- P. cv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Bootle-cum-Linacre Corporation Tramways, Gravesend, Rosherville, and Northfleet Tramways, Jarrow and Hebburn and District Tramways, Liverpool Corporation Tramways (Extension), Manchester Corporation Tramways, Middlesbrough Tramways (Extensions), North Staffordshire Tramways (Extensions), Rusholme Local Board Tramways, Shipley Tramways, South Gosforth Tramways, South Shields Corporation Tramways, Woolwich and South-east London Tramways, and York Tramways (Extensions).
- cvi. An Act to confer further powers on the Limerick and Kerry Railway Company, and other Companies.
- cvii. An Act for making further Provision respecting the Borrowing of Money by the Corporation of Swansea; and for other purposes.
- cvi. An Act to make provision for the payment of the debts of the East London Railway Company.
- cix. An Act to incorporate the Ipswich Tramways Company, and to authorise the acquisition by them of Tramways in the borough of Ipswich, and to empower them to construct new Tramways; and for other purposes.
- cx. An Act for authorising the construction of Works for supplying Sea Water to certain parts of London and other places; and for other purposes.
- cxi. An Act for better supplying with Water the borough of Beverley, in the East Riding of the county of York.
- cxii. An Act to authorise the Construction of a new Dock and other Works at Boston, in the county of Lincoln, and for conferring further Powers on the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Boston in relation to the port and harbour of Boston.
- cxiii. An Act to amalgamate the Montrose and Bervie Railway Company with the North British Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- cxiv. An Act to enable the Warehouse Owners Company Limited to issue transferable certificates and warrants for the delivery of goods and for other purposes.
- cxv. An Act to authorise the Hoylake and Birkenhead Rail and Tramway Company to extend their railway to Seacombe; to change the name of the Company; and for other purposes.
- cxvi. An Act for incorporating the Woking Water and Gas Company; and for other purposes.
- cxvii. An Act for making a Railway from the Aylesbury and Buckingham Railway at Aylesbury to the Rickmansworth Extension Railway at Rickmansworth; and for other purposes.
- cxviii. An Act to revive the powers and extend the periods for the compulsory purchase of lands and for the construction of the Brighton and Dyke Railway.
- cxix. An Act for confirming an Agreement for the maintenance, working, and management of the Undertaking of the Cathcart District Railway Company by the Caledonian Railway Company; for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to contribute to and hold shares in that Undertaking, to acquire the remaining shares in the Busby Railway Company, and to provide a Hotel at their Central Station in Glasgow; for dissolving the Busby Railway Company and vesting their Undertaking in the Caledonian Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- cx. An Act to extend the powers of the Standard Bank of British South Africa (Limited), and for other purposes relating thereto.
- cxxi. An Act to extend the boundary of the borough of Barrow-in-Furness, to empower the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough to make Tramways and new Streets, to confer further Borrowing Powers, to make better provision for the good government of the borough; and for other purposes.
- cxix. An Act to enable the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Bradford, in the West Riding of the county of York, to construct and maintain additional Works for the storage and supply of Water, to enlarge the Time for making Waterworks already authorised, to effect Public Improvements, to enlarge the Borough for municipal, sanitary, and school board purposes; and for other purposes.
- cxix. An Act to authorise the Local Board for the District of Egremont, in the county of Cumberland, to construct Waterworks and to supply Water; and for other purposes.
- cxix. An Act to authorise the Stirling Waterworks Commissioners to make and maintain an additional Reservoir and other Works, and to extend the supply of Water; and for other purposes.
- cxix. An Act for empowering the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company to provide and use Steam and other Vessels; and for other purposes.
- cxix. An Act for enabling the Great Southern and Western Railway Company to extend their Railway to Baltinglass, and to form a junction with the Limerick and Kerry Rail-

- way at Tralee; to acquire additional Lands; and for other purposes.
- cxxvii. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to John Greene for the invention of improvements in the manufacture of Types Logotypes and Phrasotypes and in Apparatus therefor.
- cxxviii. An Act for incorporating and conferring powers on the parts of Holland and Sutton Bridge Water Company.
- cxxix. An Act for conferring further powers on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- cxix. An Act for making Tramways in the county of Devon, to be called "The Exeter Tramways"; and for other purposes.
- cxxx. An Act for conferring further powers upon the Cheshire Lines Committee, and upon the three Companies represented upon that committee.
- cxlii. An Act for making a railway from Canterbury through the Elham Valley to join the South-eastern Railway in the parish of Cheriton, in the county of Kent; and for other purposes.
- cxliii. An Act to enable the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company to construct a short new railway; to abandon certain authorised railways; to convert, consolidate, and rearrange some of their stocks and shares; and for other purposes.
- cxliiv. An Act to authorise the Great Eastern Railway Company to widen several of their railways, to make new railways, tramways, and works, and to exercise various powers in relation to their own undertaking and capital, and the undertakings of other companies, and for amending their Acts; and for other purposes.
- cxliiv. An Act for conferring further powers on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company with relation to their own undertaking and undertakings in which they are jointly interested; and for other purposes.
- cxliiv. An Act to authorise the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company to construct a new railway and other works, and to confer further powers upon that Company, and upon the Wigan Junction Railway Company, in connexion with their undertakings; and for other purposes.
- cxliiv. An Act to provide for the restoration of the Railway communication across the Tay, near Dundee; and for other purposes.
- cxliiv. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the King's Lynn Dock Company, and to confer further Powers upon that Company.
- cxliiv. An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to make railways to Airdrie and other places in the county of Lanark; and for other purposes.
- cxli. An Act to dissolve and re-incorporate the Dublin United Tramways Company (Limited), and to amalgamate therewith the Dublin Tramways Company, the North Dublin Street Tramways Company, and the Dublin Central Tramways Company; and for other purposes.
- cxli. An Act for empowering the London and North-western Railway Company to make new railways, and widen, alter, and improve portions of their existing railways, and for conferring further powers upon that Company, and the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company, and upon the Lancashire Union Railways Company, in respect of other undertakings in which they are jointly interested; and for other purposes.
- cxlii. An Act to authorise the construction and maintenance of a Dock and other Works in connexion therewith, in the parish of Dagenham, in the county of Essex.
- cxliii. An Act to enable the Commissioners of the Bray township to construct a Sea Wall along the Esplanade, and other works; and for other purposes.
- cxliiv. An Act for making a railway from the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to the borough of Gravesend, and widening and extending Church Street in Gravesend; and for other purposes.
- cxli. An Act to authorise the construction of Street Tramways between Rotherham and Rawmarsh, in the West Riding of the county of York; and for other purposes.
- cxli. An Act for making a railway between Swindon and Cheltenham; and for other purposes.
- cxlii. An Act to provide for the building of a new Bridge over the River Tees and of approach Roads thereto by the Corporation of Stockton and the Local Board for the District of South Stockton, and for removing the existing Stockton Bridge; to enable the justices of the county of Durham and of the North Riding of the county of York and the Tees Conservancy Commissioners to make contributions towards the expenses thereof; and for other purposes.
- cxlii. An Act to enable the Metropolitan Board of Works to acquire certain rights and interests in and affecting Hackney Commons.
- cxli. An Act for conferring further powers on the Glasgow and South-western Railway Company for the construction of Works, the acquisition of Lands, and the raising of Money; for authorising the discontinuance of the Paisley Canal; and for other purposes.
- cl. An Act to confer further powers on the Leeds Tramways Company.
- cli. An Act for conferring new and revived and extended powers upon the Midland Railway Company for the construction of Railways and other Works, and the acquisition of Lands; for vesting in the Company the Undertaking of the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway Company; for amending the Acts relating to the Company and to the Lessees of the North and South Western Junction Railway; for raising further Capital; and for other purposes.
- clii. An Act to authorise the Corporation of Birkenhead to construct additional Waterworks and extend their Gasworks, and for other purposes in relation to their Water and Gas Undertakings.
- cliii. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the borough of Birkenhead; to make a Bridge; and for other purposes.
- cliv. An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to make Railways for connecting their Scottish Central Line at Larbert with their Grangemouth Branch, and with the Railway to Carron Ironworks; and for other purposes.

- clv. An Act to divide the District of the Local Board of Health of Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex; and for other purposes.
- clvi. An Act to confer further powers upon the Great Northern Railway Company to enable them to acquire the Stafford and Uttoxeter Railway; and for other purposes.
- clvii. An Act for conferring further powers upon the London and North-western Railway Company in relation to their own Undertaking and other Undertakings in which they are interested jointly with other Companies, and also for conferring powers upon the Lancashire Union Railways Company, the Great Western Railway Company, the Midland Railway Company, and the Oldham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Guide Bridge Junction Railway Company in relation to such other Undertakings; and for other purposes.
- clviii. An Act for authorising the Sale of the Undertaking of the Potteries, Shrewsbury, and North Wales Railway Company.
- clix. An Act to incorporate a Company for the construction of the Swanage Railway; and for other purposes.
- clx. An Act to confirm the creation and issue of a certain Debenture Stock by the East London Waterworks Company.
- P. clxi. An Act to confirm the Provisional Order for the Regulation of certain lands known as Shenfield Common, situate in the parish of Shenfield, in the county of Essex, in pursuance of a Report of the Inclosure Commissioners for England and Wales.
- P. clxii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the Local Government Board relating to the Local Government Districts of Acton, Buxton, and Crompton, the Port of Harwich, the Improvement Act District of Llandudno, the Borough of Monmouth, the Local Government District of Normanton, the Borough of Pontefract, the Local Government District of Wallasey, the Borough of Walsall, the Improvement Act District of Wath-upon-Dearne, and the Local Board of Health District of Woolwich.
- P. clxiii. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Birmingham and Western Districts Tramways, Dudley and Tipton Tramways, Dudley, Stourbridge, and Kingwinford Tramways, South Staffordshire Tramways, and Wednesbury and West Bromwich Tramways.
- P. clxiv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Tramways Act, 1870, relating to Bristol Tramways (Extensions), Bury and District Tramways, City of London and Metropolitan Tramways, Lincoln Tramways, Lincolnshire Tramways, Rochdale Tramways, Shepherd's Bush and Hammersmith Tramways, and Worcester Tramways.
- P. clxv. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders made by the Board of Trade under the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870, relating to Dyserth, Meliden, and Prestatyn Water, Harwich Water, Henley-on-Thames Water, Newport and Pillgwenlly Water, Newhaven and Seaford Water, and Poole Water,
- P. clxvi. An Act to legalize certain Marriages celebrated in the Chapel at Alsager, in the parish of Barthomley.
- P. clxvii. An Act to confirm a Provisional Order made by the Education Department under the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to enable the School Board for London to put in force the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, and the Acts amending the same.
- clxviii. An Act to extend and amend the powers of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Bristol as to the taking of Dues and Charges for the use of their Docks, and to make further provisions for the accommodation of the Trade of the Port of Bristol; and for other purposes.
- clxix. An Act for enabling the Caledonian Railway Company to make a Railway Siding, and acquire Lands at Partick; and for other purposes.
- clxx. An Act to authorise the construction of Tramways in the counties of Middlesex and Essex; and for other purposes.
- clxxi. An Act to provide for the better local government and improvement of the borough of Reading, to amend the Reading School Act, 1867, and to make further provision for the raising of money by the corporation of the said borough; and for other purposes.
- clxxii. An Act to authorise the South Metropolitan Gas Company to purchase additional lands, construct new works, and raise further capital, and to amend their Acts; and for other purposes.
- clxxiii. An Act to authorise the Southwark and Deptford Tramways Company to construct additional Tramways; to raise further Capital; and for other purposes.
- clxxiv. An Act to provide for the conservancy of the River Medway, and for the regulation, management, and improvement thereof.
- clxxv. An Act for making a Railway from Uxbridge, in the county of Middlesex, to Rickmansworth, in the county of Hertford; and for other purposes.
- clxxvi. An Act to enable the Edinburgh Street Tramways Company to make and maintain additional Tramways, and to convert part of the Portobello lines into a double line of Tramway, and to confer other powers upon the said Company.
- clxxvii. An Act to authorise the Staines and West Drayton Railway Company to divert a portion of their authorised Railway near West Drayton; and for other purposes.
- clxxviii. An Act for extending the municipal and police boundaries of the burgh of Oban, in the county of Argyll; for increasing the number of magistrates and councillors of the burgh; for regulating the management and maintenance of roads; for providing an improved supply of water; and for other purposes.
- clxxix. An Act to make provision for the Drainage of the lands in the valley of the River Nar, in the county of Norfolk; and for other purposes relating thereto.
- clxxx. An Act to change the name of the Dudley and Oldbury Junction Railway Company; to confer further powers on that Company and on the Great Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.

- clxxxi. An Act for the transfer of the Powers of the Killorglin Railway Company to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- clxxxii. An Act to facilitate the management of blocks of buildings occupied in sections as separate tenements, and the disposal of each separate tenement; and for that purpose to incorporate a Company with powers of management, and also powers to erect and promote the erection of such buildings, and other powers.
- clxxxiii. An Act to authorise the North British Railway Company to make a Railway in the county of Cumberland; to stop up part of the Glasgow, Dumbarton, and Helensburgh Railway; to raise additional Capital; and for other purposes.
- clxxxiv. An Act to authorise the South London Tramways Company to construct additional Tramways; to raise further Money; and for other purposes.
- clxxxv. An Act to confer further powers on the Whitland and Cardigan Railway Company, and to authorise a diversion of part of their authorised line; and for other purposes.
- clxxxvi. An Act for incorporating a Company and authorising them to make and maintain a Dock Railway and other works at Annan; and for other purposes.
- clxxxvii. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to Henry Syed Smart Copland for improvements in the formation of roads or ways with wood paving with or without rails and in apparatus for the purpose.
- clxxxviii. An Act for conferring further powers on the Furness Railway Company for the construction of Works, the raising of Money, and otherwise in relation to their undertaking; and for other purposes.
- clxxxix. An Act for incorporating the Oxted and Groombridge Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- cxc. An Act to empower the Banbury and Cheltenham Direct Railway Company to raise further Money and to alter the levels of a portion of their authorised Railway; to extend the time limited for the construction of their Railways; and for other purposes.
- cxci. An Act to extend the Borough of Stalybridge, and to confer further powers upon the Corporation of that Borough.
- ccxii. An Act for enabling the Metropolitan Board of Works to construct new Bridges over the Thames at Putney and Battersea, with approaches thereto; to alter and re-construct Vauxhall and Deptford Creek Bridges; for amending the Metropolis Toll Bridges Act, 1877; and for other purposes.
- ccxiii. An Act for making a Railway in Lancashire, to be called the Southport and Cheshire Lines Extension Railway; and for other purposes.
- ccxiv. An Act to authorise the construction of a Railway from the town of Macroom, in the county of Cork, to the town of Kenmare, in the county of Kerry; and for other purposes.
- ccxv. An Act to confer on the South-eastern Railway Company further powers with reference to their own undertakings, and those of other Companies; and for other purposes.
- ccxvi. An Act to authorise a deviation of part of the Rosebush and Fishguard Railway; to extend the time for the compulsory purchase of Lands for and for the Completion of other part of that Railway; to authorise the sale or lease of the Narberth Road and Maenclochog Railway to the Rosebush and Fishguard Railway Company; to enable the last-mentioned Company to raise further Money; and for other purposes.
- ccxvii. An Act to commute the Tithes in the Parish of St. Botolph Without, Aldgate, in the City of London; and for other purposes.
- ccxviii. An Act to authorise the construction of a Dock and Railway at Greenwich, in the county of Kent, to be called "The Greenwich Dock and Railway"; and for other purposes.
- ccxix. An Act to confer further powers on the Lynn and Fakenham, Yarmouth and North Norfolk, and Yarmouth Union Railway Companies.
- cc. An Act to authorise the Belfast, Holywood, and Bangor Railway Company to lay down additional narrow gauge rails on their Railway; to raise additional Capital; to use steam vessels between Belfast, Holywood, and Bangor; and for other purposes.
- ccci. An Act to confirm the transfer of the Morayshire Railway to the Great North of Scotland Railway Company; and for other purposes.
- ccii. An Act to confer further powers on the Teign Valley Railway Company in relation to their undertaking; and for other purposes.
- cciii. An Act to incorporate and confer powers on the Manufacturers' and Millowners' Mutual Aid Association for facilitating the cleansing and preventing the pollution of rivers and streams of running water.
- cciv. An Act to grant further time for the completion of the Anglesea Bridge authorized by the Cork Improvement Act, 1875.
- ccv. An Act to increase the number of the Severn Commissioners; to regulate and alter the construction of their Weirs; to amend the Severn Navigation Acts; and for other purposes.
- ccvi. An Act to provide for the amalgamation of the Brighton Gaslight and Coke Company with the Brighton and Hove General Gas Company, and to authorise the said Company to purchase the undertaking of the Aldrington, Hove, and Brighton Gas Company; to acquire lands; and for other purposes.
- ccvii. An Act to authorise a lease of the Kenley Waterworks to the Caterham Spring Water Company, to increase the number of directors of the Company, and to enable them to raise further money; and for other purposes.
- ccviii. An Act for conferring upon the Great Western Railway Company further powers in connexion with their own and other undertakings, and for conferring upon other Companies further powers in connexion with undertakings in which they are jointly interested with the Company; for vesting in the Company the undertaking of the Coleford, Monmouth, Usk, and Pontypool Railway Company; for extending the respective periods now limited for the completion of the Ross and Ledbury and the Newent Railways; for

the abandonment of the Fal Valley Branch Railway; and for other purposes.

ccix. An Act for authorising the London and South-western Railway Company to construct new Railways in the county of Surrey, to extend their Lymington Branch Railway, to execute further works, and to purchase additional lands for the improvement of their existing Railways and stations; to provide for the apportionment of the consideration for the purchase or lease of the Mid Hants Railway, and the dissolution of the Mid Hants Railway Company; and for other purposes.

ccx. An Act to incorporate a Company for the Construction of the Rotherham and Bawtry Railway; and for other purposes.

ccxi. An Act to authorise the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway Company to sell their undertaking to the Great Western Railway Company, and for extending the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway to Newcastle Emlyn; and for other purposes.

ccxii. An Act for making a railway from the London and South-western Railway Company's Station at Surbiton to the Fulham Extension of the Metropolitan District Railway Company at Fulham; and for other purposes.

ccxiii. An Act to transfer to the Belfast and County Down Railway Company the Downpatrick, Dundrum, and Newcastle Railway; and for other purposes.

ccxiv. An Act for incorporating the Belfast, Strandtown, and High Holywood Railway Company; and for other purposes.

ccxv. An Act for incorporating the Ballyclare, Ligoniel, and Belfast Junction Railway Company; and for other purposes.

ccxvi. An Act to authorise the construction of a railway in the county of Cork, to be called the Clonakilty Extension Railway; and for other purposes.

ccxvii. An Act to authorise the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Company to construct branch lines of railway from King's Bog to Ballyclare, and from Ballyclare to Doagh; to extend the time limited by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railway Act, 1878, for the purchase of lands and completion of the railway by that Act authorised; to subscribe towards the construction of a tramway at Carrickfergus; to erect or subscribe towards the erection of Hotels at Portrush and Giant's Causeway; to lend money to the Ballymena, Cushendall, and Redbay Railway Company instead of taking shares in the capital of that Company; and for other purposes.

P. ccxviii. An Act to explain and amend the Erne Lough and River Acts, 1876 and 1879.

P. ccxix. An Act to make provision with respect to the Navigation of the Solent between the Isle of Wight and the Mainland, in the county of Hants.

PRIVATE ACTS,

PRINTED BY THE QUEEN'S PRINTER,

AND WHEREOF THE PRINTED COPIES MAY BE GIVEN IN EVIDENCE.

1. **A**n Act to authorise a certain charge on the Estates of Redcastle and Tarradale, in the county of Ross.
2. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Earl of Hardwicke's Settled Estates to raise money for payment of his Debts, and for vesting in such Trustees his Life Interest in the Settled Estates; and also for vesting in them certain Pictures and other effects in the Mansion of Wimpole as Heirlooms; and for other purposes in relation thereto.
3. An Act to authorise the Trustees of the deceased Alexander Gordon, of Ellon, in the county of Aberdeen, to sell certain lands to pay debts; and for other purposes.
4. An Act for giving effect to a compromise of a suit concerning the last Will and Testament

of the late Christopher Neville Bagot deceased, and for modifying certain of the trusts of his said Will affecting his Estates in the counties of Galway and Roscommon in Ireland.

5. An Act for giving further effect to a compromise of certain opposing claims affecting the Croker Estates in the county of Limerick in Ireland.
6. An Act for the better regulation of the Hospital of Saint John the Baptist, in the town of Bedford, and to provide for the separation of the rectory of the Parish of Saint John the Baptist, in the town of Bedford, from the Masterahip of the said Hospital.

[SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE.]

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1881.

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 9 August 1881 ;—for,

A RETURN "of the Number of Days on which The House sat in the Session of 1881, stating for each Day, the Date of the Month, and Day of the Week, the Hour of the Meeting, and the Hour of Adjournment; and the Total Number of Hours occupied in the Sittings of The House, and the Average Time; and showing the Number of Hours on which The House sat each Day, and the Number of Hours after Midnight; and the Number of Entries in each Day's Votes and Proceedings" (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 0.144, of Session 1880).

(Sir Charles Forster.)

Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.	Month.	Day.	House met.	House adjourned.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
1881		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		1881		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
Jan. 6	Th	1 30	12 15	10 45	0 15	67	March 1	Tu	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	45
" 7	F	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	130	" 2	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	38
" 10	M	4 0	12 30	8 30	0 30	43	" 3	Th	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	38
" 11	Tu	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	21	" 4	F	4 0	1 15	7 15	- -	30
" 12	W	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	20	" 7	M	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	61
" 13	Th	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	26	" 8	Tu	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	42
" 14	F	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	24	" 9	W	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	41
" 17	M	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	26	" 10	Th	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	75
" 18	Tu	4 0	12 35	8 35	0 35	34	" 11	F	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	76
" 19	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	15	" 14	M	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	74
" 20	Th	4 0	11 15	7 15	- -	26	" 15	Tu	4 0	12 15	8 15	0 15	58
" 21	F	4 0	10 15	6 15	- -	23	" 16	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	41
" 24	M	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	30	" 17	Th	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	46
			Jan. 26				" 18	F	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	60
" 25	Tu	4 0	2 5	22 5	14 5	21	" 21	M	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	81
" 27	Th	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	113	" 22	Tu	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	68
" 28	F	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	138	" 23	W	12 0	6 0	6 0	- -	55
			Feb. 2				" 24	Th	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	63
" 31	M	4 0	9 30	41 30	33 30	81	" 25	F	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	68
			A. M.				" 28	M	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	87
Total ...	17	-	-	191 55	60 10	837	" 29	Tu	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	52
							" 30	W	12 0	4 15	4 15	- -	37
							" 31	Th	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	71
Feb. 2	W	12 0	6 0	6 0	- -	71	Total ...	23	-	-	196 50	25 45	1,307
" 3	Th	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	54	April 1	F	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	39
" 4	F	4 0	12 20	8 20	0 20	57	" 4	M	4 0	2 45	10 45	2 45	101
" 7	M	4 0	12 30	8 30	0 30	80	" 5	Tu	4 0	7 30	3 30	- -	51
" 8	Tu	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	33	" 6	W	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	73
" 9	W	12 0	4 45	4 45	- -	34	" 7	Th	4 0	3 45	11 45	3 45	93
" 10	Th	4 0	1 15	9 15	1 15	45	" 8	F	2 0	6 55	4 55	- -	84
" 11	F	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	34	" 25	M	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	108
" 14	M	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	61							
" 15	Tu	4 0	1 50	9 50	1 50	34							
" 16	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	34	" 26	Tu	9 0	2 15	5 15	2 15	8
" 17	Th	4 0	2 0	10 0	2 0	43	" 27	W	12 0	5 55	5 55	- -	86
" 18	F	4 0	2 30	10 30	2 30	35	" 28	Th	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	60
" 21	M	4 0	1 30	9 30	1 30	65	" 29	F	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	68
" 22	Tu	4 0	2 15	10 15	2 15	43	Total ...	11	-	-	83 15	12 0	771
" 23	W	12 0	5 50	5 50	- -	41							
" 24	Th	4 0	1 0	9 0	1 0	41							
" 25	F	4 0	1 45	9 45	1 45	53							
" 28	M	4 0	12 45	8 45	0 45	56							
Total ...	19	-	-	184 20	21 55	914							

* The House sat from 4.0 p.m. on Tuesday, 25th January, till 2.5 on Wednesday, 26th; and from 4.0 p.m. on Monday, 31st January, till 9.30 a.m. on 2nd February.

SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1881.

Month.	Day.	House met.		House ad- journed.		Hours of Sitting.		Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.	Month.	Day.	House met.		House ad- journed.		Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.			
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.					H.	M.	H.	M.				H.	M.	
1881										1881											
May	2 M	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	95	July	1 F	2	0	1	15	11	15	48		
"	3 Tu	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	82	"	4 M	4	0	1	0	9	0	68		
"	4 W	12	0	5	15	5	15	-	-	72	"	5 Tu	2	0	1	0	11	0	57		
"	5 Th	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	81	"	6 W	12	0	5	55	5	55	53		
"	6 F	4	0	3	0	11	0	3	0	76	"	7 Th	4	0	1	0	9	0	44		
"	9 M	4	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	112	"	8 F	2	0	1	15	11	15	65		
"	10 Tu	4	0	8	45	4	45	-	-	57	"	11 M	4	0	1	45	9	45	52		
"	11 W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	84	"	12 Tu	2	0	1	45	12	45	53		
"	12 Th	4	0	1	15	9	15	1	15	86	"	13 W	12	0	5	55	5	55	49		
"	13 F	4	0	2	0	10	0	2	0	75	"	14 Th	4	0	3	45	11	45	31		
"	16 M	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	105	"	15 F	2	0	1	15	11	15	70		
"	17 Tu	4	0	8	45	4	45	-	-	69	"	18 M	4	0	3	0	11	0	74		
"	18 W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	81	"	19 Tu	2	0	1	15	11	15	53		
"	19 Th	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	73	"	20 W	12	0	5	50	5	50	36		
"	20 F	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	79	"	21 Th	4	0	3	15	11	15	57		
"	23 M	4	0	4	0	12	0	4	0	114	"	22 F	2	0	2	45	12	45	51		
"	24 Tu	2	0	9	5	7	5	-	-	60	"	25 M	4	0	2	30	10	30	76		
"	25 W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	103	"	26 Tu	2	0	1	30	11	30	58		
"	26 Th	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	83	"	27 W	12	0	5	55	5	55	38		
"	27 F	2	0	5	0	15	0	5	0	71	"	28 Th	4	0	1	45	9	45	51		
"	30 M	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	94	"	29 F	2	0	1	45	11	45	48		
"	31 Tu	2	0	12	45	10	45	0	45	64											
Total...	22	-	-	-	-	198	20	34	45	1,816	Total...	21	-	-	-	210	20	31	45	1,162	
											Aug.	1 M	4	0	1	0	9	0	1	0	66
											"	2 Tu	4	0	3	15	11	15	3	15	60
											"	3 W	12	0	5	50	5	50	-	-	40
											"	4 Th	4	0	2	30	10	30	2	30	46
											"	5 F	4	0	2	15	10	15	2	15	57
											"	6 S	12	0	5	45	5	45	-	-	38
											"	8 M	4	0	3	15	11	15	3	15	50
											"	9 Tu	4	0	1	30	9	30	1	30	52
											"	10 W	12	0	6	6	6	0	-	-	26
											"	11 Th	4	0	4	15	12	15	4	15	68
											"	12 F	4	0	1	45	9	45	1	45	56
											"	13 S	12	0	7	0	7	0	-	-	15
											"	15 M	4	0	2	45	10	45	2	45	49
											"	16 T	4	0	2	45	10	45	2	45	34
											"	17 W	12	0	5	55	5	55	-	-	28
											"	18 Th	4	0	3	45	11	45	3	45	40
											"	19 F	4	0	3	15	11	15	3	15	57
											"	20 S	12	0	11	30	11	30	-	-	27
											"	22 M	3	0	1	0	10	0	1	0	51
											"	23 Tu	3	0	10	15	7	15	-	-	45
											"	24 W	12	0	3	45	3	45	-	-	34
											"	25 Th	12	0	2	30	2	30	-	-	58
											"	27 S	1	30	Prorogation.			-	-	-	
Total...	18	-	-	-	-	161	20	19	0	1,133	Total...	28	-	-	-	193	45	33	15	997	

SUMMARY.

Month.	Days of Sitting.	Hours of Sitting.	Hours after Midnight.	Entries in Votes.
1881		H. M.	H. M.	
January	17	191 55	60 10	837
February	19	164 30	21 55	914
March	23	196 50	25 45	1,307
April	11	83 15	12 0	771
May	22	193 20	34 45	1,816
June	18	161 20	19 0	1,133
July	21	210 20	31 45	1,162
August	23	193 45	33 15	997
Total	154	1,400 5	238 35	8,937

Average Time of Sitting, 9 Hours 5 Minutes.

DIVISIONS OF THE HOUSE, SESSION 1881—(PARL. PAPER 0.122.)

SUMMARY.

Number of Divisions on Public Business before Midnight	...	...	255
Ditto " " after Midnight	...	...	152
Ditto—Private Business " before Midnight	...	...	4
Ditto " " after Midnight	...	...	—
Total Number of Divisions in Session 1881	...	...	<u>411</u>

PRIVATE BILLS.

RETURN of the Number of PRIVATE BILLS introduced, and brought from the HOUSE OF LORDS ; and of ACTS passed in the Session of 1881.

Number of Private Bills, introduced in the House of Commons	...	...	159
Number of Private Bills (originating in the House of Lords under Standing Order 79)	...	...	65
Estate Bills, &c. brought from the Lords	...	...	6
Total	...	...	<u>230</u>

NUMBER of PRIVATE BILLS which have received the ROYAL ASSENT ... 188



APPENDIX.

—o—

LAND LAW (IRELAND) BILL.

The following is a fuller Report of the Speech of Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL, on the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for the Second Reading of the Bill, Thursday April 28, 1881 :—

Mr. CHARLES RUSSELL said, he did not wish to enter into a lengthened criticism of the interesting speech they had just heard, into which he could not help remarking that, considering its tone of doleful prophecy, a singular spirit of gaiety had been imported. It was a great pity the noble Lord the Member for Haddingtonshire (Lord Elcho) had not heard the speech of the noble Viscount the Member for Barnstaple (Viscount Lymington), who had most clearly shown that the Bill would not interfere with the real interests of just landlords, but would rather benefit and consolidate them. He (Mr. Russell) could not help thinking the speech they had just listened to had been delivered long behind its time. It ought to have been delivered in 1870—indeed, he knew it had been. It was not much more than a reproduction of a speech delivered by the noble Lord during the debate on the Irish Land Act of 1870, garnished with a few meagre extracts from books. It was the old policy with regard to Ireland—"Do nothing; insist on the fulfilment of contract, whether free or forced. Permit rack-renting, and trust to the Royal Irish Constabulary to preserve the peace amongst a discontented people." ["No, no!"] Then what was the policy? If the noble Lord really felt the sympathy he expressed with the Irish tenants, where had been his propositions to ameliorate their condition when the Conservatives were in power? In certain passages of his speech the noble Lord had been quite carried away by his eloquence; for he must have forgotten himself, when he plainly hinted that the Prime Minister had brought in the measure, not to remove a great and crying evil, but for purely Party purposes when his conscience went against it. Those were sen-

timents which the noble Lord would probably regret having uttered. There had been a time when the evil forebodings he had given utterance to might have had some effect; but, at this time, the House was pretty well used to that kind of argument. The same argument about robbing the landlords and Communism were used in 1870; but, since that time, it was a fact that the gain of the landlords had increased. Statistics showed that since 1870 an increased number of years' purchase for estates had been obtained, and that, too, upon increased rentals. Better protection for the tenant meant, in truth, better security for the landlord. The noble Lord opposite (Lord John Manners), in his Amendment, said that the remedy for the condition of Ireland lay in the industrial development of that country and he affirmed that no legislation for Ireland was needed on the Land Question. He (Mr. Russell) did not undervalue industrial development; but the Land Question was the pressing question of the hour. They had heard only three speeches from the Opposition as yet, including that from his (Mr. Russell's) hon., learned, and, he might say, demonstrative Friend the Member for Bridport (Mr. Warton). [*A laugh.*] The speech of the right hon. and learned Gentleman the late Attorney General for Ireland (Mr. Gibson) had not been addressed to, or mainly addressed to, the great principles of the Bill; it, in fact, ought to have been delivered in Committee. He had only raised two points which in any way went to the principle of the measure—one as to the supposed, and he could show it was not real, "exclusion" of the landlords from the Court, and the other as to the basis upon which fair rents were to be fixed. But in answer to the do-nothing policy he (Mr. Russell) would ask—Could the

existing state of things be allowed to go on? Did any class in Ireland—did the landlord class wish that it should continue? He (Mr. Russell) thought he was speaking their sentiments when he said that they desired the question to be settled, and, if possible, that the agitation should come to an end. He hoped the noble Viscount the Member for the County Down (Viscount Castlereagh), who represented and was connected with great and important interests, and the traditions of whose property were amongst the first, as regarded management, in Ireland, would favour his Party in that House with some of the speeches he had made out of the House, and which showed what were his sentiments on this question when addressing his constituents in Ulster. Now, what was the condition of things? They had, in the Estimates for the year, an item of £50,000 extra for police force, used for what purpose?—for the purpose mainly, if not entirely, of the enforcement of civil processes in reference to land. They had, he believed, as many as 30,000 troops in Ireland—as if an army were invading a hostile country. They had grave and serious crimes staining the land in Ireland, which, he would admit, had had much sympathy amongst a large class of people in the country. Side by side with the existence of that particular class of crime, they had an almost entire absence of ordinary crime. What did that point to? It seemed to him to this—that the existing relations affecting land in Ireland had become untenable and impracticable. The Government attempted to remedy that state of things. He did not propose to bestow upon the Bill of the Government indiscriminate eulogy. He (Mr. Russell) thought, however, it was a Bill which should be dealt with by the House in a fair and liberal spirit. He could not but think that a good deal of the criticism of the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Gibson) was microscopical, and that it savoured very much of the language of the special pleader. He hoped the Bill would be approached in a fair and generous spirit, and not in a spirit of carping criticism; for, after all, criticism was an easy task, while the work of construction was difficult, especially on a subject of this complex nature. The observations of the noble Lord the

Member for Haddingtonshire obliged him (Mr. Russell) to make one slight reference to political economy. The noble Lord utterly misconceived the point in the passage he had quoted from Mr. Mill. Mr. Mill was there speaking of the expropriation of landlords, with the view to the creation of a peasant proprietary, and said, what he (Mr. Russell) entirely subscribed to—that it would be utterly wrong and unjust legislation to expropriate the landlords without fully compensating them. But that, he would say, was not *ad rem*. He would cite one passage from the late Professor Cairns on this subject. He said—

“Sustained by some of the greatest names, I will say, by every name of the first rank, in political economy, I hold that the land of a country presents conditions which separate it economically from the great mass of the other objects of wealth—conditions which, if they do not absolutely and under all conditions impose upon the State the obligation of controlling private enterprise in dealing with land, at least explain why this control is at a certain stage of social progress indispensable, and why, in fact, it is constantly to be put in force wherever public opinion or custom has not been strong enough to do without it.”

That being so, if ever a state of things existed which should justify legislative interference, surely that state of things existed in Ireland. He was asked how came it that English Land Laws would not do for Ireland. He was not going to discuss the statement of the noble Lord that the Land Laws of Ireland were more favourable to the tenants than those of any other country. He admitted that they were in some respects; but, if necessary, he could point out some respects in which they were not. If English law was not more favourable to the tenant than Irish law, why should it not do in Ireland? The causes were far back to seek, and he was not going to treat the House to an historical dissertation; but he should like to say, in a sentence, that there were mainly three causes which had rendered the condition of things in Ireland exceptional. First, political causes, followed and marked out by confiscation and repeated confiscation, which affected not only the status of proprietors in the soil, but also that of those who claimed under them. Next, the legislation prompted by the jealousy at one time of this country against the rising trade and industrial enterprise of Ireland, and which, by depressing the rising

trade, threw the population of the country upon the land. Side by side with the legislation throwing the people upon the land, there came into play a worse evil than all these—he meant the penal laws, by which was prevented the acquirement by the great mass of the population of the country—the Catholics—of any permanent interest in the land. And thus these threefold causes, principally, created a state of things in which were prevented the growth and development of those rights by which industry always attempted to free itself from artificial obstacles, and the growth of those natural rights by which industrious men acquired property in land. That day wanted one year short of 100 years since a Catholic could acquire freehold property in land. It was in 1782 that the penal law was repealed which provided that at that time a Catholic could only have taken 50 acres of bog and reclaimed it; but, if he improved it so as to increase its value, the landlord could deprive him of it. He could also hold one or two acres at a certain distance from any town. Even bad laws could not long shackle and control a united people; but, unhappily, there were no united people in any real sense in Ireland, and causes, partly political and partly religious, prevented the formation of that healthy public opinion, in the face of which bad laws could not long maintain themselves. They had the land hunger; they had no freedom of contract; they had the tenant subject to have his interest eaten up by rack rent; nor did the evil stop there. It affected the spirit of the people. A Protestant rector in the South of Ireland said last year—

“The fact is beyond all doubt, that the effect of the existing laws regulating the tenure of land is that the people are degraded into a condition little above servitude, where every family may be harassed by estate rules; where freedom of contract is unknown; and where the self-respect of the great bulk of the community is degraded into craven fear of offending those who have the power to make or mar the tenants’ fortunes.”

The Devon Commission of 1845 testified that the uncertainty of tenure in Ireland was a pressing grievance, paralyzing all exertions, and placing a fatal impediment in the way of improvement. It was hardly creditable to the English Government that it was not until the right hon. Gentleman the present Prime Mi-

nister addressed himself to the task that anything was done. What did the Irish people ask? He (Mr. Russell) said the Irish people, because on this Land Question the Irish people were for the first time thoroughly united. It did not follow that what was asked for should be granted; but it was, at least, important that they should understand what was asked for. Primarily, they asked that the tillers of the soil should, on just terms, be allowed to become the owners of the soil which they tilled. Secondly, where the first could not be accomplished, that they should have fixity of tenure at fair rents, with the free right of sale of their interest in the holding. It did not seem to him that there was anything alarming in that proposition. All the Commissioners that had reported were in favour of an increase in the number of peasant proprietors. All the Commissioners were against arbitrary rents, the abolition of which would necessitate the appointment of a tribunal to fix the rents; and from the fixing of a fair rent the concession of at least security of tenure followed. For, for what purpose was the fair rent to be fixed, if straightway the tenant was to be liable to ejection? Five out of six of the Duke of Richmond’s Commissioners were practically in favour of the “three F’s;” and all the Bessborough Commissioners, except Mr. Kavanagh, were in favour of the same objects, and Mr. Kavanagh went a long way in that direction. The Bill went a considerable way towards effecting those objects, though he (Mr. Russell) did not think it went far enough. He had not yet heard any reason given why the concession of the three “F’s,” as they were called, pure and simple, was not wise and practicable. An analogous system had found a successful place in many countries in Europe. For example, in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. The right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for the University of Dublin (Mr. Gibson) said he did not object to the 3rd sub-section as the definition of a fair rent; but he objected to the subsequent qualifications. But it was obvious that the 3rd sub-section of Section 7 standing alone would completely knock on the head the Ulster tenant right, which the Motion of the noble Lord opposite (Lord John Manners) professed to desire to

protect. If the section were to end where the right hon. and learned Gentleman proposed, it would amount to the confiscation of the tenant right in Ulster, and of the good-will interest in the rest of Ireland. The first thing the Court had to do was to determine what a person coming on to the land for the first time should pay as competition rent, in order to get at the fair rent for the occupying tenant, who and whose ancestor had spent their lives and labour in improving the holding; and, in doing that, regard must be had to the interest of the occupying tenant. In other words, the qualifications were directed against the tenant's just interests being eaten up by an unfair rent based upon that interest. The right hon. and learned Gentleman said—"Take the case of a farm of 20 acres, the present rent of which is £20, but the competition rent of which would be £24, or an increase of £4, and I will suppose the tenant right would fetch 20 years' purchase on the existing rent. That would be £400, the interest on which at 4½ per cent would be £18, which, deducted from the competition rent, would leave only £6 for the landlord; but the answer seemed to be—either £24 would be far from being the full competition rent, or that man must come out of a lunatic asylum who would give £400 for an improvement in the value to the extent of £4." But was the proposed provision to be fairly judged by such an unreal illustration as that? The right hon. and learned Gentleman asked what they were going to do in places outside Ulster, where there was no Ulster Custom or system analogous to the Ulster Custom. He (Mr. Russell) maintained that by the Act of 1870 the law recognized that which had long before, in fact, existed as the equitable property of the tenant in the goodwill of his holding all over Ireland. Although he was in the presence of the Prime Minister, he felt bound to say that the language used in the Act of 1870—namely, "compensation for disturbance"—was not happy language. He recognized it as giving effect to the existence of that which, according to the practice, according to the sentiment, and according to the universal feeling in Ireland, had been for years recognized. The right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Dublin University was rather unhappy in a

passage which he cited in this connection. It was a passage from a letter of Lord Dufferin, which was—

"Why was a tenant farmer in Down, who took a 50 acre farm five years ago, to have security of tenure, because a peasant or a peasant's father in Connaught 100 years ago could claim 10 acres of bog?"

His (Mr. Russell's) answer was that the farmer in Down who took a farm five years ago paid to go into it, and the peasant in Connaught probably founded his claim upon the fact of length of occupancy, and the fact that he or his father had reclaimed the land from a state of nature. The Devon Commission, in 1845, which was quite a Landlord Commission, reported—

"There has long been a practical assumption by the tenant of a joint ownership in the land with his landlord."

That was reported so long back as 1845; but what did the Bessborough Commission report?—

"It appears to us that the conditions under which land has been held by tenants in Ireland have been such that the occupiers have, as a general rule, acquired rights to continuous occupancy, which in the interests of the community it is desirable legally to recognize."

Both the right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for the University of Dublin and the noble Lord the Member for Haddingtonshire argued as if the Court to be constituted under the Bill would be bound, or was likely, to give the maximum amount of compensation for disturbance. He (Mr. Russell) regretted much that the Return suggested by the hon. and learned Member for Meath (Mr. A. M. Sullivan) could not be furnished, because if he (Mr. Russell) was to believe all the complaints he heard, it would have shown that the scale of disturbance allowances by County Court Judges was meagre in the extreme. He (Mr. Russell) regretted to notice that this Bill did correct an error which he conceived had crept into the Act of 1870. The language of the Act of 1870 was that the Court was to compensate a tenant for the loss he had sustained by reason of disturbance. The House would at once see that practically that would let the rack-renting landlord off cheaply, and visit the liberal landlord very heavily.—for where the tenant held his land at a fair or reasonable rent his loss would

be greater, while the higher the rent the less the loss. He would respectfully suggest that the section which dealt with competition and fair rents should provide simply that the rent should be fixed at a fair and equitable point, in view of all the circumstances of the case and holding. The right hon. and learned Gentleman the Member for Dublin University had asked where the interest of the tenant came from. Did it, he asked, descend like manna from Heaven? He (Mr. Russell) answered that the present Bill was for the protection of the interest of the Irish tenants which existed and was, in practice, recognized and which was their moral right, but which jurists might call a right of imperfect obligation. If the tenant had the interest he had endeavoured to describe, it followed incident to the right that he should have the right to realize it, because incident to the right of property was the right to turn it into money. He now came to the third criticism of the right hon. and learned Gentleman. The right hon. and learned Gentleman, in dignified language—[*A laugh*—] said the portals of the Court were closed against the landlord, and yet the Government called the Bill a just one. He (Mr. Russell) was quite willing that the landlords should have access to the Court—nay, he intended to propose an Amendment to the effect that a landlord, instead of being allowed to give notice of an increase of rent, as he was under the Bill, should not be allowed to increase his rent until he had applied to the Court. [*A laugh.*] As now proposed, the onus of resisting the increase would rest with the tenant; but he denied that that should be allowed. Upon the question of pre-emption he admitted the Bill was somewhat obscure. He, however, understood the object to be—at least, he hoped it was—to prevent a landlord getting rid of the tenant, merely to have the land so as to begin a fresh career of rack-renting. There was one other blot to which he wished to refer. He thought it was left quite undefined and quite uncertain what was the position of the tenant, and, indeed, also the position of the landlord, where the tenant sold his interest pending eviction. Undoubtedly, his right hon. and learned Friend was quite right in stating that, according to the general principles of law, the tenant could only sell

that which was legally in him, and all that a tenant under threat of eviction had was an unexpired term of occupancy up to the date of the eviction. Having so far followed the criticisms of his right hon. and learned Friend, he would be glad to be allowed to say a few words in the way of suggested Amendments on that part of the Bill. He knew it was impossible to hope to deal with the great and important subject of the Law of Settlement and Entail in this Bill; but still he hoped that Liberal statesmen would not lose sight of it, because he did not think that any fair play would be given to a scheme of Land Reform which had not the advantage of a reform in the direction he had pointed out. He also recommended to the attention of the Government the suggestion of the Bessborough Commission, and also the suggestion of the Land Tenure Committee, which had such men upon it as Judge Longfield and Viscount Monck—that no eviction should be allowed by the landlord except with the leave of the Court. He was also struck with this difficulty. He found, if he read the Bill rightly, that when a future tenancy began, a future tenant was not within the protection of the Bill in one important respect—namely, that he could not go to the Court upon the question of fixing the rent if he found the rent was unfair. He could not understand the principle of that distinction. He thought all future tenants should come within the protection of the Bill in that respect, and have the right, as the present tenants had, of going to the Court to fix the rent if, under all the circumstances, it was found to be unjust and excessive. There was another point which he thought ought to be considered. The compensation for disturbance section was perpetuated from the Act of 1870, and the scale of compensation enhanced. They fixed as a maximum of compensation for disturbance seven years' rent; the Court might award much less, but, in some extreme cases, it might give the seven years' rent. He wished to know if, in a possible case of disturbance, a tenant was entitled to seven years' rent, why he forfeited his claim entirely if he had gone one year in arrear of rent? In other words, as the Act of 1870 and this Bill worked, a man might, in a possible case, be entitled to seven years' rent for disturbance; but if he was one,

year in arrear he lost the whole through it. And another point—the Bill, as he read it, excepted leases entirely from its operation. He could not understand why that should be so. He could not see what magic or sacredness there was in a contract in writing under seal as distinguished from a parole contract. Recollecting that the foundation of the Bill was that there was no real freedom of contract in Ireland, how was it that the freedom of contract applied in the case of leases and not in the case of parole contracts? He was loth to introduce names in that House; but cases had again and again been brought under his notice, and quite recently in the North, where leases, prepared in batches, printed with elaborately confused clauses excluding the lessees from the benefit of the Act of 1870, had been forced upon the tenant. In that connection he would refer to the evidence given before the Bessborough Commission by the President of Maynooth College, with reference to his own personal experience as head of that Institution in reference to one of the Duke of Leinster's leases. That lease, which he had seen, was a formal demise with the most elaborate covenants. It was a lease for one year, and so from year to year; and it contained not only the most elaborate protective clause, but it also made the tenant disclaim the benefits of the Act of 1870. There might, no doubt, be many cases of free and binding contracts; but he put the case no higher than this—that if there had been any duress in these contracts, that the parties should at least have the right at their own risk of going before the Court to make out their case. He came now to another point, which he would respectfully urge upon the Prime Minister. He considered it of the greatest moment in reference to the future working of the Bill. He referred to the mode of dealing with existing arrears of rent which accrued due from 1877 to 1879, through no fault of the tenant, but, as had been frequently admitted, through a visitation of Providence. He asked whether it was not possible with the Bill, in order to free it from impediments, to give the Court some power in reference to deferring or reducing those arrears? Unless that difficulty was met, he was afraid there would be very serious difficulty in the working of the Bill. An allowance or abatement of rent because

of the failure of crops was a principle well known in the law of many countries; it was the law in France, and was the law of Scotland—in the absence of a different contract—at this day; and though it might reasonably be objected that parties in this country contracted upon the basis of the existing law, he maintained that the principle for which he contended was not a strained one, and he submitted that if this was to be a remedial measure under exceptional circumstances, the circumstances he had referred to were peculiarly exceptional. With reference to the constitution of the Court under the Bill, he desired to say that to be effective the Court must be simple in its machinery, it must be expeditious in its procedure, and it must be cheap. He thought it should partake as little as possible of the character of contested litigation, and as much as possible of the character of friendly arbitration. Though he respected them greatly, and had the honour of knowing many of them, he must say he had found the strongest and most unanimous feeling in all parts of Ireland that the County Court Judges would not form a tribunal which would command the confidence of the country. He had found that by letters from North, South, East, and West; and lately, in Belfast, he had found the same sentiment prevailing among the hard-headed men of the North, as they were usually called. He would therefore suggest whether it would not be possible to associate practical men with the County Court Judges, and whether it would not be possible, taking the case of a large estate in which a large number of tenants were dissatisfied with their rents, and thought they had a fair claim to seek readjustment—at their own risk, of course—whether it would not be possible to deal with such cases in groups, treating them not as independent acts of litigation, and not, of course, supposing that the rule for one farm should govern another, but that they should be considered according to their respective circumstances? There were several other parts of the Bill upon which he would like to observe; but, as they were matters more properly for Committee, he would put his suggestions in print. He looked with satisfaction almost unqualified to the part of the Bill which bore the honoured name

of the "Bright Clauses," because he confessed that he looked upon that part as containing the real germ of the final settlement of the Land Question. In reference to that part of the Bill he would throw out for consideration whether, in the case of corporate bodies in Ireland, such, for instance, as the London Companies, there should not be compulsory powers to take their estates, not at all upon the ground that they had been unworthy landlords—because their management contrasted favourably with some of their neighbours—but upon the ground that they did not hold their estates for public purposes, and did not represent private interests, and, therefore, no private interests would be affected by their compulsory expropriation. Next, he would suggest that estates encumbered up to 75 per cent of their value should be compulsorily purchased; because, by the principle put forth from both sides of the House, a landlord should be a landlord in an effective position, capable of dealing with his property satisfactorily, and any landlord whose estate was encumbered 75 per cent only held his title nominally, and there could be no harm in expropriating him. Then, as regarded the question of assistance to the tenant, he hoped the Government would not go behind the recommendations of the Shaw Lefevre Committee—namely, that the tenant should be, or at least might be, advanced four-fifths of the purchase money. By such an arrangement the tenant would be given a greater inducement to persevere, and the risk to the State would be small, for by the annual payments the security to the State would be yearly becoming greater, and the debt to the State would be becoming less. He thought, also, there should be a discretion on the part of the Commissioners to extend the payment over a period of 52 years. He thankfully recognized the fact that the landlord and tenant part of the scheme would do much good; but, he repeated, it was to the "Bright Clauses" of the Bill that he looked as containing the real germ of a settlement of the question. He believed the Bill, wisely and liberally administered, would create in the course of a few years a number of peasant proprietors, who would quicken and leaven the whole country with a new spirit. It would create an unpaid army on the side

of order—for order followed from content, and a sense of security and loyalty followed in the wake of interest. He looked with great hope to the Bill. Up to that time Ireland had been to this country a source of weakness and not of strength; not a glory, but almost a disgrace; a part of the richest Empire in the world, its people were amongst the poorest. They owed it to their past misgovernment of the country to be as liberal as the utmost bounds of justice would allow, and he asked no more. He was aware that it rarely happened that legislation could do much to remedy the ills of a country; he believed that here it could. There was one thing that it could do—it could not, indeed, scatter plenty over the land, but it could remove those artificial obstacles by which plenty was made impossible. He asked the House to deal with this question in a liberal spirit. He knew much would depend on the people themselves—upon their energy, their sobriety, their thrift, and their spirit of self-denial. He was no true friend of the Irish people who denied the existence among them of many grave faults. He claimed, however, for his countrymen that those faults were not inherent in them, but were in great part the creatures of the evil conditions in which they found themselves. Out of their own country, with their hands free, and with a motive for exertion, they played their part and held their own in the race of life. He did not desire to use the language of exaggeration; but he believed Providence had endowed the Irish people with great and noble qualities. In their steadfast adherence to the faith in which they trusted, in spite of many and grievous temptations; in their tender regard to the claims of kindred and friends, which they carried with them to the very ends of the earth; in the absence among them of ordinary social crime; above all, in the marked purity of their domestic life—it was not too much to say that in these they were an example to the world. He hoped it would not be for long that it could be truly said, as it was once written with, perhaps, some of the poet's exaggeration—

"In a climate soft as a mother's smile, on a soil, fruitful as God's love, the Irish peasant mourns."

GENERAL INDEX TO SESSION 1881.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

It being a principal object of this Index, that the proceedings on each Motion shall be completely recorded, some abbreviations of forms were necessary. Those who are accustomed to the proceedings of Parliament will readily fill up the voids. Those who are not so familiar, may find the following explanation useful, but will find the whole *formulae* set out at length in the "Contents."

The names which immediately follow the title of a Bill are those of the Peers or hon. Members who have charge of the Bill.

The numbers which are added at stages of Bills are the official numbers of the prints and reprints ordered at each stage, and, with the Statute, will enable the reader to follow all the changes the Bill has undergone.

The entries—Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d;" Amendt. "this day six months;" Question put, "That 'now,' &c."—indicate the usual form of raising the issue—namely, "That the word 'now' stand part of the Question."

"*The Ballot*, Amendt. on Committee of Supply" indicates that the Question was raised by means of an Amendment moved on the Motion (after the Order of the Day for the House to go into Committee of Supply had been read), "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair." In this case the issue is formally raised by the Motion "To leave out from the word 'That' to the end of the Question, in order to add" other words. The decision is taken on the Question, "That the words proposed to be left out stand part of the Question."

The Nos. added to the "Parliamentary Papers" are in most cases those given in the Commons' "List of Papers for Sale."



PROTESTS.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE ACT, 1873—THE ORDER IN COUNCIL—
OFFICES OF THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS AND LORD
CHIEF BARON.

"DISSENTIENT:

"1. Because the number of four for making orders is very inconvenient, as,
"although the Lord Chancellor must always vote, yet the vote of two against his
"Lordship and another might prevent a decision.

"2. Because the Presidents of the Incorporated Law Societies of England and
"Ireland, as defined by the Bill, represent a class which should have no vote as
"to the remuneration of that class.

"3. Because the Incorporated Law Societies of England and Ireland (though
"local Societies are not equally considered) are sufficiently protected by Clause 3.

"4. Because the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chief Baron of Ireland still
"exist and were part of the number of five originally inserted, in 1880 and
"1881, in this Bill.

"5. Because, when a General Registration Act shall be passed, the copies
"of a deed, as in Scotland, requiring an Index which it will take two years to
"complete, and in Middlesex copies of description of boundaries and contents of
"every field, will no longer be required, and then a correct summary may be
"entered in a book, the leaf of which will be numbered and correspond with
"the copy given out, and thus much copying will be saved at the expense of
"careful thought on the part of the solicitor, while the three Lords Chiefs who
"had the alternate patronage of the Office in Middlesex would have been better
"judges of the remuneration than either of the four named in this Bill.

"DENMAN."

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, 7TH APRIL, 1881.

ARMY DISCIPLINE AND REGULATION BILL.

"DISSENTIENT:

"1. Because the Bill, having been brought from the House of Commons,
"and read a First Time on Tuesday night, April 5th, was read a Second Time
"on Wednesday the 6th at 11 a.m., without having been delivered to the Peers.

"2. Because the Bill was delivered on Thursday, April 7th, and considered
"in Committee that afternoon, the Third Reading being taken the same evening.

"3. Because no power was given to any Peer of giving notice of any
"Amendment after the Bill had been circulated.

"4. Because the extreme and unusual haste with which the Bill was hurried
"through and passed by the House rendered it impossible that the Peers could
"make themselves acquainted with or discuss properly this all-important Bill,
"which involves the efficiency, good discipline, and organization of the Army.

"STEWART OF GARLIES.

"HYLTON.

"AIREY.

"SILCHESTER.

"WAVENEY.

"HARDINGE.

"CHELMSFORD.

"STRATHNAIRN.

"RODEN.

"ELLENBOROUGH."

PROTESTS—*continued.*

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, 26TH AUGUST, 1881.

NEWSPAPERS (LAW OF LIBEL) BILL.

" DISSENTIENT:

" 1. Because this Bill, which is of an important and in some respects of
" a novel character, which has never been discussed in this House, either on
" principle or in regard to its details, was brought to the House from the
" Commons on Monday last, and read a First Time, was read a Second Time
" on Tuesday, though further time was asked for its consideration, the Print of
" the Bill having only been delivered ten minutes before the House met, was
" in like manner forced through Committee on Wednesday, though further time
" was asked to propose Amendments, and read a Third Time and passed in the
" same manner.

" 2. Because it has always been considered the duty of the Government of
" the day to protect the Privilege of this House, and no Privilege is of more
" importance than that the Peers should be allowed sufficient time to consider
" and deal properly with measures of importance, for the passing of which in a
" proper form they are responsible to the Queen and country, and the forcing
" this Bill through in the manner aforesaid, without allowing time for its con-
" sideration and amendment if necessary, in the last week of the Session, is open
" to great objection.

" REDESDALE.

" ELLENBOROUGH.

" MILLTOWN.

" HAWARDEN.

" STRATHNAIRN.

" NORTHUMBERLAND.

" HARDWICKE.

" BEAUFORT."

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TO

HANSARD'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES,

IN THE SECOND SESSION OF THE

TWENTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

44° & 45° VICTORIÆ.

1881.

EXPLANATION OF THE ABBREVIATIONS.

In Bills, Read 1°, 2°, 3°, or 1°, 2°, 3°, Read the First, Second, or Third Time.—In Speeches 1R., 2R., 3R., Speech delivered on the First, Second, or Third Reading.—*Amendt.*, Amendment.—*Res.*, Resolution.—*Comm.*, Committee.—*Re-Comm.*, Re-Committal.—*Rep.*, Report.—*Consid.*, Consideration.—*Adj.*, Adjournment or Adjourned.—*cl.*, Clause.—*add. cl.*, Additional Clause.—*neg.*, Negatived.—*M. Q.*, Main Question.—*O. Q.*, Original Question.—*O. M.*, Original Motion.—*P. Q.*, Previous Question.—*R. P.*, Report Progress.—*A.*, Ayes.—*N.*, Noes.—*M.*, Majority.—*1st. Div.*, *2nd. Div.*, First or Second Division.—*l.*, Lords.—*c.*, Commons.

When in this Index a * is added to the Reading of a Bill, it indicates that no Debate took place upon that stage of the measure.

When in the Text or in the Index a Speech is marked thus *, it indicates that the Speech is reprinted from a Pamphlet or some authorized Report.

When in the Index a † is prefixed to a Name or an Office (the Member having accepted or vacated office during the Session) and to Subjects of Debate thereunder, it indicates that the Speeches on those Subjects were delivered in the speaker's private or official character, as the case may be.

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Afghanistan—Retention of Candahar

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for further Papers relating to the retention or abandonment of Candahar which have been communicated for the information of the Home or Indian Government by civil or military officers" (*The Lord Waveney*) *Feb 11*, [258] 616; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Moved, "For an Address for a Copy of Government of India Despatch, No. 40, of 8th March, 1877" (*The Earl of Lytton*) *Feb 28*, [258] 1810; after short debate, Motion amended, and agreed to

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Afghanistan—Candahar

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Candahar with the dependent territory be constituted into an emporium of trade and commerce under British administration and government" (*The Lord Waveney*) *Jan 28*, [257] 1594; after debate, Motion withdrawn

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Southern Afghanistan—Pishin and Sibi, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *April 7*, [260] 890

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The Papers, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Jan 7*, [257] 190; Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Jan 13*, 630; Question, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Jan 20*, 1037

Afghanistan—Grants and Supplies to the Ameer

Moved an Address for "Return of the amount of Money given by the Indian Government to the different Ameer of Afghanistan since the Anirship of Dost Mahomed (inclusive); also the number of Guns, both large and small, and the amount of Ammunition for the same period" (*Mr. Onslow*) *Aug 22*, [265] 608; Motion agreed to, as an unopposed Return

Questions, Mr. Onslow, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington, 608
Address cancelled

Afghanistan—Military Operations

260] *Vote of Thanks to General Sir Frederick Roberts and the Army*, Questions, Mr. Onslow; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *April 1*, 474; *April 4*, 562; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *May 3*, 1665

Moved, "That the Thanks of this House be given to General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., Commander in

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Afghanistan—Military Operations—cont.

Chief in India, for the ability and judgment with which he directed the recent operations from September 1879 to September 1880 in Afghanistan" (*The Marquess of Hartington*) May 5, [260] 1842

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House, disapproving of the Afghan War as needless and unjust, considers it inexpedient to return Thanks to Officers or Soldiers for slaying a number of people with whom we had no righteous quarrel, and devastating their Country" (*Mr. Healy*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 304, N. 20; M. 284 (D. L. 194)

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Afghanistan—The Withdrawal of British Troops from Southern Afghanistan

259] Notices, Mr. E. Stanhope, Mr. Onslow, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Sir Alexander Gordon Mar 7, 413; Question, Mr. Macfarlane: Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 8, 547

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the withdrawal of British troops from Southern Afghanistan in the present critical state of affairs in that country will not be conducive to the true and permanent interests of India" (*Mr. E. Stanhope*) Mar 24, 1831; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Arthur Arnold*); Motion withdrawn; after further debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Lord George Hamilton*); Motion agreed to

Debate resumed Mar 25, 1838; after long debate, Question put; A. 216, N. 336; M. 120
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French Protectorate on the Upper Niger, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke May 30, [261] 957

Africa (East Coast)—Subsidized Mail Contracts

Question, Mr. Whalley; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish May 27, [261] 1458

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The Cape Colony—Memorial of "Dutch Boers," Question, Observations, Earl Cadogan; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley Feb 14, [258] 753

The 94th Regiment, Questions, Viscount Bury, Earl Cairns; Answers, The Earl of Kimberley Mar 25, [259] 1923

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The Armistice—Reported Interception of Supplies, Question, Lord Ellenborough; Answer, The Earl of Morley; Observations, Earl Cadogan; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley; short debate thereon Mar 11, [259] 776

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258] *Negotiations*, Observations, Question, Earl Cadogan; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley; Observations, The Earl of Beaconsfield Feb 15, 876; Question, Earl Cadogan; Answer, The Earl of Kimberley Mar 22, 1615;

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- 259] *Observations*, The Earl of Kimberley, 1837; Question, *Observations*, Lord Brabourne; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley *Mar 24*, 1786; *Observations*, Earl Cairns; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley *Mar 31*, 249
- 260] *Protection to Loyal Subjects*, Questions, *Observations*, Viscount Bury; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley *April 7*, [260] 883
- Slavery*, *Observations*, Questions, Lord Brabourne, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answers, The Earl of Kimberley *April 1*, [260] 446
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- The Transvaal State—The Boundaries*, *Observations*, Question, Lord Brabourne; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley *Aug 11*, [264] 1800;—*The Commission*, Question, The Earl of Carnarvon; Answer, The Earl of Kimberley *May 19*, [261] 781
- Further Papers*, Questions, Lord Brabourne, The Earl of Carnarvon; Answers, The Earl of Kimberley *July 1*, [262] 1752

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Moved for, "An Address to the Crown praying that a Copy of the Memorial addressed to Her Majesty's Ministers by the Committee of the Paris Evangelical Alliance on the present position of the native churches in Basutoland and the missionaries sent out by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society be laid on the Table" (*The Earl of Belmore*) *Jan 7*, [257] 154; Motion agreed to Return P.P. (No. 14)

Africa, South—The Transvaal—Proclamation of the Dutch Triumvirate

Question, Lord Brabourne; Answer, The Earl of Kimberley *Feb 7*, [258] 245; Question, Earl Cadogan; Answer, The Earl of Kimberley *Feb 21*, 1345

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Papers on the subject of a proclamation recently published by the Dutch Triumvirate in the Transvaal purporting to give an historical retrospect of events connected with the annexation of the Transvaal and previous thereto, and justifying the rising of the Boers against Her Majesty's authority" (*The Lord Brabourne*); after debate, Motion withdrawn P.P. [2794] [2834]

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Mediation, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Jan 17*, [257] 832; Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Feb 11*, [258] 629; Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 14*, 772

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Rumoured Negotiations, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Jan 21*, [257] 1103

258] Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb 10*, 487; Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 17*, 1084; Questions, Sir Henry Tyler; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Feb 18*, 1222; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb 21*, 1378; Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 25*, 1730; Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington, 1833; Question Sir Wilfrid Lawson [no reply] *Feb 28*, 1865; Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Lord Elcho; Answers, Mr. Childers *Mar 1*, 1949

259] Question, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 3*, 147; Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 8*, 548; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 17*, 1250; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Chaplin; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 18*, 1363; Questions, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Lewis, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers *Mar 21*, 1512; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. J. R. Yorke, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 22*, 1659; Questions, Mr. Grantham, Captain Aylmer, Mr. Murray, Lord John Manners; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 24*, 1818; Questions, Sir John Hay, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 25*, 1933

260] Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Gorst, Sir John Lubbock; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *Mar 28*, 17; Question, Mr. Stanley Leighton; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April 29*, 1416

259] *Reported Armistice*, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Ritchie, Colonel Stanley, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers *Mar 7*, 428; Questions, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Eustace Cecil, Mr. Lewis; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 8*, 551; Questions, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Ritchie; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 10*, 719

259] *Renewed Armistice*, Notice of Question, Mr. Ritchie *Mar 10*, 739; Questions, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answers, Mr.

[cont.]

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Africa (South)—COMMONS—cont.

- 259] Gladstone *Mar* 11, 807; Question, Mr. S. Leighton; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff, 811; Questions, Mr. Lewis, Sir Henry Tyler; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, *Mar* 14, 905; Question, Mr. S. Leighton; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff, 914

Policy of the Government, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers *April* 1, [260] 472

Political Relations, Questions, Viscount Folkestone, Earl Percy; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May* 9, [261] 31

- 261] *Present State of Affairs*, Questions, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *May* 27, 1455;—*The Native Tribes—Aggression of the Boers*, Questions, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *May* 19, 821; Questions, Mr. Gorst, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *May* 23, 1063

Proclamation of the Dutch Triumvirate, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb* 8, [258] 348

Prospects of Peace under the New Government, Question, Sir Henry Holland; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 15, [263] 1008

Protection to Native and Loyal Inhabitants, Question, Colonel Taylor; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April* 7, [260] 885; Questions, Mr. Gorst, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. Carington, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *May* 30, [261] 1654

Protection of Native Interests, Questions, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July* 4, [262] 1952

Sir Evelyn Wood, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *May* 9, [261] 20

The Boer Population and Orange Free State, Question, Mr. Cartwright; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Mar* 7, [259] 424; Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 10, 740

- 264] *The Convention with the Boers*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 1, 370; Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 3, 694; Observations, Mr. Gladstone *Aug* 4, 843;—*The Pass Laws*, Question, Mr. Cropper; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Aug* 11, 1526

The Native Population, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 14, [259] 915; Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April* 25, [260] 1082;—*The Papers*, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April* 28, [260] 1308

The 94th Regiment—Protection of Native Interests—Slavery, Questions, Sir John Hay; Mr. Grantham, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Macfarlane; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *Mar* 31, [260] 354

The Orange Free State, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Jan* 11, [257] 447;—*The Murder of Dr. Barber*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 15, [263] 1008; Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Courtney *Aug* 15, [264] 1925

Africa (South)—COMMONS—cont.

The Queen's Speech, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 10, [259] 733

The "Suzerainty" of the Transvaal, Question, Sir Henry Peek; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 2, [260] 1634; Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, The Attorney General *May* 5, 1822; Question, Earl Percy; Answer, Mr. Gladstone, 1831

The Transvaal Commission, Question, Sir Henry Holland; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May* 19, [261] 814; Question, Sir Henry Holland; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 8, [263] 358;—*Conditions of Peace*, Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 5, [260] 761;—*The Instructions*, Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *April* 5, 772

The Transvaal Republic, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Jan* 10, [257] 327

Military Operations

Questions, Colonel Stanley, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answers, Mr. Childers *Feb* 14, [258] 772; Questions, Sir Henry Tyler; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Gladstone *Feb* 21, 1384; Questions, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. R. H. Paget, Lord John Manners; Answers, Mr. Childers *April* 1, [260] 460

Blockade of Pretoria, Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April* 1, [260] 471; Observations, Mr. Childers *April* 4, 565

Casualties, Question, Mr. S. Leighton; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 9, [261] 13; Questions, Mr. S. Leighton, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answers, Mr. Childers *May* 13, 403

Defeat of the British Forces at Majuba Hill, Questions, Colonel Stanley, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Childers *Feb* 28, [258] 1863; Questions, Colonel Stanley, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Childers, Mr. Trevelyan *Mar* 1, 1953

Delagoa Bay—Landing of Troops and Stores—Permission of Portugal, Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 14, [257] 719

Exposure of Officers in the Field, Question, Mr. Gabbett; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 11, [259] 818

List of Killed at Brunker's Spruit, Questions, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, an hon. Member; Answers, Mr. Childers *Feb* 3, [258] 63

Mounted Officers in the Field, Question, Mr. Hussey Vivian; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 10, [259] 799

Murder of Captain Elliott and Mr. Malcolm, Questions, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *May* 23, [261] 1072; *May* 26, 1311; Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Henry Tyler; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Gladstone *July* 29, [264] 126

Native and Colonial Levies, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 3, [259] 132

Africa (South)—COMMONS—cont.

Non-Employment of the Marines, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan Feb 21, [258] 1375

Repulse of a British Force at Lang's Nek, Questions, Mr. H. Samuelson, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Ritchie, Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Gill, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Mr. Childers, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Gladstone Jan 28, [257] 1635

260] *Surrender of Potchefstroom*, Questions, Sir John Hay, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Childers Mar 29, 156; Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Parnell, Mr. A. M. Sullivan; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 31, 366; Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff April 8, 1022; Questions, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff April 28, 1309; May 2, 1533

The Capitulation of Potchefstroom, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir John Hay, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone July 21, [263] 1470

The Action at Majuba Hill—The 16th Hussars, Question, Mr. Gilbert Leigh; Answer, Mr. Childers April 29, [260] 1414

The British Garrisons, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Childers Mar 3, [259] 145; Questions, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answers, Mr. Gladstone May 9, [261] 22; May 12, 281

The Disaster in the Transvaal—Surprise of the 94th Regiment, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Jan 10, [257] 338; Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Jan 24, 1199

258] *The Military Command*, Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Mr. Childers Feb 17, 1091; Questions, Mr. Whalley, Mr. O'Donnell;

259] Answers, Mr. Childers Mar 3, 146; Notice of Questions, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Courtauld, Mr. E. Johnson; Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Childers Mar 4, 324; Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Childers Mar 11, 806

The Naval Detachment at Majuba Hill, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan Mar 3, [259] 148

The Newcastle and Lang's Nek Route, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Mr. Childers Mar 14, [259] 914

The Re-inforcements, Question, Mr. Ritchie; 257] Answer, Mr. Childers Jan 31, 1736; Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr.

258] Childers Feb 17, 1074; Question, Colonel Alexander; Answer, Mr. Childers, 1086; Questions, Sir Henry Tyler; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers Feb 22, 1526; Questions, Major O'Beirne; Colonel Alexander; Answers, Mr. Childers Feb 24, 1649

The Royal Marines, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan Mar 4, [259] 331

The 60th Rifles, Question, Major General Feildon; Answer, Mr. Childers April 28, [260] 1314

The Transvaal (Military Force), Questions, Captain Maxwell-Heron; Answers, Mr. Childers Feb 15, [258] 890

Africa (South)—COMMONS—cont.

The Transvaal War—The Latest Telegrams, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Mr. Childers Mar 2, [259] 48

Violation of the Armistice, Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Lord Colin Campbell; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff April 5, [260] 786

War Casualties, Question, Mr. S. Leighton; Answer, Mr. Childers May 3, [260] 1861

Africa (South)

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Cetewayo, late King of the Zulus, Questions, Sir David Wedderburn; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff Jan 18, [257] 937; Mar 14, [259] 906; Question, Mr. W. Fowler; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Aug 1, [264] 370

Letter of King Cetewayo, Questions, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff April 8, [260] 1020

Conveyance of Telegrams, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Feb 22, [258] 1520

Conviction of a Zulu for High Treason, Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff June 10, [262] 231

Cost of the Transkei War, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Feb 7, [258] 286

Destruction of Private Property by Colonial Forces, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff Feb 24, [258] 1652

Further Papers, Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff May 2, [260] 1533

Kaffir Prisoners, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 8, [259] 541

Land Ownership, Question, Mr. Cropper; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 31, [260] 359

Military Expenditure, 1879-80, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 21, [263] 1476

Montsaine and the Boers, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff June 2, [261] 1862

Natal

Native Customs in Natal, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff May 2, [260] 1534

Promised Liberation of Langatibalele, Question, Mr. George Palmer; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 14, [263] 840; Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 18, 1136

Sir Owen Lanyon, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff May 12, [261] 264

Religious Toleration, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 29, [260] 156

Repayment of Loan, Question, Mr. Long; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff April 4, [260] 563; Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff April 8, 1025

Revocation of Letters Patent, 1879, Questions, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff April 8, [260] 1012

Roman Catholic Army Chaplains, Question, Mr. A. Moore; Answer, Mr. Childers Mar 7, [259] 420

Africa (South)—COMMONS—cont.

Speech of Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Mar 4*, [259] 326

Statistics—Natives and Europeans, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 17*, [258] 1082; Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer Mr. Grant Duff *April 1*, [260] 462

Swasi Land, Questions, Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May 31*, [261] 1777

258] *Telegrams*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Childers *Feb 9*, 468; Questions, Colonel Stanley, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Childers *Feb 11*, 631; Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 1*, 1952

The Boers—Dislike to English Government, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 6*, [260] 1816

The Cape Colony

Despatch of Arms, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Childers *Jan 13*, [257] 640

Loan, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 30*, [261] 1664

The Cape Government—Petition of Right, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Aug 15*, [264] 1917

The Administration of Basutoland, Question, Mr. Cropper; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 22*, [263] 1616

The Portuguese Consul, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 6*, [263] 27

The Railway Loan, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 11*, [263] 528

The "South African Republic," Question, Mr. Wodehouse; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Mar 31*, [260] 347

The Transvaal Amsterdam Loan, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 7*, [263] 263

The Transvaal Papers—Business of the House, Questions, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July 7*, [263] 266

The Volunteer Force, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April 28*, [260] 1318

Treatment of Natural-Born Subjects of Her Majesty and of Neutral States, Questions, Sir Henry Fletcher, Mr. Dillon; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 4*, [259] 327

Africa (South)—The Zulu War

Case of Beje and other Natives, Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Mar 7*, [259] 419

Expenses, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Feb 17*, [258] 1078

The Loyal Boers, Question, Mr. Collins; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Jan 17*, [257] 843

Zululand

Alleged Removal of the Remains of the late King Panda, Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 8*, [263] 359

Africa (South)—COMMONS—cont.

Entry of British Troops, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Aug 22*, [265] 617

Rumoured Famines, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Jan 26*, [257] 1310

State of Affairs, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 8*, [258] 337

Africa (South)—Annexation of the Transvaal

Amend. on Committee of Supply *Jan 31*. To leave out from "That," and add "this House is of opinion that the annexation of the Transvaal was impolitic and unjustifiable, and would view with regret any measures taken by Her Majesty's Government with the object of enforcing British supremacy over the people of the Transvaal, who rightfully claim their national independence" (*Mr. Rylands*) *v.*, [257] 1109; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 129, N. 33; M. 96 (D. L. 8)

Africa (South)—Basutoland

The Basuto War

Question, Mr. Richard; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 16*, [258] 891

Military Operations in Basutoland, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Jan 20*, [257] 1034

258] *Negotiations*, Questions, Mr. Cropper; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *Feb 22*, 1523; *Feb 24*,

1660; Questions, Mr. Carington, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff; Question; Mr. Ritchie [no reply] *Feb 26*, 1739; Question, Mr. Carington; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Mar 1*, 1951

259] Question, Lord Elcho; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 4*, 330;—*Official Minute of the*

Cape Ministry, Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 3*, 146

260] Questions, Mr. W. H. James, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *Mar 28*,

10; Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *Mar 31*, 359; Questions, Mr. A. Pease, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *April 26*, 1183; Questions, Sir George Campbell, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, Mr. Grant Duff *May 2*, 1545

261] Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 10*, 176; Question, Mr.

W. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 16*, 567;—*Sir Owen Lanyon*, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *June 22*, 1879

French Missionaries, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 16*, [261] 560

Sekukuni, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April 1*, [260] 457

Sir Hercules Robinson's Award, Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 17*, [261] 691

The Native Tribes, Questions, Sir Henry Holland, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 5*, [264] 996

Africa (South)—Basutoland—cont.

The War in Basutoland—The Instructions to Sir Hercules Robinson, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, [257] 190; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Jan 7, [257] 190

Africa (South)—Basutoland

Amendt. on Address Jan 20, At end of Address to add "And we humbly pray Her Majesty to take immediate steps, either by communication with the Government of Cape Colony, or by proposing mediation between the contending parties, to prevent further destruction of life and property in Basutoland" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*), [257] 1065; Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Africa (South)—The Transvaal Rising—The Resolution of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach

260] Notice of Resolutions, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Wilfrid Lawson April 8, 1035; Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 2, 1531; Notice of Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Observations, Mr. Gladstone June 13, 358; Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 16, 637

263] Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Gladstone; Observations, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Mr. Gladstone July 15, 1009; Observations, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Reply, Mr. Gladstone July 20, 1388 Moved, "That the Orders of the Day be postponed until after the Notice of Motion relating to the Transvaal" (*Mr. Gladstone*) July 25; Motion agreed to

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the course pursued by Her Majesty's Government with respect to the rising in the Transvaal, so far as it has yet been explained to Parliament, has resulted in the loss of valuable lives without vindicating the authority of the Crown, is fraught with danger to the future tranquillity and safety of Her Majesty's dominions in South Africa, and fails to provide for the fulfilment of the obligations contracted by this Country towards the European settlers and native population of the Transvaal" (*Sir Michael Hicks-Beach*) July 25, 1756

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House, believing that the continuance of the War with the Transvaal Boers would not have advanced the honour or the interests of this Country, approves the steps taken by Her Majesty's Government to bring about a peaceful settlement, and feels confident that every care will be taken to guard the interests of the natives, to provide for the full liberty and equal treatment of the entire white population, and to promote harmony and good will among the various races in South Africa" (*Mr. Rathbone*) v.: Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 205, N. 314; M. 109

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Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Africa—South—cont.

Parl. Papers—

South Africa, Affairs of—Corr. . . [2740]
[2783] [2837] [2858] [2866] [2950]
[2959] [2961] [2962] [2963]

Transvaal Papers—

Proclamation of Boer Leaders . . [2794]
Sir O. Lanyon's Despatch . [2838] [2891]
The Convention [2998]

Basutoland—

Sir H. Robinson's Instructions . . [2754]
Instructions to Commission . . [2892]
Affairs of—Correspondence [2755] [2821]
[2964]

Africa (West)

The Gold Coast

Attack on a German Vessel, Question, Mr. Arthur Cohen; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Feb 14, [258] 770

King Ja-Ja, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer—Sir Charles W. Dilke Aug 16, [265] 24

Mortality in the West Indian Regiments, Questions, Colonel Dawnay, Sir Henry Holland; Answers, Mr. Childers June 10, [262] 237; Question, Observations, Viscount Bury; Reply, The Earl of Morley; short debate thereon July 11, [263] 491

Prisoners in Sierra Leone, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Courtney Aug 23, [265] 725

War with Ashantes

Question, Lord Brabourne; Answer, The Earl 258] of Kimberley Feb 7, 234; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff, 267; Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan Feb 8, 350; Question, Mr. Story-Maskelyne; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Feb 24, 1853

Rumoured Demand of an Indemnity, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff April 1, [260] 460

Rumoured Hostilities, Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 10, [259] 735

Sir W. Rowe's Instructions, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff May 16, [261] 559

Payment of the War Indemnity by the King, Questions, Mr. Richard, Mr. Healy; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 7, [263] 239; Questions, Mr. Healy, Mr. T. D. Sullivan; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 14, 843

Agricultural Holdings Act (1875) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Monckton*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 28 [Bill 127]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Mar 31, [260] 442
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Brand*); after short debate, Question put; A. 54, N. 1; M. 53 (D. L. 177)
Adjourned Debate on 2R. [Dropped]

Agricultural Holdings (Distress for Rent)

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is desirable to abolish the power of levying Distress for the Rent of Agricultural Holdings in England, Wales, and Ireland" (*Mr. Blennerhassett*) May 3, [260] 1865; Previous Question moved, "That the Original Question be now put" (*Mr. H. T. Davenport*); after long debate, Previous Question put, and agreed to

Agricultural Holdings (Warnings to Remove) (Scotland) Bill (*Sir Alexander Gordon, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Barclay*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 10 [Bill 51]
2R. deferred, after short debate May 25, [261] 1278
2R. [Dropped]

Agricultural Labourers' Habitations (Ireland)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply May 6, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is expedient and necessary that measures should be taken in the present Session of Parliament to improve the condition of agricultural labourers' habitations in Ireland" (*Mr. Callan*) v., [260] 1987; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Question proposed, "That the words 'in the opinion of this House, it is expedient and necessary that measures should be taken in the present Session of Parliament to improve the condition of agricultural labourers' habitations in Ireland,' be there added"

Amendt. to the said proposed Amendt. To leave out "in the present Session of Parliament" (*Mr. William Edward Forster*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put, and negatived

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Agricultural Labourers (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Callan, Mr. Patrick Martin, Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. Shaw*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o May 9 [Bill 157]
2R. [Dropped]

Agricultural Tenants' Compensation Bill

(*Mr. Chaplin, Mr. James Cowan, Mr. J. C. Lawrence, Mr. Birkbeck*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 10]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Mar 23, [259] 1731

After debate, Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Rodwell*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" April 7, [260] 991

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "the Bill be committed to a Select Com-

[cont.]

Agricultural Tenants' Compensation Bill—cont.

mittee" (*Mr. M'Lagan*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Courtney*); Question put; A. 38, N. 25; M. 11 (D. L. 185); Debate adjourned

Adjourned Debate on going into Committee [Dropped]

Agricultural Tenants' Compensation (No. 2) Bill

(*Sir Thomas Acland, Mr. Evans, Mr. Hussey Vivian, Lord Moreton, Mr. Duckham, Mr. Rodwell, Sir John Kenanway, Mr. Story-Maskelyne*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 31]
Read 2^o Mar 23
Committee [Dropped]

Agriculture

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Agricultural Department of the United States—
—*The Reports*, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Feb 28, [258] 1847

Agricultural Distress

Report of the Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Spencer Walpole; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 24, [257] 1207;—*Legislation*, Questions, Mr. J. Howard, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Aug 23, [265] 733

The Royal Commission on Agricultural Distress (The Duke of Richmond's)—*Report and Evidence*, Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, Sir William Harcourt June 2, [261] 1881

The Royal Commissions on Agricultural Distress, and Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870—The Royal Commission on Law—*The Evidence*, Question, Observations, Lord Oranmore and Browne; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie Feb 11, [258] 820

Preliminary Report P.P. [2778] [2951]
Evidence [2778-1-11]

Agricultural Lectures at South Kensington, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Mundella Jan 10, [257] 329

Agricultural Statistics

England and Wales—Land Thrown out of Cultivation, Question, Mr. Hicks; Answer, Mr. Dodson; Observations, Mr. Chamberlain June 3, [262] 5; Question, Mr. Hicks; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain June 21, 983

Corn Returns, Question, Colonel Barne; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain June 16, [262] 646

The Colonial Dependencies, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff June 23, [262] 1094

The Returns, Question, Mr. Birkbeck; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain June 9, [262] 110

Unoccupied Land (England), Question, Mr. J. W. Barolay; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 24, [259] 1808

Migratory Agricultural Labourers (Ireland). P.P. [2809]

[cont.]

Agriculture—cont.

Colorado Beetles in Devonshire, Question, Mr. Borlase; Answer, Mr. Mundella Feb 11, [258] 830

Agriculture and Commerce, Minister of

Question, Sir Baldwyn Leighton; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 17, [259] 1229; Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 23 [262] 1119

AIREY, Lord

Army Desertions—"Waste of the Army," Res. [262] 830
Army Organization (Lord Airey's Committee), [258] 1088; Motion for an Address, 1638
Army Organization—Territorial Titles of Regiments, Motion for an Address, [261] 542

AIRLIE, Earl of

Ballyclare, Ligoniel, and Belfast Junction Railway, 3R. [262] 1338
Claims of Peerage, &c. Motion for a Select Committee, [263] 844, 352, 357
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—The Cattle Trade, Explanation, [258] 160
Land Law (Ireland), Comm. [264] 765; cl. 7, 813; cl. 12, 946
Minister for Scotland, [262] 321
Turkey and Greece—The Frontier Question, [263] 208

ALEXANDER, Colonel C., Ayrshire, S.

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(*The Marquess of Huntly*)

l. Presented; read 1st Feb 7 (No. 29)

258] Read 2^d, after short debate Feb 15, 865

259] Committee, after short debate Mar 8, 534

Report Mar 15, 1050 (No. 33)

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c. Read 1st (Mr. Dodson) Mar 18 [Bill 119]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d."

260] Mar 31, 427

Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. R. N. Fowler); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^d

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" April 26, 1170

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- l. Royal Assent *Aug 11* [44 & 45 Vict. c. 37]
- c. Question, Sir R. Asheton Cross; Answer,
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- l. Presented; read 1^a * *July 8* (No. 153)
- Read 2^a * *July 14*
- Committee *; Report *July 15*
- Read 3^a * *July 18*
- e. Read 1^o * *July 21* [Bill 221]
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- l. Royal Assent *Aug 11* [44 & 45 Vict. c. clxvi]

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- Question, Mr. Hermon; Answer, Sir Charles
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jesty's Government should take steps to pro-
vide for the protection of Ancient Monu-
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Henry Havelock-Allan *Mar* 17, [259] 1255 ;
Question, The Earl of Beotie ; Answer,
Mr. Childers *Aug* 4, [264] 837

Promotion from the Ranks, Question, Sir
Joseph Bailey ; Answer, Mr. Childers *Feb* 22,
[258] 1628 ; Question, Major Nolan ; An-
swer, Mr. Childers *May* 16, [261] 580 ;
Question, Major O'Beirne ; Answer, Mr.
Childers *May* 23, 1055

*Promotion Warrant of 1878—Major-General
Tyrwhitt*, Questions, Mr. Biggar ; Answers,
Mr. Childers *July* 28, [263] 1896 ; *Aug* 16,
[265] 31

Quartermasters, Question, Mr. Cochran-Pat-
rick ; Answer, Mr. Childers *July* 14, [263]
851 ; Questions, Colonel Alexander ; An-
swers, Mr. Childers *Aug* 11, [264] 1536

The Royal Warrants 1872 and 1873, Question,
Viscount Lewisham ; Answer, Mr.
Childers *June* 16, [262] 646

The Veterinary Department—Promotion,
Question, Mr. Gray ; Answer, Mr. Childers
Aug 15, [264] 1918

Army Retirement

Lord Morley's Committee, Question, Earl Beau-
champ ; Answer, The Earl of Morley *Jan* 14,
[257] 716

*Non-Commissioned Officers—Retention after
Twenty-one Years' Service*, Question, Mr.
O'Connor Power ; Answer, Mr. Childers
April 5, [260] 785

Pensioners of the Royal Marines, Question,
Sir H. Drummond Wolff ; Answer, Mr.
Childers *Aug* 8, [264] 1195

ARMY—Army Retirement—cont.

Pensioners of Lieutenant Colonels, Question, Sir
Patrick O'Brien ; Answer, Mr. Childers
June 23, [262] 1103

*Quartermasters—Pay, Rank, and Retiring
Pensions*, Question, Mr. Ross ; Answer, Mr.
Childers *Mar* 17, [259] 1243

Retired Army Captains, Question, Colonel
Colthurst ; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 10,
[259] 716

Staff Paymasters—Retirement, Question, Sir
Herbert Maxwell ; Answer, Mr. Childers
Mar 14, [259] 902

Warrant of Feb. 5, 1880, Question, Mr.
Cobbold ; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 23,
[261] 1054

Officers Retirement—Return P.P. No. 167

Army Organisation (The Royal Warrant, &c.)

*Army Organisation Scheme—Rule 77—
Compulsory Retirement*, Question, Major
O'Beirne ; Answer, Mr. Childers *July* 7,
[263] 238 ;—*Half-Pay Colonels*, Question,
Captain Aylmer ; Answer, Mr. Childers
July 21, 1463

Captaincies by Purchase, Question, Mr.
Whitley ; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug* 18,
[265] 211 ; Questions, Lieut.-Colonel Milne
Home ; Answers, Mr. Childers *Aug* 23,
735

Departmental Statement, Mr. Childers *Mar* 3,
[259] 190 ; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do
now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Secretary Chil-
ders*) ; after debate, Motion withdrawn ;
Questions, General Sir George Balfour, Sir
Alexander Gordon ; Answers, Mr. Childers
Mar 7, 424

Infantry Majors, Question, Sir Alexander
Gordon ; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 23, [261]
1062

Lieutenant Adjutants, Question, Mr. Daly ;
Answer, Mr. Childers *June* 28, [262] 1486

Lieutenant Colonels of the Ordnance Corps,
Question, Major Nolan ; Answer, Mr. Chil-
ders *June* 30, [262] 1653

257] *Lord Airey's Committee*, Question, Colonel
Alexander ; Answer, Mr. Childers *Jan* 30,
1030 ; Observations, Lord Strathnairn, Lord
Waveney, Lord Airey ; Reply, The Earl of
Morley ; Observations, Viscount Cranbrook

258] *Feb* 17, 1064 ; Question, Lord Strathnairn ;
Answer, Earl Granville *Feb* 22, 1477 ; Question,
Observations, Viscount Bury ; Reply,

The Earl of Morley *Feb* 25, 1723 ; Question,
Sir Harry Verney ; Answer, Mr.
262] Childers *June* 20, 844

Majors of Royal Artillery and Engineers,
Question, Mr. Carington ; Answer, Mr.
Childers *April* 5, [260] 755

Military Commands, Question, Mr. Heneage ;
Answer, Mr. Childers *June* 2, [261] 1873 ;—
*The Five Years' Command—Lieutenant
Colonels*, Question, Captain Aylmer ; An-
swer, Mr. Childers *May* 30, [261] 1654 ;—
General Officers—The Five Years' Rule,
Question, Observations, Viscount Bury ;
Reply, The Earl of Morley ; short debate
thereon *June* 28, [262] 1470

Mounted Infantry, Question, Sir Baldwyn
Leighton ; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 19,
[261] 810

ARMY—Army Organisation—*The Royal Warrant, &c.*—cont.

Non-Commissioned Officers of Engineers, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 24*, [259] 1814

Officers—Good Service Rewards, Question, Observations, Lord Chelmsford; Reply, The Earl of Morley *June 21*, [262] 958

Officers of the East India Company's Service, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 17*, [262] 760

Regimental Colours, Questions, Sir Alexander Gordon, Admiral Egerton; Answers, Mr. Childers *Feb 3*, [258] 54; Question, Captain Aylmer; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 17*, [262] 760; Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 29*, [264] 121

Regimental Organisation, Question, Lord Edward Cavendish; Answer, Mr. Childers *April 5*, [260] 752; Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 6*, 1957

Royal Artillery Gunners, Question, Captain Aylmer; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 20*, [261] 954

Senior Purchase Captains, Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 20*, [262] 858

Staff Appointments—Captains of Cavalry and Infantry, Question, Mr. Moss; Answer, Mr. Childers *April 29*, [260] 1415

The Forthcoming Royal Warrant, Question, Sir William Hart Dyke; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 18*, [262] 843; Question, Colonel Alexander; Answer, Mr. Childers, 848

The Memorandum, Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Onslow; Answers, Mr. Childers, The Marquess of Hartington *June 20*, [262] 860

The Militia and the Line, Question, Mr. Justin McCarthy; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 14*, [263] 839

The New Scheme, Observations, Lord Abinger; long debate thereon *April 5*, [260] 691; Questions, Sir Henry Fletcher, an hon. Member, Colonel Makins, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. T. Collins; Answers, Mr. Childers *June 13*, [262] 359

The Committee and the New Scheme, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 12*, [261] 272

Expenditure—Costs of New Scheme, Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 20*, [262] 855

The 28th Regiment, Question, Colonel North; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 11*, [264] 1631

The 79th Regiment, Question, Sir Patrick O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 1*, [264] 366

The 87th and 88th Regiments, Question, Major Nolan; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 29*, [260] 156

The New Regulations—The Guards, Question, Colonel Digby; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 8*, 259] 649;—*Seconded and Superannuated Officers*, Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, Mr. Childers, 550;—*Regimental Field Officers*, Question, Observations, Viscount Hardinge; Reply, The Earl of Morley *Mar 11*, 785;—*Master Gunners*, Question, Major Nolan; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 15*, 1056;—*Quartermaster and Colour Sergeants*, Questions, Lieut.

ARMY—Army Organisation (*The Royal Warrant, &c.*)—cont.

Colonel Milne-Home, Colonel Alexander; Answers, Mr. Childers *June 27*, [262] 1379

Warrant Officers of the Royal Engineers, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 30*, [261] 1861

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Compulsory Retirement

Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 5*, [260] 1823

Battalion Vacancies, Question, Colonel Kennard; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 28*, [261] 1325

Army Regulation Act, 1871—Purchase Officers—Regulation as to Retirement, Question, Major General Burnaby; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 2*, [264] 556

Compulsory Retirement of Colonels, Question, Major Nolan; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 16*, [261] 561;—*Retired Pay*, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 14*, [262] 465

Compulsory Retirement of Colonels in Command of Depot Centres, Question, Major Nolan; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 20*, [261] 954

Compulsory Retirement of Officers, Question, Major General Burnaby; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 28*, [264] 16;—*Exempting Appointments*, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 20*, [261] 948

Distinguished Service Pensions, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 28*, [260] 12

Numbers, Questions, Sir Alexander Gordon, Major Nolan; Answers, Mr. Childers *May 19*, [261] 799

The New Royal Warrant

Questions, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Lieut.-Colonel Milne-Home; Answers, Mr. Childers *May 9*, [261] 18

Articles 106, 107, Question, Major-General Feilden; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 1*, [264] 366

Artillery Officers, Question, Mr. Cobbold; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 26*, [263] 1900

Indian Revenue, Protection of, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 18*, [262] 645

Infantry and Cavalry Majors, Question, Mr. Montagu Guest; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 31*, [260] 368

Pay and Allowances of Retired Officers, Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 12*, [264] 1716

Promotion and Retirement—Warrant of 1878, Question, Sir Henry Fletcher; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 23*, [262] 1100

Purchase Captains, Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 27*, [262] 1352;—*Pensions*, Question, Major O'Beirne; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 30*, [262] 1648

Majors, Question, Major-General Burnaby; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 2*, [264] 556

ARMY—Army Organisation—The New Royal Warrant—cont.

Purchase Captains, Question, Mr. H. Tollemache; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 14*, [263] 839; Question, Mr. Molloy; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 2*, [264] 559

Purchase Lieutenants and Captains—Retiring Allowances, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 4*, [264] 823

Quartermasters—Warrant of 1880—Classification, Question, Mr. Causton; Answer, Mr. Childers *April 5*, [260] 757

Retirement, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 5*, [264] 993

Sec. 66, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 4*, [264] 824

The Revised Memorandum—Pars. 11, 12, and 14—Seconded Officers, Questions, Mr. Molloy, Sir Alexander Gordon, Lord Elcho; Answers, Mr. Childers *June 21*, [262] 988; Questions, Mr. Greer; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 24*, 1226

Territorial Titles—Uniforms, &c.

General Order No. 70, 1881—Historic Titles of Regiments, Question, Captain Aylmer; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 15*, [263] 1007

MacLeod's Highlanders (late 71st Highland Light Infantry), Question, Colonel Alexander; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 25*, [262] 1488

Military Titles, Question, Mr. Molloy; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 26*, [261] 1313

Regimental Precedence, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 23*, [262] 1095

Territorial Titles of Regiments, Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 19*, [261] 802

The Brigades of Guards, Question, Sir Patrick O'Brien; Answer, Mr. Childers *April 5*, [260] 754

The Buffs—East Kent Regiment, Question, Observations, Lord Dorchester; Reply, The Earl of Morley; short debate thereon *June 28*, [262] 1464

The Buffs—The Uniform, Question, Major Vaughan Lee; Answer, Mr. Childers *April 8*, [260] 1026

The City of London Regiment, Questions, Sir Edmund Lechmere, Mr. Warton; Answers, Mr. Childers *June 23* [262] 1114

The King's Own Borderers, Question, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 23*, [261] 1079

The New Territorial System, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 17*, [259] 1244

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Artillery Militia, Position of, and Uniform, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Colonel Alexander; Answers, Mr. Childers *Mar 10*, [259] 727

Militia and Army Battalions—Assimilation of Uniforms, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *June 8*, [262] 4

Militia Officers—The Uniforms, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 5*, [260] 1818; Question, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 9*, [261] 24; Question, Earl Percy; Answer, Mr. Childers, 30;

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Question, Mr. Round; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 8*, [264] 1197

The New Uniforms, Observations, Question, Lord Waveney; Answer, The Earl of Morley; short debate thereon *May 20*, [261] 933

Uniforms of Killed Regiments, Questions, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh, Mr. Onslow; Answers, Mr. Childers *Feb 8*, [258] 484

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Barrack Sergeants, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 4*, [264] 825

Half-Pay Captains, Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Childers *April 1*, [260] 487

The Royal Artillery—Pay of Artificers, Question, Mr. Boord; Answer, Mr. Childers *April 28*, [260] 1310

The Royal Engineers (Extra Pay), Question, Mr. Leake; Answer, Mr. Childers *April 5*, [260] 783

Widows' Pensions—The New Royal Warrant, Question, Mr. J. Cowen; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 18*, [263] 1124

The Reserve Forces

The Army Reserve—First Class, Question, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; Answer, Mr. Childers *Feb 11*, [258] 628; Question, Mr. W. Holmes; Answer, Mr. Childers *Feb 25*, 1738;—*Sections A and B—Volunteers*, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 4*, [259] 332

The Auxiliary Forces—The Militia and Volunteers

Adjutants' Retiring Pensions, Question, Mr. Ross; Answer, Mr. Childers *Feb 25*, [258] 1736; Question, Colonel Stanley; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 24*, [262] 1236

Adjutants of Militia, Question, Mr. Thornhill; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 21*, [253] 1455; Question, Mr. Round; Answer, Mr. Childers *Aug 2*, [264] 559

Adjutants of Volunteers, Question, Mr. Rowley Hill; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 25*, [259] 1931; Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Childers *May 2*, [260] 1542

Allowances to Volunteer Corps, Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 7*, [259] 425

Antrim Artillery Militia, Observations, Mr. Biggar; Reply, Mr. Childers *Aug 4*, [264] 861

Hertfordshire Militia, Question, Mr. Halsey; Answer, Mr. Childers *Feb 18*, [258] 1322

2nd Devon Artillery Volunteers, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Childers *June 30*, [262] 1655

The East Kent Militia—Practical Joking by Officers, Questions, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers, Mr. Childers *June 16*, [262] 636; *July 4*, 1949

The Worcester Militia, Question, Mr. A. Moore; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 18*, [263] 1123

Armouries for Volunteer Corps, Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar 3*, [259] 140

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Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, Question, Mr. Greyke; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 17, [261] 684

Colour Sergeants of Militia and Volunteers, Question, Lieut.-Colonel Milne-Home; Answer, Mr. Childers *June* 30, [262] 1859

Irish Militia Regiments, Question, Lord Claud Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 10, [259] 729

Issue of Martini-Henry Rifles to the Volunteers, Question, Colonel Walrond; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 8, [259] 546

Militia and Line Battalions, Question, Earl Percy; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 26, [261] 1312; Questions, Observations, The Earl of Galloway; Reply, The Earl of Morley; short debate thereon *May* 31, 1770

Militia Bands, Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Childers *June* 2, [261] 1879

Militia Embodiment, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Childers *Feb* 14, [258] 767

Militia Officers—Promotion, Question, Mr. Master; Answer, Mr. Childers *June* 13, [261] 341

Militia Quartermasters, Questions, Major General Fellden, Mr. Gourley; Answers, Mr. Childers *April* 4, [260] 556

Militia Subalterns, Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Mr. Childers *June* 20, [262] 846

Militia Surgeons, Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, Mr. Childers *June* 24, [262] 1217

Officers of Militia, Question, Sir Henry Fletcher; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 10, [259] 736

Payment of Militiamen, Question, Mr. Rathbone; Answer, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman *June* 16, [262] 632

Promotion in the Militia, Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 28, [260] 14

Schools for Militiamen—Army Circulars, February, 1881, Question, Sir Joseph Bailey; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 30, [261] 1647

Sergeant-Majors of a Militia Staff, Question, Mr. Litton; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 11, [259] 805;—*Sergeant-Majors of Militia*, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Childers *July* 28, [264] 21

Sergeant-Majors of Volunteers, Question, Colonel Kennard; Answer, Mr. Childers *July* 7, [263] 238

Speech of Lord Lytton—Political Speeches, Questions, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Mr. Childers *Jan* 7, [257] 159

The Militia—Memorandum of June, 1881, Questions, The Earl of Sandwich, The Earl of Longford; Answers, The Earl of Morley; short debate thereon *Aug* 9, [264] 1374

The Revised Volunteer Regulations, Question, Mr. MacIver; Answer, Mr. Childers *Mar* 16, [259] 1055

Distinctions to Militia Officers, Question, Mr. A. Moore; Answer, Mr. Childers *April* 4, [260] 555

Medals or Badges, Question, Mr. Andrew Grant; Answer, Mr. Childers *June* 10, [262] 288

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ARMY—The Auxiliary Forces—The Militia and Volunteers—cont.

Recent Honours, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *June* 16, [262] 647

The Companionship of the Bath, Question, Mr. Briggs; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 23, [261] 1080

The Volunteer Review at Windsor, Question, Mr. MacIver; Answer, Mr. Childers *Feb* 28, [258] 1849; Question, Mr. Buxton; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 2, 1835; Question, Viscount Bury; Answer, Earl Granville *June* 23, [262] 1008; Questions, Mr. Schreiber; Answers, Mr. Childers, 1122; *June* 30, 1639; Questions, Mr. H. R. Brand, Mr. Macfarlane; 263] Answers, Mr. Childers *July* 7, 235; Questions, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. A. M. Sullivan; Answers, Mr. Childers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, 245; Notice of Question, Mr. Schreiber; Answer, Mr. Childers, 260; Observations, Earl Granville, The Lord Chancellor *July* 8, 357; Questions, The O'Donoghue, Mr. Schreiber; Answers, Mr. Childers, 360;—*The Metropolitan Police*, Questions, Mr. Carington, Mr. Gorst; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *July* 12, 642;—*The Reports*, Question, Mr. MacIver; 264] Answer, Mr. Childers *July* 28, 29

The Volunteer Review at Edinburgh—Review of Scottish Volunteers by the Queen, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 12, [261] 264

The Volunteers—Military Precautions—Custody of Arms, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Childers *Jan* 7, [257] 161

Volunteer Officers, Questions, Mr. MacIver; Answers, Mr. Childers *Jan* 18, [257] 941; *Feb* 17, [258] 1085;—*Optional Examination in Modern Tactics*, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Mr. Childers *July* 19, [263] 1251

Volunteer Surgeons, Question, Mr. Donaldson-Hudson; Answer, Mr. Childers *May* 16, [261] 565

Parl. Papers—

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Army (India)

Army Organization Scheme, Questions, Mr. Onslow; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 23, [262] 1092

Colonel Burrows, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *Aug* 9, [264] 1383

Compulsory Retirement of Officers, Question, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 23, [262] 1116

Field Officers' Allowances, Questions, Lieut.-Colonel Milne-Home; Answers, Mr. Childers *May* 30, [261] 1644

Officers of the Indian Army and Staff Corps—Retirement, Questions, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Lord Eloho; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 26, [262] 842

Officers of the Local Service, Question, Colonel Barne; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington *June* 23, [262] 1110

ARMY—Army (India)—cont.

Pay and Allowances of Field Officers, Question, Lieut.-Colonel Milne Home; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Aug 12, [264] 1720
Roman Catholic Chaplains, Question, Mr. A. Moore; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Aug 12, [264] 1710
The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, Question, Mr. A. J. Balfour; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Feb 25, [258] 1741
The Indian Artillery—Retirement, Question, Viscount Lewisham; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington June 20, [262] 852
The Staff Corps (Indian Pensions), Question, Sir Trevor Lawrence; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 4, [262] 1956

Army—Army Accoutrements

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 17, To leave out from "That," and add "the present conspicuous and tight-fitting dress and accoutrements of the British Army places it at a serious disadvantage when opposed to troops armed with weapons of accuracy, and causes the unnecessary loss of many valuable lives" (*Colonel Barne*) v., [259] 1252; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Army Desertions—"Waste of the Army"

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into and report upon the causes of the 'Waste of the Army,' both in regard to the alarming increase of desertion officially reported to have taken place within a few months of the first enlistment of recruits as well as in regard to subsequent 'fraudulent enlistments' during recent years since the introduction of short service and the twin (or linked) battalion system" (*The Earl of Galloway*) June 20, [262] 817; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Army—Mounted Infantry

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Aug 4, To leave out from "That," and add "in order to meet the requirements of modern warfare, and to secure rapidity of movement for troops armed with breech-loading rifles, some provision be made in this year's Army Estimates for the formation of corps of mounted infantry, and that a proportion of such corps form part of the Army establishment in future" (*Sir Robert Lloyd Lindsay*) v., [264] 853; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Army Organisation—Battalions Abroad

Address for Return (similar to No. 70 of 1879) of all non-commissioned officers and privates of each battalion under orders for or sent to South Africa since the 1st of January of the present year, as they embarked, showing ages, length of service, and number who have not completed their drill and musketry instruction; also similar Return of all drafts to complete other batta-

Army Organisation—Battalions Abroad—cont.

lions than those sent from home stations; also number drawn to complete for service from other than their own brigades, in tabular form similar to that of the above-named Return (*The Viscount Bury*) Mar 11, [259] 794; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Army Organisation (Lord Airey's Committee)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to direct that the Report of the Committee on Army Organization over which Lord Airey presided may be presented to the House at an early day" (*The Lord Strathnairn*) Feb 24, [258] 1635; after debate, Motion withdrawn [See *Miscellaneous Questions*]

Army Organisation—Retirement of Officers

Observations, Mr. Childers June 24, [262] 1228
 Amendt. on Committee of Supply, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is not desirable to carry into effect that part of the new Army scheme, recently laid upon the Table, which authorises the compulsory retirement of efficient officers under 70 years of age, but that increased inducements to voluntary retirement should be substituted therefor, according to the original plan laid down by Lord Cardwell, and sanctioned by Parliament in 1871" (*Sir Alexander Gordon*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn [See *Miscellaneous Questions*]

Army Organisation—Territorial Regiments—The Uniforms

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Return showing the amount of expenditure estimated by the change of uniform involved in the proposed organization of territorial regiments, both as affecting individual officers and the public purse" (*The Earl of Galloway*) April 8, [260] 1007; after short debate, Motion withdrawn [See *Miscellaneous Questions*]

Army Organisation—Territorial Titles of Regiments

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause a reconsideration of the proposal to efface the present numerical and other distinctions in regiments of the line and militia by the substitution of novel (so-called) 'territorial' titles, inasmuch as this proposed substitution is known to be viewed as subversive of *esprit de corps*, and is in consequence most distasteful to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates generally, whilst it has not the advantage of increasing the Army by a single additional trained or untrained soldier; the proposed re-organization being

Army Organisation—Territorial Titles of Regiments—cont.

moreover practically but a fuller development of the present twin (or linked) battalion system which the Report of Lord Airey's Committee has already proved to have been attended with the most disastrous results" (*The Earl of Galloway*) May 16, [261] 518; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Army (Thanks of Parliament)

Moved for, A "Return of the officers of the Army who have received the thanks of Parliament by name from 1813; showing the date at which and the rank in which they would have been retired from the Army under the proposed rule of five years' non-employment, and the appointments they may have held subsequent to that date; how many officers of distinction would have been excluded from employment by the proposed five years' regulation, and the nation thus deprived of their services" (*The Earl of Powis*) May 17, [261] 675; after short debate, Motion agreed to

[See *Miscellaneous Questions*]

Army Acts Consolidation Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Childers, The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Aug 22 [Bill 255]
- 265] Read 2^o, after short debate Aug 23, 767
- . Committee; Report; read 3^o after short debate Aug 24, 852
- l. Read 1^o* (*The Earl of Morley*) Aug 24
- Read 2^o; Committee negatived; read 3^o Aug 25, 868
- Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 58]

Army Alternative Punishment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Denman*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o* April 8 (No. 72)

Army Discipline and Regulation Act

Question, Viscount Emlyn; Answer, Mr. Childers July 7, [263] 243

Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual) Bill

- 260] *Summary Punishments—The 4th Clause*, Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answer, Mr. Childers Mar 28, 9; Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Childers April 8, 1026;—*Case of Patrick King*, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Osborne Morgan 1034

Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual) Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Childers, The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Trevelyan*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o* Mar 21 [Bill 123]
- 260] Read 2^o, after debate Mar 28, 20
- . Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" Mar 31, 369

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Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "it is undesirable that the punishment to be awarded by Courts Martial for grave offences committed by soldiers on active service should be regulated by the Secretary of State, and thereby withdrawn from the direct control of Parliament" (*Viscount Emlyn*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put, and agreed to; Committee; Report

- 260] Considered; read 3^o April 4, 650
- l. . Read 1^o (*E. of Morley*) April 5, 690 (No. 61)
- . Read 2^o, after short debate April 6, 797
- . Committee; Report; read 3^o, after short debate April 7, 849
- Royal Assent April 8 [44 Vict. c. 9]

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- 260] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 1184, 1184
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*Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Im-
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Select Committee appointed, "to consider the
 working of 'The Artisans' and Labourers'
 Dwellings Improvement Act, 1875,' and the
 amending Act of 1879, with a view of con-
 sidering how the expense of and the delay
 and difficulty in carrying out these Acts
 may be reduced, and also of inquiring into
 any causes which may have prevented the
 reconstruction of dwellings for the Artisan
 Class to the full extent contemplated and
 authorised by these Acts and of recommend-
 ing such Amendments as may be most expe-

[*cont.*

*Artisans' and Labourers' Dwellings Improvement
 —cont.*

dient for carrying out the full intention of
 these Acts, and also to consider the working
 of the Metropolitan Streets Improvement
 Acts, 1872 and 1877, and of 31 and 32 Vic.
 c. 130, and 42 and 43 Vic. c. 64" (Sir
 R. Assheton Cross) May 9
 And, on June 9, Committee nominated as fol-
 lows:—Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. Brand,
 Mr. Brodrick, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Francis
 Buxton, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Cropper, Sir
 Richard Cross, Viscount Emlyn, Mr. Hastings,
 Sir Henry Holland, Mr. William Holms,
 Mr. Leamy, Sir James M'Garel-Hogg, The
 O'Donoghue, Mr. Rankin, Sir Matthew
 Ridley, Mr. Torrens, and Sir Sydney
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- Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. [260] 1170; cl. 15, Motion for Adjournment, [261] 1420
- America (Central)—Inter-Oceanic Canal, [269] 713
- Anglo-Turkish Convention, Motion for an Address, [262] 1317
- Army Estimates—Provisions, &c. [261] 1554
- Army (India)—The Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, [258] 1741
- Asia (Central)—Afghanistan (Political Affairs), [261] 495
- Barristers' Admission (Ireland), 2R. [257] 1589, 1590
- Commercial Treaty with France (Negotiations)—New French General Tariff, Res. [262] 181
- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-

[*cont.*]BALFOUR, Mr. A. J.—*cont.*

- and-Mouth Disease, [258] 505;—Movement of Cattle, 891
- Herring Brand (Scotland), Motion for a Select Committee, [259] 532; Nomination of, 884
- India—Afghanistan—Count Schouvaloff and Lord Beaconsfield, [258] 1843
- Reported Russian Mission to Cabul, [260] 1966
- India—Afghanistan—Withdrawal of British Troops from Southern Afghanistan, Res. [259] 1985
- India (Finance, &c.)—East India Revenue Accounts, Financial Statement, Comm. [265] 688
- India—Railroads—The South Mahratta Country, [258] 892
- Ireland, State of—Government Officials—Land League, [257] 340, 341
- Land League Meeting at Midleton, [260] 473
- 260] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 1610
- 261] Comm. cl. 1, 1489, 1945
- 262] 308; cl. 3, 889; cl. 4, 1030; cl. 7, 1703, 1704, 1707; Amendt. 1736, 1985, 1994, 2008, 2013, 2017
- 263] 62; cl. 13, 183; cl. 16, 275; cl. 17, 283; cl. 25, 472, 570; add. cl. 1496, 1575, 1583; Consid. cl. 4, 1931
- 264] Lords Amendts. Consid. 1415, 1476, 1493, 1551
- Local Taxation Returns (Scotland), 2R. [259] 1476
- Navy Estimates—Scientific Branch, [259] 1466, 1467
- Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
- Order—Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), [258] 26
- Public Business, [260] 1967; [265] 366;—Ministerial Statement, Explanations, [258] 1961; [259] 827
- Whitsuntide Recess, [262] 32
- Parliament—Business of the House, [261] 33, 34, 36; Res. 703
- Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 81
- Parliamentary Oaths, Motion for Bill, Amendt. [260] 2046, 2050
- Pedlars (Certificates), Comm. [264] 1819; cl. 2, 1820
- Public Loans (Ireland) Remission, Comm. [263] 1594
- Removal Terms (Scotland), Comm. [263] 474; Motion for reporting Progress, 1597, 1598, 1599, 1602, 1732
- Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, Nomination of Select Committee, [262] 219
- Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds), Comm. [258] 1476; add. cl. [259] 1030
- Supply—Afghan War (Grant in Aid), [259] 1181
- Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [261] 1741
- Museum of Science and Art in Dublin, [262] 206
- Teinds (Scotland), 2R. [260] 421, 426
- Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes), Comm. Amendt. [265] 705; cl. 2, 711; cl. 3, Motion for reporting Progress, 713, 714; add. cl. 753, 759

BALFOUR, Mr. J. B. (Solicitor General for Scotland, afterwards The Lord Advocate †), *Clackmannan, &c.*

†Law and Justice (Scotland)—Sheriff Clerk of Fife, [265] 872

Law of Bail and Sheriff Courts (Scotland), [257] 851

Supply—Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer, Scotland, &c. [264] 739, 740

Teinds (Scotland), 2R. [260] 426

BALFOUR, Mr. J. S., Tamworth
Post Office—Postal Notes, [259] 1806

Ballot Act Continuance and Amendment Bill

(*Sir Charles W. Dilke, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Attorney General*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Sir Charles W. Dilke Jan 7*, [257] 272; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o [Bill 2] Bill withdrawn * Aug 3

Ballyclare, Ligoniel, and Belfast Junction Railway Bill [H.L.]

l. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a" June 27, [262] 1338

Amendt. to leave out ("now.") and add ("this day three months") (*The Viscount Templetown*); after short debate, on Question, that ("now.") &c. resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 3^a

Bank Holidays—Christmas Day, 1881

Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler: Answer, Sir John Lubbock Feb 8, [258] 338

Banking Laws Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Anderson, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Charles M'Laren*)

c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 46]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" May 4, [260] 1779

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Robert Fowler*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn; Bill withdrawn

Bankruptcy Bill

(*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Ashley*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Hibbert*) April 7, [260] 992; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed April 8, 1056; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o [Bill 137]

Estates in Liquidation, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot: Answer, Mr. Chamberlain May 6, [260] 1957

2R. deferred, after short debate July 4, [262] 2054

2R. deferred, after short debate July 11, [263] 621

Bill withdrawn * July 18

Bankruptcy and Cessio (Scotland) Bill

(*Dr. Cameron, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Fraser Mackintosh*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 8 [Bill 81]
Read 2^a, after short debate April 29, [260] 1519

Committee *—R.P. May 2

Committee *; Report May 19 [Bill 174]

Committee * (on re-comm); Report May 26

Read 3^a May 27

l. Read 1^a (*Earl of Camperdown*) May 30

Read 2^a June 14 (No. 100)

Committee * June 23 (No. 128)

Report * June 24

Read 3^a June 27

c. Lords Amends July 4 [Bill 205]

l. Royal Assent July 18 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 22]

Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl Cairns*)

l. Presented; read 1^a, after short debate Feb 17, [258] 1064 (No. 34)

Read 2^a, after short debate Feb 28, 1836

Waiting for Commitment Aug 12

BARCLAY, Mr. J. W., Forfarshire

Agricultural Holdings (Distress for Rent), Res. [260] 1696, 1703

Agricultural Tenants' Compensation, 2R. [259] 1750

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease—Orders in Council, [259] 1815

County Representative Boards (Scotland), [260] 1320

Educational Endowments (Scotland)—Shaw's Hospital, [263] 1609

Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, 1878—Gordon Hospital Provisional Order, [257] 1187

Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland), Leave, [257] 808

Great North of Scotland Railway, 2R. Amendt. [259] 1644, 1647

Ground Game Act—Prosecution for Trespass, [264] 841

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Res. [261] 461

Parliament—Public Business, Ministerial Statement, [264] 380

Unoccupied Land (England), [259] 1806

BARING, Viscount, Winchester

India—Afghanistan—Withdrawal of British Troops from Southern Afghanistan, Res. [259] 1896

BARING, Mr. T. C., Essex, S.

Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 26, [263] 878

BARNE, Colonel F. St. J. N., Suffolk, E.

Agricultural Holdings (Distress for Rent), Res. [260] 1688

Agricultural Statistics—Corn Returns, [262] 646

Army (India)—Officers of the Local Service, [262] 1110

BARNE, Colonel F. St. J. N.—*cont.*

- Army—Army Accoutrements, Res. [259] 1262
- Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. [261] 1111
- Fisheries—East Coast Fisheries—Depredations of Foreigners—Employment of a Gunboat, [258] 1086, 1651; [259] 810, 1369; [263] 1899
- France and England—Newfoundland Fisheries Treaty, [263] 1263
- Free Education (Scotland), 2R. Amendt. [261] 738
- Ireland, State of—Disturbance at Quinlan's Castle, New Pallas, Co. Limerick, [262] 23
- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [262] 407; Amendt. 411, 522; cl. 4, 1027; cl. 14, [263] 265, 268; cl. 17, 279; cl. 44, 1154; *add. cl.* 1439; Lords Amendts. Consid. [264] 1433
- Parliament—Rules of Debate—Obstruction, [259] 1239;—Business of the House, [259] 1251; [263] 257, 259; Ministerial Statement, [258] 1871
- Parliamentary Oaths, Motion for Bill, [260] 2066
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [258] 1038
- Railways—Railway Carriages, [263] 1262
- Ways and Means—Inland Revenue—Malt Drawbacks, [261] 823

BARNES, Mr. A., *Derbyshire, E.*

- Great North of Scotland Railway, Consid. [261] 1633

BARRAN, Mr. J., *Leeds*

- Customs—Coffee and Chicory, [264] 1532
- Customs (Outport Officers), Res. [260] 1734
- French Commercial Treaty, Motion for an Address, [264] 1771
- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 25, [263] 677
- Parliament—Business of the House—Land Law (Ireland), Res. [262] 1512
- Patents for Inventions, 2R. [262] 607
- Weights and Measures Act, 1879—Use of Defective Glass Measures, [258] 55

Barristers' Admission (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Callan, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Gray*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 10 [Bill 54]
- Read 2^o, after short debate Jan 27, [257] 1586
- Committee [Dropped]

BARRY, Mr. J., *Wexford Co.*

- Ireland—Appointment of Magistrates, [257] 635, 636
- Ireland, State of—Miscellaneous Questions
- Agrarian Crime, [257] 837
- Inflammatory Placards—The Royal Irish Constabulary, [261] 552
- Post Office—Salaries of Irish Sub-Postmasters, [264] 1923
- Proclamation of Meetings at Brookborough, &c. [257] 185
- Irish Executive, Res. [265] 266
- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 4, [262] 1201; cl. 13, Amendt. [263] 200; cl. 22, 434
- Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 562

BARRY, Mr. J.—*cont.*

- Mr. Michael Davitt, Res. [265] 540
- Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257] 1343, 1433, 1435, 1436
- Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 82
- Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 670, 991
- Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881—Arrests of Rev. Father Sheehy and Others, [261] 987
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1895, 1998; Consid. *add. cl.* [258] 1537; cl. 1, 1569, 1571, 1622, 1632, 1667, 1672
- Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [265] 390
- Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [265] 439
- Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [265] 334
- Post Office, [265] 117

BARTHELOT, Colonel Sir W. B., *Sussex, W.*

- Africa (South)—The Transvaal (Military Operations), [258] 773, 1074;—Surrender of Potchefstroom, [260] 366
- Negotiations, [259] 1660
- Africa (South)—Transvaal Rising, Res. [263] 1843
- Agricultural Holdings (Distress for Rent), Res. [260] 1693, 1964
- Army—Miscellaneous Questions
- Army Discipline Regulation Acts, [265] 626
- Half-Pay Captains, [260] 467
- Long Service Soldiers, [264] 861
- Army Acts Consolidation, 2R. [265] 763; Comm. cl. 1, 852, 854; cl. 13, 856
- Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual), 2R. [260] 29; Comm. 379; *add. cl.* 405; Consid. cl. 6, 683
- Army Estimates—Administration of Military Law, [264] 878
- Army Supplementary Estimate, [259] 1546
- Medical Establishments and Services, [264] 880
- Military Education, [264] 1039
- Militia and Militia Reserve, [264] 885
- Provisions, &c. [261] 1552
- Retired Pay, [264] 1037, 1039
- Rewards, &c. [264] 1037
- Supplementary Estimate, Provisions, &c. [264] 1045
- Volunteer Corps—Pay and Allowances, [264] 896, 901
- Warlike and other Stores, Motion for reporting Progress, [264] 912
- Army Organization—Miscellaneous Questions
- Memorandum, [262] 860
- New Organization Scheme, [262] 359, 360
- Retirement of Officers, [262] 1236, 1238; [264] 1716, 1717
- Statement, [259] 222
- Army Recruiting—53rd Regiment, [264] 373
- Army—Mounted Infantry, Res. [264] 859
- Australia, Western—Unconstitutional Expenditure, [261] 1458
- Bills of Sale Act (1878) Amendment, Comm. [259] 1917; Preamble, 1918

BARTHELOT, Colonel Sir W. B.—*cont.*

- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Cattle Plague in Russia, [264] 30
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [257] 1506; [259] 1937; [260] 157;—Lancashire, [265] 364, 729, 730
- Crime—Explosion at Salford Barracks, [257] 854
- Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 3, [261] 1121; *cl.* 16, 1160; *cl.* 20, 1168, 1342
- Customs (Outport Officers), Res. [260] 1737
- Exemption from Distress, Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [259] 1034
- Free Libraries, 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [258] 1600
- India—Afghanistan—Defeat of the Ameer's Forces, [264] 130
- Khyber Pass, [265] 229
- Military Operations, [264] 371
- Ireland—State of—County Clare, [257] 1101
- [261] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 877; Comm. Amendt. 1370, 1371; *cl.* 1, 1437, 1725, 1726, 1727, 1935, 1941, 1954
- [262] 493, 688; *cl.* 2, Motion for reporting Progress, 747, 748; *cl.* 4, 1437; Amendt. 1454, 1456; *cl.* 7, 1689, 1992
- [263] *cl.* 9, 120; *cl.* 13, 171; Amendt. 178, 190, 198; *cl.* 26, 684; *cl.* 33, 1034; *cl.* 36, 1041; *cl.* 45, 1185; *cl.* 46, Amendt. 1273; Postponed *cl.* 34, 1398; *add. cl.* 1505, 1663, 1681, 1686, 1704; Consid. 1902; *cl.* 7, 1964; *cl.* 35, 2005
- [264] Lords Amendts. Consid. 1403, 1470, 1543
- Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
- Business of the House, [259] 1061
- Ministerial Statement, [264] 385
- Order of Business, [262] 992, 994
- Public Business, [263] 1618; [264] 1816
- Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [260] 1296
- Parliamentary Oaths, [260] 1567
- Parliamentary Oaths, Motion for Bill, Motion for Adjournment, [261] 124
- Petroleum (Hawking), Consid. *cl.* 2, [265] 766
- Post Office Savings Banks—Small Investments in the Funds—Penny Stamps Deposits, [258] 336
- Presumption of Life (Scotland), Nomination of Select Committee, [259] 1923
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1659
- Regulation of the Forces, 2R. [263] 620; Comm. *cl.* 20, [264] 442; *cl.* 37, 447; *cl.* 43, *ib.*; *cl.* 48, 448
- River Floods Prevention, 2R. [257] 1680, 1586
- Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, 2R. [260] 433
- Supply—Board of Trade, Motion for reporting Progress, [264] 101
- Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [264] 1088
- Land Forces at Home and^a Abroad (Exclusive of India), [259] 1281
- Land Registry, [264] 1069
- Local Government Board, &c. [264] 575, 583
- Post Office, [265] 108
- Post Office Telegraphs, [259] 1003
- Prisons, England, [259] 982; [264] 1082
- Stationery and Printing, [264] 637
- Supreme Court of Judicature, [265] 37

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BARTHELOT, Colonel Sir W. B.—*cont.*

- Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes), Comm. *cl.* 3, [265] 714
- Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [260] 640, 641
- Whitsuntide Recess, [262] 24

BATESON, Sir T., *Devizes*

- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [261] 1946, 1950; *cl.* 4, [262] 1402; Consid. *cl.* 7, Amendt. [263] 1960
- Parks (Metropolis), [263] 1139; — Ride in Rotten Row, 1895

BATH, Marquess of

- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 7, [264] 930; Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts. Consid. 1666, 1684
- Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, Comm. *cl.* 19, [259] 707

BAXTER, Right Hon. W. E., *Montrose, &c.*

- Agricultural Department (India), [261] 1050
- Anglo-Turkish Convention, Motion for an Address, [262] 1284
- Entail (Scotland), [260] 158
- India—Chaplains in the Bengal Establishment, [263] 1464
- East India (Ecclesiastical Department)—Chaplains' Salaries, [258] 491
- Law and Justice—Judicial Bench (Scotland and Ireland), [258] 489
- Parliament—Business of the House—"Obstruction," [257] 1725; — Ministerial Statement, [259] 1497
- Public Business, [259] 813
- Thames River, 2R. [260] 141
- Treaty of Berlin—Article 61—The Armenians, [258] 767; [260] 752; [263] 1463

BEACH, Right Hon. Sir M. E. *Hicks-Gloucestershire, E.*

- Africa (South)—The Basutos—Official Minute of the Cape Ministry, [259] 145
- War in Basutoland—Instructions to Sir Hercules Robinson, [257] 191
- Africa (South)—The Transvaal—Miscellaneous Questions, [260] 1035, 1036, 1531; [262] 358
- Commission—Instruction, [260] 773
- Military Operations—Blockade at Pretoria, [260] 471;—Defeat of the British Forces, [258] 1864
- Murder of Captain Elliot and Mr. Malcolm, [264] 127
- Negotiations, [258] 1833; [259] 1512, 1935;—Further Papers, [260] 1833;—Sir Evelyn Wood, [261] 21;—Notice of Resolution (Sir M. Hicks-Beach), [262] 637
- Policy of the Government, [260] 472
- State of Affairs, [261] 1455, 1457
- Transvaal Papers, [263] 256
- Transvaal Rising, [263] 1009, 1010, 1368
- Africa (South)—Transvaal Rising, Res. [263] 1756, 1791, 1793, 1846, 1848, 1862
- Army Estimates—Army Supplementary Estimate, [259] 1553
- Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 20, [261] 1843

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BACH, Right Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks.—*cont.*

- Evelotons (Ireland)—Return of Injuries to the Police and Military in carrying out Processes, [262] 355
- Land Law (Ireland), Leave, [260] 981; Comm. cl. 11, [263] 184; cl. 12, Amendt. 138, 137, 143; cl. 13, 166
- Navy Estimates—Navy Supplementary Estimates, [259] 1555
- Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
 - Business of the House, [262] 1120, 1121
 - Public Business, Ministerial Statement, [259] 825; [261] 583; [263] 1268, 1269
 - Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 691
- Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, 2R. [260] 441
- Western Pacific—Powers of High Commissioner, [262] 1115
- Westminster School—Exchange of Estates, [261] 1319

BEACH, Mr. W. W. B., Hants, N.

- London and South Western Railway, 2R. [260] 452
- Navy—Troopship "Nemesis," [261] 24

BEACONSFIELD, Earl of

- Africa (South—)The Transvaal (Negotiations), [258] 881
- Asia (Central)—Correspondence between Russia and the Ameer of Cabul, Personal Explanation, [258] 863, 1218
- Candahar, Res. [259] 288, 299, 1349
- Emperor of All the Russias—Address to Her Majesty, [259] 1044
- Message of Condolence to H.R.H. the Duchess of Edinburgh, [259] 1046
- Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 15, 30
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 2R. [258] 1928

Beaconsfield, K.G., Monument to the late Right Hon. the Earl of

LODS

- Observations, Earl Granville, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon May 5, [260] 1801
- Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty praying that Her Majesty will give directions that a Monument be erected in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the Memory of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., with an inscription expressive of the high sense entertained by the House of his rare and splendid gifts, and of his devoted labours in Parliament and in great offices of State; and to assure Her Majesty that this House will concur in giving effect to Her Majesty's directions" (*The Earl Granville*) May 8, [261] 1; after short debate, on question, agreed to, nemine dissentiente; Ordered that the said Address be presented to Her Majesty by the Lords with White Staves
- Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported May 13, 376

Beaconsfield, K.G., Monument to the late Right Hon. the Earl of—cont.

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- Notice of Motion for an Address to Her Majesty, Lord Richard Grosvenor April 25, [260] 1084
- Committee, to consider a humble Address to be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will give directions that a Monument be erected, as a public charge, in the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster, to the memory of the late Right Honourable the Earl of Beaconsfield (Queen's Recommendation signified), upon Monday 9th May (*Mr. Gladstone*) April 35
- Notice of Motion, Mr. Labouchere May 2, 1531; Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr. Speaker May 3, 1865; Notice of Motion, Mr. Gladstone May 5, 1841
- Inscription on Proposed Monument*, Questions Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Rylands; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington May 6, 1960; Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 9, 29

Considered in Committee May 9, 38

- Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will give directions that a Monument be erected in the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter, Westminster, to the Memory of the late Right Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield, with an Inscription expressive of the high sense entertained by the House of his rare and splendid gifts, and of his devoted labours in Parliament and in great Offices of State; and to assure Her Majesty that this House will make good the expenses attending the same" (*Mr. Gladstone*); Moved, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Labouchere*); after short debate, Question put; A. 54, N. 380; M. 326; Div. List, A. & N., 54
- Main Question put, and agreed to
- Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported May 13, 437

BEAUCHAMP, Earl

- Army—Army Retirement—Lord Morley's Committee, [257] 716
- Ecclesiastical Courts Regulation, 2R. [264] 1346; Comm. 1503; cl. 1, Amendt. 1506; cl. 4, Amendt. ib.
- Pawnbrokers, Address for a Return, [265] 22
- Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, Comm. cl. 18, [259] 706; cl. 19, 707

BEAUMONT, Mr. W. B., Northumberland, S.
Supply—Post Office, [259] 1002

BECTIVE, Earl of, Westmoreland

- Army—Promotion by Selection, [264] 837
- Egypt, Affairs of, [264] 371, 372
- France—Affairs of Tunis, [261] 1206, 1207, 1208
- Convention of 1875, [261] 1325, 1326
- Political Affairs, [263] 25, 26
- Reported Insurrection, [263] 26
- Search of British Vessels, [262] 854
- The Treaty, [261] 683

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- Tunisi, Affairs of—Land Sales, [263] 855, 856
 Alleged Confiscation of Ground belonging
 to the English Church, [263] 526, 527
 The Casr Essaid Treaty, [262] 1856
 The Enfidu Case, [262] 1486; [264] 845

Beer Bill

(*Colonel Barnes, Mr. Storer, Mr. Hicks*)

- c. Considered in Committee; Resolution agreed
 to, and reported; Bill ordered; read 1^o *
April 27 [Bill 142]
 Bill withdrawn * *Aug 22*

BELLINGHAM, Mr. A. H., Louth

- Army—Roman Catholic Soldiers (Guernsey),
 [258] 771
 Census (Ireland)—National School Teachers,
 [259] 808
 Criminal Law—Arrest of the Editor of the
 "Freiheit," [260] 555
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 1163; cl. 26, [263] 800; add. cl. 1505, 1515;
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 London, [263] 1462, 1742, 1743
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 [257] 558
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 [263] 1753
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 [259] 1128

BELMORE, Earl of

- Africa (South)—Basutoland, [259] 1789
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 Motion for an Address, [257] 154
 Claims of Peerage, &c. Motion for a Select
 Committee, [263] 850
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 799; cl. 13, Amendt. 947; cl. 14, 948
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 Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland)—
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BELPER, Lord

- India—Cooper's Hill College for Civil Engi-
 neers, Address for Papers, [263] 996

**BENTINCK, Right Hon. G. A. F. Caven-
dish, Whitehaven**

- Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual),
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 Elections in Foreign Countries, [260] 774
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Bills of Exchange Bill

(*Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Arthur Cohen, Mr.
 Lewis Fry, Sir John Holker, Mr. Monk*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o July 19 [Bill 218]
 Read 2^o, after short debate Aug 9, [264] 1461
 Bill withdrawn * Aug 11

Bills of Sale Act (1878) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Monk, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Lewis
 Fry, Mr. Barran*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 16]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o,"
 Mar 7, [259] 525
 After short debate, Moved, "That the Debate
 be now adjourned" (*Mr. R. N. Fowler*);
 Question put; A. 10, N. 93; M. 74 (D. L.
 116)

Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill
 read 2^o

Committee*; Report; Bill re-committed Mar 8
 [Bill 104]

Order for Committee (*on re-comm.*) read;
 Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave
 the Chair" Mar 24, 1916; after short de-
 bate, Motion agreed to; Committee—*r.p.*

Referred to a Select Committee May 13, [261]
 502

And, on May 25, Committee nominated as fol-
 lows:—Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Henry
 H. Fowler, Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. Staveley
 Hill, Mr. David Mac Iver, Mr. Patrick
 Martin, Mr. Monk, Mr. W. N. Nicholson,
 Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Pickering Phipps, Mr.
 Serjeant Simon, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Whitley,
 Mr. Benjamin T. Williams, Mr. Stuart-
 Wortley

Report of Select Comm.* July 22 [No. 341]

Bill [as amended in Committee and by the
 Select Committee] July 22 [Bill 223]

Bill withdrawn Aug 1, [264] 1520

Bills of Sale Act (1878) Amendment (No.

2) Bill (*Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Monk,
 Mr. Lewis Fry, Mr. Norwood, Mr. Barran*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 44]
 2R. [Dropped]

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(*Mr. Woodall, Mr. Bridges Williams, Mr.
 Montagu Scott*)

e. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 11 [Bill 85]
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(*Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Orr Ewing*)

e. Ordered * May 23 [House counted out]
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 2R. [Dropped]

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(*Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Burt, Mr. Henry Lee,
 Mr. Broadhurst*)

e. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 7 [Bill 39]
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Canal Boats Act (1877) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. John Corbett, Mr. Morley, Mr. Pell*)

- c. Ordered ; read 1^o *June 23* [Bill 197]
- Bill withdrawn * *Aug 4*

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(*Mr. Pease, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Dr. Cameron*)

- c. Ordered ; read 1^o *Jan 7* [Bill 27]
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- Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 13, [261] 1419; *cl.* 15, 1423
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262] 403; Amendt. 413, 419, 424, 435, 477, 486, 489, 693; Motion for reporting Progress, 744; *cl.* 3, 936; *cl.* 4, 1006, 1027, 1031, 1125, 1187, 1434, 1457, 1458; *cl.* 5, 1528; *cl.* 7, 1590, 1591, 1592, 1595, 1682; Motion for reporting Progress, 1683, 1686, 1691, 1692, 1696, 1728; Amendt. 1731, 1732, 1733, 1734, 1740, 1861, 1873, 1892, 1893, 1901; Motion for reporting Progress, 1902, 1903, 1905, 1911, 1981, 1988, 1997, 2001, 2011, 2023, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2042; Amendt. 2045
263] 52, 54, 56, 57, 71, 77, 85; *cl.* 12, 137; *cl.* 22, 421; *cl.* 25, 613, 664; *cl.* 26, 747, 748; *cl.* 42, 1100; *cl.* 45, 1183; *cl.* 46, 1203; *cl.* 47, 1360; *add. cl.* Amendt. 1580, 1581; Amendt. *ib.* 1583; Motion for reporting Progress, 1586, 1589, 1590, 1659, 1660, 1661, 1662, 1663, 1667, 1722
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Charitable Trusts Bill [H.L.]*(The Lord Chancellor)*

- l.* Presented; read 1st *April 5* (No. 59)
 Read 2^d, after short debate *May 12*, [261] 258
 Committee *May 24*, 1783 (No. 96)
 Report *June 20*, [262] 834 (No. 120)
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^d."
June 30, 1804
 Amendt. to leave out ("now," and add
 ("this day three months") (*The Lord*
Denman); on Question, that ("now,") &c. ?
 resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 3^d
c. Read 1st *July 8* [Bill 209]
 [263] Question, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answer, Mr.
 Gladstone *July 15*, 1013; Questions, Mr.
 Firth, Mr. Puleston; Answers, Sir William
 Harcourt *July 18*, 1134; Question, Mr. H.
 H. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 19*,
 1264
 Bill withdrawn *July 21*

**Charitable Trusts—Burkstone-le-Willows
Charities**

Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Mr. Mundella
Aug 18, [264] 1913

Charity Trustees Incorporation Act, 1872

Moved, For a "Return of all applications
 which have been made to the Charity Com-
 missioners under the provisions of 35th
 and 36th Victoria, chap. 24., distinguishing
 the cases in which a certificate of incorpora-
 tion has been granted from those in which it
 has been refused" (*The Bishop of Carlisle*)
June 23, [262] 1088; Motion agreed to
 (P.P.L. 165)

CHEETHAM, Mr. J. F., Derbyshire, N.

London and South Western Railway, Consid.
 Amendt. [262] 224, 230

CHELMSFORD, Lord

- Army Desertion, [262] 1924
 Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual),
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 Regulation of the Forces, 2R. [265] 718

**Cheshire Salt Districts Compensation Bill
(by Order)**

- c.* Read 2^d *Feb 4*, [258] 161
 Moved, "That the Bill be committed to a Select
 Committee of Seven Members, Four to be
 nominated by the House and Three to be
 added by the Committee of Selection:—That
 such of the Petitioners as shall have pre-
 sented their Petitions against the Bill on or
 before the 8th day of February may, if they
 think fit, be heard before such Committee by
 their Counsel, and Counsel may be heard
 in support of the Bill against such Petitions"
 (*Mr. Lyulph Stanley*); Motion agreed to
 And, on *Mar 29*, Committee nominated as fol-
 lows:—Viscount Emlyn, Mr. Hastings, Mr.
 Lyulph Stanley, Sir Henry Tyler
April 27, Mr. Hastings *disch.*, Mr. Story-Maske-
 lyne *added*

**CHILDERS, Right Hon. H. C. E. (Secre-
tary of State for War), Pontefract**

Afghan War—Vote of Thanks for the Military
 Operations in Afghanistan, [260] 1886

**Africa (South)—The Transvaal War—Miscel-
laneous Questions**

- Boers, [259] 740
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c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 7* [Bill 14]
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- Canonry in Worcester Cathedral, Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar* 24, [259] 1823
- Ecclesiastical Grants in the Colonies, Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 21, [263] 1468
- Lower House of Convocation, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May* 23, [261] 1070

Church of England—Patronage of Benefices

- Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the simoniacal evasions of the law, and other scandals connected with the exercise and disposal of private patronage in the Church of England, are such as to call for remedial measures of the most stringent and radical character" (*Mr. Edward Leatham*) *Mar* 29, [260] 178
- Amendt. to leave out from "House," and add "the Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Church Patronage, and of the Royal Commission on the sale, exchange, and resignation of Ecclesiastical Benefices, disclose evils connected with the exercise and disposal of Church Patronage which call for legislation at the earliest possible moment" (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) *v.*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn

Church Patronage Bill

(*Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Albert Grey, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Mr. Stuart-Wortley*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 7 [Bill 30]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
April 8, [260] 845; after short debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed April 7, 973

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is inexpedient to pass any measure which gives legal sanction to the sale under any circumstances of the right of appointing ministers to parochial or other benefices" (*Mr. Ilkington*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Willis*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 23, N. 62; M. 39 (D. L. 183)

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.;" Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Evans Williams*); after short debate, Question put; A. 23, N. 56; M. 33 (D. L. 184)

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.;" Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Briggs*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Bill withdrawn * May 24

Church Patronage (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Stanhope, Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. John Talbot, Mr. Albert Grey, Mr. Stanley Leighton*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. E. Stanhope*) May 16, [261] 670; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Tillett*) [House counted out]

Ordered; read 1^o * May 19 [Bill 175]

Questions, Mr. E. Stanhope, Mr. Ilkington; Answers, Mr. Gladstone July 14, [263] 853; Question, Mr. Ilkington; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 19, 1272

Bill withdrawn * Aug 3

Churchwardens (Admission) Bill

(*Mr. Monk, Sir Gabriel Goldney*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 7 [Bill 47]
2R., Debate adjourned April 8, [260] 1077
Bill withdrawn Aug 11, [264] 1520

City of London—The Magistracy—Election of an Alderman

Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Sir William Harcourt June 20, [262] 845

Civil Servants of the Crown—Co-operative Supply Associations

Questions, Mr. Firth, Mr. Macdonald; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 22, [259] 1664

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The Playfair Scheme, Question, Mr. John Holland; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Mar 28, [260] 6; Question, Mr. A. Grant; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish May 2, 1538

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Clerical Disabilities Act Repeal Bill

(*Sir Gabriel Goldney, Mr. Thorold Rogers*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 7 [Bill 11]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
May 11, [261] 230

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Beresford Hope*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 101, N. 110; M. 9 (D. L. 201)

Words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for six months

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Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 28, [265] 729

Coal Mines

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Snow Storm, The—Railway Passengers—London and North Western Railway Company, [257] 1490

Coinage (Decimal System)

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the introduction of a Decimal System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures ought not to be longer delayed" (Mr. Ashton Dilke) Mar 29, [260] 158

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether any basis can be found for a decimal system that would not so seriously disturb existing conditions as to make it practically inexpedient to change" (Mr. Anderson) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Question put, "That those words be there added;" A. 28, N. 108; M. 80 (D. L. 171)

Coinage, The—Fourpenny Pieces

Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 10, [258] 490

COLEBROOKE, Sir T. E., Lanarkshire, N.

Free Education (Scotland), 2R. [261] 740
Parliament—Public Business, Ministerial Statement, [264] 381
Presumption of Life (Scotland), 2R. [259] 370

COLLINGS, Mr. J., Ipswich

Art and Industrial Museums, Res. [264] 1236, 1256
Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 26, [263] 793; Consid. cl. 7, 1950
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881—Arrested Prisoners, [259] 1650; —Mr. Dillon, [261] 202, 205
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 2R. [258] 212; 3R. 1714
Supply—Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [259] 1566

COLLINS, Mr. E., Kinsale

Africa (South)—Zulu War—Loyal Boers, [257] 843
Committees (Ascension Day)—The "Count-Out" on Tuesday, [261] 1268
Ireland—Bridges—Bandon River Bridge, [262] 116
Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 3, [262] 812; cl. 4, 1006; cl. 25, [263] 650; add. cl. 1703; 3R. [264] 191
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [258] 1998
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 2R. [258] 205
Supply—Fishery Board in Scotland, [264] 748
Patent Office, [264] 626

COLLINS, Mr. T., Knaresborough

Army—New Organization Scheme, [262] 860
Corrupt Practices at Elections—Reported Magistrates, [264] 860
Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. [261] 1093; cl. 26, 1360
Distress for Rent, 2R. [262] 1085
Knaresborough Commission, Res. [264] 560
Land Law (England)—Law of Entail, Res. [262] 297
Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [262] 436; cl. 2, Motion for Adjournment, 748; cl. 4, 1025; cl. 7, 1907; cl. 23, [263] 456; cl. 25, 589; cl. 26, 946; Lords Amendts. Consid. [264] 1449
London City (Parochial Charities), 2R. [261] 1302
Parliament—Order of Business, [262] 991
Public Business, Ministerial Statement, [264] 382
Parliament—Business of the House—Land Law (Ireland), Res. [262] 1511
Parliamentary Elections—Suspension of Corrupt Boroughs, [264] 560
Supply—Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [261] 1741, 1748, 1749, 1753
Local Government Board, [264] 577
Suspension of Evictions (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [262] 566

COLMAN, Mr. J. J., Norwich

Agricultural Holdings (Distress for Rent), Res. [260] 1693

Colonial Governors, Appointment of

Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 6*, [260] 1959; Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May 9*, [261] 88

COLTHURST, Col. D. La Zouche, Cork Co.

Army—Miscellaneous Questions

Long Service Soldiers, [264] 880

Retired Army Captains, [259] 718

Separation of Military Prisoners in Civil Prisons, [257] 1824

Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual), Comm. [260] 877; *add. cl.* 402

Army Organization, Statement, [259] 220

Butter (Spurious Compounds), Res. [260] 509

Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions

Peace Preservation Act, 1881—Gun Licences, [261] 790

Poor Law—Out-door Relief, [264] 826

Presentment Sessions, [257] 439

Relief of Distress (Ireland) Act, 1880;—

Out-door Relief, [258] 49, 337;—Relief

Works at Clonakilty, 63;—Relief Works,

[262] 1854

Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin, [259] 133

State of Ireland—Lord Kenmare's Estate, Explanation, [262] 12

Union Rating, [264] 826

Ireland—The Magistracy, Res. [258] 1899

Irish Fisheries, [261] 1545; Res. [264] 197

[261] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 620; Comm. *cl.* 1, 1897

[262] 45, 691, 715; *cl.* 3, 811, 877, 927; *cl.* 4, 1159, 1181, 1438; *cl.* 7, 1869, 1882

[263] *cl.* 20, 892; *cl.* 25, 467, 595; *cl.* 26, 706, 882, 888; *cl.* 45, 1177; *cl.* 47, 1304; *add.*

cl. 1427, 1439, 1699, 1714

[264] Lords Reasons and Amendts. Consid. 1967

Lunacy Law Assimilation (Ireland), 2R. [260] 812

Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 144

Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [259] 450, 455

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1543; 2R. [258] 296; Comm. *cl.* 1, 1042, 1128; 3R. 1684

Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Office of the, [259] 965

Land Forces at Home and Abroad (Exclusive of India), [259] 1279

Local Government Board, Ireland, [259] 1070, 1078, 1079; [265] 413, 420

COLVILLE of CULROSS, Lord

Railways—Continuous Brakes, [263] 1106

Commerce and Agriculture, Minister of

Question, Sir Baldwin Leighton; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Mar 17*, [259] 1229; Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June 22*, [262] 1119

[See title *Agriculture*]

Commercial Treaties—Reciprocity Duties

Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar 15*, [259] 1062

COMMINS, Dr. A., Roscommon

Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 3,

[260] 1835; *cl.* 20, [261] 1969; *cl.* 25, 1973

Army Estimates—Provisions, &c. [261] 1584

Bankruptcy and Cessio (Scotland), 2R. [260] 1520

Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [259] 373

Ireland, State of—Proclamation of Meetings at Brookborough, &c. [257] 172

Irish Executive, Res. [265] 195

[261] Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. 1733

[262] Amendt. 502, 504, 505, 506, 657, 680; *cl.* 2, 779, 783, 793; *cl.* 3, 800, 811, 878; *cl.* 4,

Amendt. 939, 940, 994, 999, 1010, 1018

1146, 1390; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1588; *cl.* 7,

Amendt. 1589, 1662, 1838, 1867

[264] Lords Reasons and Amendts. Consid. Amendt. 1967, 1973, 1981

Land Law (Ireland)—Yearly Tenants, [260] 1839

Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 559, 560, 584, 585, 711

Mr. Michael Davitt, Res. [265] 542

Parliament—Privilege—The "World" Newspaper—Reflections on Members of this House, [258] 519

Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 136, 613, 653, 656, 659

Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [260] 1294, 1295

[259] Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. 30, 31, 32; Comm. *cl.* 1, 451, 454, 479, 487; *cl.* 2, 572;

cl. 3, 577, 582, 599; *cl.* 5, 618, 620, 623,

641, 662, 680

Presumption of Life (Scotland), 2R. [259] 369

[257] Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, 1822, 1930, 1939, 1974,

1983, 1984, 1985, 1987, 1993, 1995, 1996, 2021

[258] Comm. *cl.* 1, 557, 638, 662, 663, 712, 713,

722, 777, 788; Amendt. 794, 832, 843, 844,

853, 902, 904, 905, 961, 969, 989, 1018,

1052, 1053, 1100, 1134; *cl.* 2, 1243, 1308,

1318

Seeds Loans Act—Strokestown Board of Guardians, [265] 357

Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [265] 559

Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [265] 450

Supreme Court of Judicature in Ireland, [265] 474, 475

Commons

Select Committee appointed and nominated *Jan 27*, as follows:—Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Ashton Dilke, Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Pell, Mr. Spencer Walpole, and Five Members to be nominated by the Committee of Selection

Parl. Papers—

First Report 115

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Reports 133

**Commons Regulation Provisional Order
(Beamsley Moor) Bill***(Mr. Courtney, Secretary Sir William Harcourt)*c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 11 [Bill 112]Read 2^o and committed Mar 22

Report * April 1

Read 3^o April 4l. Read 1^o *(Earl of Dalhousie)* April 5 (No. 62)Read 2^o May 16

Committee * May 19

Report * May 20

Read 3^o May 23

Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. xx]

**Commons Regulation Provisional Order
(Langbar Moor) Bill***(Mr. Courtney, Secretary Sir William Harcourt)*c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 11 [Bill 111]Read 2^o and committed Mar 22

Report * April 1

Read 3^o April 4l. Read 1^o *(Earl of Dalhousie)* April 5 (No. 63)Read 2^o May 16

Committee * May 19

Report * May 20

Read 3^o May 23

Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. xix]

**Commons Regulation Provisional Order
(Shenfield) Bill***(Mr. Courtney, Secretary Sir William Harcourt)*

c. Ordered * June 2

Read 1^o June 3 [Bill 188]Read 2^o and committed June 14

Report * June 24

Read 3^o June 27l. Read 1^o, and referred to the Examiners
June 27 (No. 132)Read 2^o July 14

Committee *; Report July 15

Read 3^o July 18

Royal Assent Aug 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. clxi]

**Companies Act, 1867 — Trinity College,
London**

Questions, Mr. Edward Clarke; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain Jan 28, [257] 1634; Feb 15, [258] 889; Question, Mr. J. Cowen; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 21, [259] 1511; Question, Mr. Edward Clarke; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain May 5, [260] 1830

Companies Act, 1874—Scotch Banks

Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 21, [263] 1468

Consolidated Fund Bill*(Mr. Playfair, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Lord Frederick Cavendish)*

c. Considered in Committee * Jan 28

Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o Feb 3Read 2^o Feb 4

Committee *; Report Feb 7

Read 3^o, after short debate Feb 8, [258] 431
[New Title]**Consolidated Fund Bill—cont.**l. Read 1^o *(Earl Granville)* Feb 10Read 2^o Feb 11

Committee *; Report Feb 14

Read 3^o Feb 15

Royal Assent Feb 17 [44 Vict. c. 1]

Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill*(Mr. Playfair, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Lord Frederick Cavendish)*

c. Considered in Committee * Mar 21

Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o Mar 22Read 2^o, after short debate Mar 23, [259] 1785

Committee *; Report Mar 24

Read 3^o Mar 26l. Read 1^o *(The Earl Granville)* Mar 26Read 2^o; Committee negatived; read 3^o
Mar 28

Royal Assent Mar 29 [44 Vict. c. 8]

Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill*(Mr. Playfair, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Lord Frederick Cavendish)*

c. Considered in Committee * June 2

Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered * June 9

Read 1^o June 10Read 2^o June 13

Committee *; Report June 15

Considered * June 16

Read 3^o June 17l. Read 1^o *(Earl Granville)* June 20Read 2^o June 21

Committee *; Report June 23

Read 3^o June 24

Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 15]

Consolidated Fund (No. 4) Bill*(Mr. Playfair, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Lord Frederick Cavendish)*

c. Considered in Committee * Aug 8

Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o Aug 9Read 2^o Aug 11

Committee *; Report Aug 12

Read 3^o Aug 15l. Read 1^o *(Earl Granville)* Aug 16Read 2^o; Committee negatived Aug 18Read 3^o Aug 19

Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 50]

Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill*(Mr. Playfair, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Lord Frederick Cavendish)*c. Ordered; read 1^o Aug 22265] Read 2^o Aug 23, 768

Committee *; Report Aug 24

Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, Mr. Speaker Aug 25, 893

Read 3^o Aug 25, 894l. Read 1^o *(The Earl of Kimberley)* Aug 25Read 2^o; Committee negatived; read 3^o
Aug 26

Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 56]

Contagious Diseases Acts

Case of Elizabeth Burley, Questions, Mr. Hopwood; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *May 5*, [260] 1818; *May 10*, [261] 178; *May 13*, 400

London Lock Hospital, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Osborne Morgan *Mar 22*, [259] 1658

The Magistracy, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May 26*, [261] 1316; Questions, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Carbutt; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *June 2*, 1875; Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June 13*, [262] 342

Contagious Diseases Acts

Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the Contagious Diseases Acts, 1866—1869, their Administration, Operation, and Effect" *Jan 14*

Committee nominated as follows:—Colonel Alexander, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, General Burnaby, Mr. Burt, Mr. Cobbold, Viscount Crichton, Colonel Digby, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Massey, Mr. Osborne Morgan, Mr. Ernest Noel, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Stansfeld, and Sir Henry Wolff

Moved, "That Dr. Cameron and Dr. Farquharson be added to the Committee" (*Mr. Childers*) *Mar 10*, [259] 774; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Report on Operations . . . P.P. 140

Report of Select Committee . . . 351

Contagious Diseases Acts Repeal Bill

(*Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. Joseph Cowen*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * *Jan 7* [Bill 7]

Bill withdrawn * *June 14*

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Cattle from the United States, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb 8*, [258] 339;—*Diseased Cattle from the United States*, Question, Viscount Folkestone; Answer, Mr. Mundella *June 2*, [261] 1886

Cattle Plague in Russia, Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Mundella *July 28*, [264] 30

Compensation for Compulsory Slaughter—Importation of Cattle, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May 3*, [260] 1656

257] *Foot-and-Mouth Disease*, Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Jan 7*, 159; Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Jan 14*, 722; Questions, Mr. Duckham, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Jan 27*, 1506

258] Questions, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. W. N. Nicholson; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Feb 10*, 505; Questions, Sir Herbert Maxwell; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Feb 11*, 633; *Feb 14*, 768; Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb 17*, 1081

259] Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar 25*, 1937

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—cont.

260] Question, The Marquess of Lansdowne; Answer, Earl Spencer *Mar 29*, 90; Questions, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Mar 29*, 157

265] Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. Cropper, Mr. J. Howard; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Aug 23*, 729; Questions, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Emly; Answers, The Earl of Kimberley *Aug 24*, 807; Personal Explanation, The Earl of Kimberley *Aug 25*, 866; Questions, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. J. Cowen; Answers, Mr. Mundella, 883

Animals Order, Article 22, Question, Mr. Long; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April 29* [260] 1419

Outbreak at Carlisle, Question, Mr. W. Lowther; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April 25*, [260] 1084

Outbreak at Dukinfield, Question, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May 12*, [261] 272

Outbreak at Lancashire, Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Aug 19*, [265] 364

Outbreak at Newcastle, Question, Mr. Lowther; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May 3*, [260] 1661; Question, Mr. Elliot; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May 5*, 1826

The Orders in Council, Questions, Mr. J. W. Barolay, Sir William Welby-Gregory, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Borlase; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Mar 24*, [259] 1815

Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Scotland), Questions, Mr. Cochran-Patrick, Mr. Fell; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Jan 18*, [257] 944; Question, Mr. Marjoribanks; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb 7*, [258] 262

Glanders, Question, Lord Claud Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April 7*, [260] 881

Importation of Cattle from the Dominion of Canada, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar 18*, [259] 1367

Movement of Cattle, Question, Mr. A. J. Balfour; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb 15*, [258] 891

Order in Council, Jan 4, 1881—Importation of Cattle from Ireland, Question, Mr. W. Corbet; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Jan 31*, [257] 1728; Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May 16*, [261] 579

Spanish and Portuguese Cattle, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. Mundella *May 23*, [261] 1076

The Cattle Trade, Notice of Motion, The Earl of Airlie; Explanation, Earl Spencer *Feb 4*, [258] 159

The Siberian Plague, Question, Mr. Birkbeck; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Aug 4*, [264] 850

Return 1881 P.P. 331

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease

Moved, "That this House is of opinion that the recent outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease has been entirely caused by the importation of diseased animals into this Country from abroad

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease—cont.

"That it is proved by experience that compulsory slaughter on landing does not afford security against the introduction of contagious cattle diseases from Foreign Countries

"And that the landing in England, Scotland, or Ireland of Foreign live animals should not be permitted in future from countries which are known to be infected, or as to which the Privy Council are not satisfied that the Laws thereof relating to the Importation and Exportation of Animals, and to the prevention of the introduction or spreading of disease, and the general sanitary condition of animals therein, are such as to afford reasonable security against the importation therefrom of animals which are diseased into this Country" (*Mr. Chaplin*)
Mar 22, [259] 1682; after long debate, Question put; A. 147, N. 205; M. 58 (D. L. 167) [See Miscellaneous Questions]

Conveyancing and Law of Property Bill [H.C.] (*The Earl Cairns*)

- i. Presented; read 1st *Jan 10* (No. 7)
 Read 2nd *Feb 8*
 Committee*; Report *Feb 14*
 Read 3rd *Feb 18*
- e. Read 1st (*Mr. H. Fowler*) *Mar 7* [Bill 101]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd"
April 4, [260] 685; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Gorst); after short debate, Question put, and negative
 Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2nd, and committed to a Select Committee
 And, on *July 6*, Committee nominated as follows:—*Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Chitty, Mr. Collins, Mr. Davey, Mr. Henry H. Fowler, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Lewis Fry, Sir Gabriel Goldney, The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Compton Lawrance, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Patrick Martin, Mr. Warton, and Mr. Whitley*
 Report of Select Committee* *Aug 1* [No. 96]
 Committee (on re-comm.); Report *Aug 5, [264] 1106* [Bill 231]
 Read 3rd *Aug 8*
- i. Commons Amendments. *Aug 9* (No. 210)
 Commons Amendments considered and, after short debate, agreed to *Aug 12, 1841*
 Royal Assent *Aug 22* [44 & 45 Vict. c. 41]

Coolies (Indian) at La Réunion

Questions, *Mr. Errington*; Answers, *Sir Charles W. Dilke* *May 19, [261] 803; Aug 4, [264] 847*
The Hurricane in, Question, *Dr. Cameron*; Answer, *Sir Charles W. Dilke* *Mar 31, [261] 362*

COOPE, Mr. O. E., *Middlesex*

National Gallery—Admission of Artists on Wednesdays—Depositing Stocks, &c. [263] 838;—Proposed Extension, [261] 406
 National Gallery, Res. [262] 141
 Thames River, [258] 1874
 Turkey and Greece—The Frontier Question, [260] 19

Co-operative Supply Associations—Civil Servants of the Crown

Questions, *Mr. Firth, Mr. Macdonald*; Answers, *Mr. Chamberlain* *Mar 22, [259] 1654*

Copper and Copper Ore—Return of Exports and Imports, 1880

Question, *Mr. W. J. Corbet*; Answer, *Lord Frederick Cavendish* *May 23, [261] 1052*
P.P. 190

Copyhold Enfranchisement Bill

(*Mr. Waugh, Mr. George Howard, Mr. Stafford Howard, Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Ferguson*)

- c. Ordered; read 1st *Mar 16* [Bill 117]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd"
April 6, [260] 834
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Sir Gabriel Goldney*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
 Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2nd
 Committee*; Report *June 22* [Bill 195]
 Bill withdrawn* *July 22*

Copyhold Enfranchisement [Stamp Duty]

- c. Considered in Committee *June 16, [262] 749*
 Resolution reported *June 17*

Copyright Bill

(*Mr. Hastings, Mr.*

Hanbury-Tracy, Sir Gabriel Goldney)

- c. Ordered* *Mar 15*
 Read 1st *Mar 18* [Bill 121]
 2R. [Dropped]

CORBET, Mr. W. J., *Wicklow Co.*

Army—Case of *Stephen Whelan*, an Insane Soldier, [262] 1100
 Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin, [258] 63, 1233; [260] 1654; [262] 846; [263] 1459
 Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Order in Council *Jan 4, 1881*—Importation of Irish Cattle, [257] 1728
 Copper and Copper Ore—Return of Exports and Imports, 1880, [261] 1052
 Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
 Agrarian Crimes—The Returns, [261] 1778
 Agricultural Distress—Report of the Duke of Richmond's Commission, [263] 241
 Arklow Harbour, [258] 164
 Confiscated Estates [264] 1928
 Geological Survey of Ireland—The Re-Survey, [260] 1655
 Inquests—Case of *Mr. T. Cooke*, [262] 1485
 Intermediate Education Board—The Report for 1880, [262] 1944
 Lunatic Asylums—Annual Report of the Inspectors, [263] 845
 National Education—School Children, [263] 241
 Poor Law—Castlebar Board of Guardians, [259] 1358
 Relief of Distress Act—Relief Works at Arklow, [260] 1956
 State Trials, [257] 641

CONNET, Mr. W. J.—cont.

Ireland, State of—Miscellaneous Questions
Ballinakill Relief Expedition, [259] 1282
Destitution in the County of Wicklow,
[257] 1195
Evictions—Case of Arthur Kavanagh, [257]
326; [258] 1522;—Co. Armagh, 1656
Sheriff's Sale at Red Cross, [263] 1117
Ireland—The Magistracy—County Govern-
ment, [260] 1652
Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 7, Amendt.
[262] 1897, 1599, 1678; cl. 20, Amendt.
[263] 888; add. cl. 1649
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in An-
swer to, [257] 664
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1,
Amendt. [259] 467, 469, 502
Post Office—Telegraph Department—Relief
Clerks, [262] 1824
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),
Motion for Leave, [257] 1910; 2R. [258]
206; Comm. cl. 1, 552, 736, 1058, 1112;
cl. 2, Amendt. 1815; Consid. cl. 1, Amendt.
1674
Supply—Constabulary Force in Ireland, [265]
571

CORK AND ORRERY, Earl of
Coroners (Ireland), Comm. cl. 3, [263] 1891

Corn Returns Bill

(Colonel Barnes, General Burnaby)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 17]
Legislation, Question, Mr. Duckham; Answer,
Mr. Chamberlain Jan 10, [257] 838
Bill withdrawn * Aug 22

Corn Returns (No. 2) Bill

(Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 24 [Bill 76]
Bill withdrawn * July 8

Coroners (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Healy, Mr. Gray, Mr. Barry)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 20 [Bill 73]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
Mar 4, [259] 871
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
this day six months" (Mr. Attorney General
for Ireland); Question proposed, "That
'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt.
withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o,
and committed to a Select Committee
Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Attorney
General for Ireland April 8, [260] 1022
And, on May 3, Committee nominated as fol-
lows:—Mr. Attorney General for Ireland,
Mr. Daly, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Healy, Mr.
Robert Fowler, Mr. Litton, Mr. Richardson,
Mr. Tottenham
Moved, "That the Committee have power to
send for persons, papers, and records" (Mr.
Healy); Question put; A. 15, N. 75; M. 60
(l. L. 192)
Ordered, "That it be an Instruction to the
Committee, that they have power to con-
sider the operation of the Law relating to
Coroners in Ireland, and, if they shall so
think fit, to amend the Bill accordingly

Coroners (Ireland) Bill—cont.

Report of Select Committee * June 14 [No. 281]
Committee * (on re-comm.)—R.P. June 21
[Bill 187]
Committee * (on re-comm.)—R.P. June 22
Committee; Report June 28, [262] 1213
Considered; read 3^o June 27, 1459
l. Read 1^o * (Viscount Lifford) June 28 (No. 134)
Read 2^o * June 30
Committee; Report July 26, [263] 1890
Read 3^o * July 28
c. Lords Amendt. July 29 [Bill 280]
Lords Amendt. considered Aug 1, [264] 451
Moved, "To disagree with the Lords in the
said Amendt." (Mr. Healy); Motion agreed
to
Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons
to be assigned to The Lords for disagreeing
to the Amendt. made by The Lords;" List of
the Committee, 451
Reason for disagreement to The Lords Amendt.
reported, and agreed to; to be communicated
to The Lords
l. Royal Assent Aug 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 35]

**Corrupt and Illegal Practices at Municipal
Elections**

Question, Mr. A. Morley; Answer, The Attor-
ney General Jan 17, [257] 851

**Corrupt Practices at Municipal Elections
Act, 1868—Westbury Election Peti-
tion**

Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, The
Attorney General Feb 14, [258] 761

**Corrupt Practices (Suspension of Elec-
tions) Bill**

(Mr. Attorney
General, Secretary Sir William Harcourt,
Mr. Solicitor General)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Aug 2 [Bill 238]
Read 2^o Aug 4, [264] 915
Committee; Report; read 3^o Aug 5, 1101
l. Read 1^o * (The Earl of Dalhousie) Aug 8
Read 2^o Aug 9, 1374 (No. 208)
Committee; Report Aug 11
Read 3^o * Aug 12
Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 42]

CORRY, Mr. J. P., Belfast

Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland), 2R. [260]
842

**Cottiers and Cottars (Dwellings) Bill [H.L.]
(The Lord Waverley)**

l. Presented; read 1^o July 22, [263] 1604
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
July 28, [264] 2
Amendt. to leave out ("now") and add ("this
day three months") (The Duke of Argyll);
after short debate, Amendt. and original
motion and Bill withdrawn (No. 174)

COTTON, Mr. W. J. R., London

London City (Parochial Charities), 2R. [261]
1301

County Courts Bill

(*Mr. Norwood, Mr. Rowley Hill, Mr. Benjamin T. Williams, Sir Eardley Wilmot*)

a. Ordered; read 1st Jan 7 [Bill 84]
Bill withdrawn * July 27

County Lunatic Asylums—Joint Counties' Asylum at Abergavenny

Question, Mr. Warton: Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 20, [257] 1026

COURTAULD, Mr. G., Maldon

Africa (South)—The Transvaal (Military Operations)—Military Command, [259] 325

Poor Law—Boards of Guardians and Public Elementary Schools—Education of Pauper Children, [265] 616

Supply—Local Government Board, [259] 950

COURTNEY, Mr. L. H. (Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, afterwards † Under Secretary of State for the Colonies), Liskeard

Africa (South)—Miscellaneous Questions

† Cape Government—Petition of Right, [264] 1917

† Transvaal Convention—Pass Laws, [264] 1526

Transvaal Republic, [257] 328

† Transvaal—Murder of Dr. Barber, [264] 1925, 1926

† Zululand—Entry of British Troops, [265] 618

† Africa (West Coast)—Prisoners in Sierra Leone, [265] 726

Agricultural Holdings (Distress for Rent), Res. [260] 1704

Agricultural Tenants' Compensation, Comm. [260] 992

† British Honduras (Court of Appeal), 2R. [264] 916

† Central Criminal Court (Prisons), Comm. cl. 2, [265] 763

City of London (Income and Expenditure)—The Chamberlain's Estimate, [261] 1639

Copyhold Enfranchisement, 2R. [260] 837

Criminal Law—Abduction of English Girls, [260] 1311

East Coast Fisheries—Depredations of Foreign Seamen, [258] 1943

Extraordinary Tithe Rent Charges, Motion for a Select Committee, Amendt. [260] 1650, 1651

† Fugitive Offenders, Comm. cl. 3, [265] 598; cl. 9, 599; cl. 32, Amendt. ib.; cl. 37, Amendt. ib.; Consid. cl. 5, 760; cl. 8, 761; cl. 19, ib.; cl. 22, ib.; cl. 31, 762

† India—Straits Settlements—The Malay Chiefs, [264] 1387

† Ireland—Prisons—Spike Island Prison, [265] 627

Ireland, State of, Motion for a Select Committee, [257] 548

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870—The Earl of Bessborough's Commission, [258] 1952; [259] 806

Law and Police—Case of Thomas Tittley, [257] 854

Lunacy Law Amendment, 2R. [261] 1286

COURTNEY, Mr. L. H.—cont.

Maintenance of Children, 2R. [259] 1216

† Malta—Petition for Reforms, [264] 1203

Metropolitan Open Spaces Act (1877) Amendment, 2R. [260] 226

Middlesex Land Registry, 2R. [260] 832

Middlesex Magistrates—Music Licences (Good Friday), [259] 139

Municipal Corporations Act (1859) Amendment, 2R. [260] 248

Newspapers (Law of Libel), Comm. cl. 1, [261] 505; cl. 3, Amendt. 506, 508

Parliament—Ash Wednesday—Theatres, [258] 1941

Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt Practices Commissions), Motion for an Address, [259] 1920

† Pedlars (Certificates), 2R. [264] 917; Comm. 1818

† Perak Expedition, [265] 617

Petroleum (Hawking), 2R. [263] 1880; Comm. 1866, 1968; cl. 2, [264] 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 234, 236, 632; cl. 3, Amendt. 683, 688; Consid. [265] 765; cl. 2, Amendt. ib., 766

Prisons (England) Act, 1877—Newcastle and Morpeth Prisons, [260] 1536

Rebecca Riots, [257] 857

Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention—Appointment of a Select Committee, [260] 1799, 1800

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales), Comm. [262] 619

† Supply—Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature, &c. [264] 1067

† Colonies, Grants in Aid—(Supplementary Sum), [265] 150, 151

† Cyprus, Island of—Grant in Aid, [265] 500

† Local Revenue, &c. [264] 1166

† Police Courts—London and Sheerness, [264] 1071

† Police in Counties and Boroughs in England and Wales, with Police in Scotland, [264] 1078

Prisons (England), [259] 983, 984

† Public Prosecutor's Office, [264] 1051

West Indian Islands—The Bahamas—Finance, [264] 1529

† West Indies—Demerara—Defalcations in the Administrator General's Department, [264] 1542

† Jamaica, [264] 1542

† Wild Birds Protection Act (1880) Amendment, 2R. [264] 102; Comm. cl. 1, 450; Consid. add. cl. 690; cl. 2, 692

Court of Bankruptcy (Ireland) (Officers and Clerks) Bill

(*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland*) June 2, [261] 1984; after short debate, Motion put off

Ordered; read 1st June 15 [Bill 189]

Read 2nd June 20

Committee*; Report; read 3rd June 27

l. Read 1st (*Lord Carlingford*) June 28 (No. 133)

Read 2nd July 4

Committee*; Report July 7

Read 3rd July 8

Royal Assent July 18 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 23]

Court of Bankruptcy (Ireland) (Officers and Clerks) [Salaries]

c. Considered in Committee June 22, [262] 1086
Resolution reported June 23

Court of Session (Scotland) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

l. Presented; read 1st Mar 4 (No. 42)
Read 2nd Mar 7
Question, Observations, The Earl of Rosebery;
Reply, The Lord Chancellor Mar 10, [259] 897
Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee" Mar 22, 1816; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*The Lord Moncreiff*); Motion agreed to; Further debate adjourned sine die
Question, Mr. Dick-Peddie; Answer, The Lord Advocate July 4, [262] 1917

COURTOWN, Earl of

Land Law (Ireland), Report, [264] 1170;
Amendt. 1171; Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts. Consid. 1899
Tramways (Ireland) Acts Amendment, Comm. cl. 5, [261] 783; Report of Amendts. cl. 7, [262] 833

COWEN, Mr. J., Newcastle-on-Tyne

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Army—Widows' Pensions—New Royal War-rant, [263] 1124
Asia (Central)—Russian Advance, [260] 1308, 1309
Austria, Arrest of Socialists in, [260] 1840
Bulgaria—Political Affairs, [263] 1133, 1467
Commercial Treaty with Italy, [262] 1481
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Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth-Disease, [265] 884
Corrupt Practices at Elections—Reported Magistrates, [264] 361
Criminal Law—Arrest of the Editor of the "Freiheit," [260] 345
Case of Edmund Galley, [264] 1014
Education Department—Revised Code—Departmental Statement, [264] 1210
France and Tunis—The Treaty, [261] 576
Free Trade (British Empire), [263] 1817
India—Afghanistan—Defeat of the Ameer's Forces, [264] 67
General Kaufmann and the Ameer Shere Ali, [258] 1732
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Agrarian Offences—The Return, [258] 352
Crime—City of Waterford, [262] 1829
Peace Preservation Act, 1881—Arrests of Rev. Father Sheehy and Others, [261] 1000
Protection of Person and Property Act, 1881—Arrests of Persons under the Act, [265] 38;—Crime and Outrage—Co. of Waterford, [263] 640, 641;—Michael Davitt, [262] 1857, 1858;—Mr. Dillon, [261] 192, 692, 1784;—Prisoners under the Act—Newspaper Editors, [260] 1825

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Ireland, State of—The Magistracy—Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M. Res. [264] 1124
Irish Executive, Motion of Censure, [261] 1238; [262] 69; Res. [265] 258
Land Law (Ireland)—Release of Prisoners under the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881, [264] 842;—Urgency, [261] 287
Land Law (Ireland), 3R. [264] 181, 184
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Order—Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), [258] 19, 64
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Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257] 1469, 1475, 1478, 1479, 1480, 1481
Parliament—Business of the House—Land Law (Ireland), Res. [262] 1503
Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 81, 139, 1093
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Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), Motion for Adjournment, [260] 1249, 1286
Post Office Act, 1837—Opened Letters, [258] 1089
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Turkey—Midhat Pasha—Fulfilment of Sentence, [263] 1623

CRAIG, Mr. W. Y., Staffordshire, N.

Agricultural Labourers' Habitations (Ireland), Res. [260] 1993
Great North of Scotland Railway, 2R. [259] 1846; Consid. [261] 1627
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1846
Supply—Patent Office, [264] 626

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- Afghan War**—Vote of Thanks for the Military Operations in Afghanistan, [260] 1808
- Africa (South)**—The Transvaal—Military Operations—Miscellaneous Questions
- Defeat of the British Forces, [258] 1836
- Negotiations, [259] 1638 ;—Peace Arrangements, [260] 292, 295, 298, 300
- Surrender of Potchefstroom, [260] 89
- Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. cl. 7,** [259] 536
- Army Organization**—Battalions Abroad, Address for Returns, [259] 796
- Army Organization** (Lord Airey's Committee), [258] 1069 ; Motion for an Address, 1842
- Asia (Central)**—Correspondence between Russia and the Ameer of Cabul—Production of Papers, Explanation, [258] 1211, 1212
- Candahar, Res.** [259] 227, 306
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- Parliament**—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 67, 70
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),** [257] 1095

CREYKE, Mr. R., York

- Army**—Coast Brigade Royal Artillery, [261] 684

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- Army Examination**—Candidates for Sandhurst, [265] 29
- Law and Police (Ireland)**—Mr. Hone, [264] 1920
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Crime

- England and Wales**—Return of Assaults with Violence, Question, Mr. Macfarlane ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 15, [264] 1914
- Statistics of Murder**, Question, Sir John Hay ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt July 4, [262] 1952
- Crime**—Reports on the Laws of Foreign Countries respecting Homicidal Crime *P.P.* [2849] [2918]

Criminal Code Bill

- Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 4, [262] 1936

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MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- Abduction of English Girls**, Question, Mr. M'Coan ; Answer, Mr. Courtney April 28, [260] 1311 Report of Lords S.C. 448
- A Deaf and Dumb Criminal**, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Feb 15, [258] 886
- Alleged Rick-Burning at Chard**, Questions, Mr. A. M. Sullivan ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Feb 24, [258] 1659 ; Feb 28, 1853
- Arrest of the Editor of the "Freiheit,"** Questions, Mr. Gregory, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. J. Cowen ; Answers, Sir William Har-

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- [260] court Mar 31, 344 ; Question, Lord Randolph Churchill ; Answer, The Attorney General April 1, 464 ; Question, Mr. Bellingham ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt April 4, 555 ; Question, Observations, Lord Randolph Churchill ; Reply, The Attorney General ; Observations, Sir Charles W. Dilke April 7, 874 ; Personal Explanation, Lord Randolph Churchill April 8, 1032 ;—*Re-Publication of*, Question, Mr. Bellingham ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 12, [261] 265
- Assaults upon Women and Children—Legislation**, Question, Baron Henry De Worms ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 20, [257] 1025
- Case of Arthur Page Beltingham—Convictions for Betting**, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt May 31, [261] 1778
- Case of Charles Frost and Edward Smith**, Question, Mr. Warton ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 10, [261] 172
- Case of Dr. Messel**, Question, Baron Henry De Worms ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 24, [265] 817
- Case of Edmund Galley**, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt July 11, [263] 505 ; Observations, Sir Eardley Wilmot ; Reply, Sir William Harcourt ; short debate thereon Aug 5, [264] 1005 ; Question, Mr. J. Cowen ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 25, [265] 883 ;—*Compensation*, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 15, [264] 1924
- Case of James Thompson**, Question, Mr. Jackson ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 23, [261] 1065
- Convict Establishments**, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 25, [265] 883
- Convict Labour**, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Sir R. Assheton Cross ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Jan 27, [257] 1489
- Conviction of Thomas Beckett for Murder at Leeds**, Question, Mr. Jacob Bright ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Feb 15, [258] 882
- Disproportioned Sentences in Criminal Cases—Case of Mary Palmer**, Question, Mr. M'Coan ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 12, [264] 1720
- Inadequate Sentences**, Questions, Mr. H. H. Fowler ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt July 19, [263] 1255 ; short debate thereon
- Inequality of Sentences**, Question, Mr. Macfarlane ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt June 2, [261] 1880
- Explorin at Salford Barracks**, Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot ; Answer, Mr. Childers Jan 17, [257] 854
- Fire at the Custom House**, Questions, Mr. Ritchie ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Jan 21, [257] 1106
- Imprisonment of Juvenile Offenders**, Questions, Mr. Macfarlane ; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Aug 24, [265] 822
- James Stephens**, Question, Mr. Otway ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Feb 15, [258] 893

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Juvenile Offenders Act, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 5, [260] 1819
Liberated Political Prisoners, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Feb 10, [258] 500
Murder at Solihull, Observations, The Earl of Dartmouth; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie June 16, [262] 628
Punishment of Whipping, Question, Mr. Pennington; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 21, [257] 1096
Rebecca Riots in Wales, Question, Mr. Lalor; Answer, Mr. Courtney Jan 17, [257] 886
The "Irish World", Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster April 7, [260] 882; Questions, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster April 8, 1018
The Queen v. Bradlaugh and Another—"Fruits of Philosophy," Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, The Attorney General May 5, [260] 1826; Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, Sir Hardinge Giffard, Mr. Speaker May 9, [261] 32

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258] Questions, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Feb 8, 68; Questions, Mr. Bryce, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Finigan; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Feb 7, 260; Questions, Mr. M'Coan, Mr. Gray; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Feb 8, 347; Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Feb 11, 635
 [See title *Ireland*]

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Aug 20, To leave out from "That," and add "this House considers the re-arrest of Mr. Michael Davitt was not warranted by his conduct during the interval which has elapsed since his release on ticket-of-leave, and is further of opinion that the length of the term, and the nature of the penal servitude previously suffered by Mr. Davitt, warrant his liberation" (*Mr. Parnell*) v., [265] 510; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after long debate, Question put; A. 61, N. 19; M. 42 (D. L. 404)

Croker Estate Bill [Lords]

o. Read 2^o, after short debate July 25, [263] 1785

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 Cape Colony—Administration of Basutoland, [263] 1616
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 Capital Punishment (Abolition), 2R. [262] 1050
 China — Emigration — Treaty Engagements, [262] 1941

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 General Register House (Scotland) — Re-organization, [261] 794
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 260] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 1120
 261] 113, 114, 593; Comm cl. 1, 1406; Amendt. 1820, 1908, 1961
 262] Comm. cl. 1, 410, 421, 422; cl. 4, 1028, 1031, 1178, 1193, 1439; cl. 5, Amendt. 1577, 1579; cl. 7, 1871, 2014
 263] Comm. cl. 10, 133; cl. 13, 192; cl. 25, 576; cl. 26, 945, 946; cl. 36, 1043, 1047, 1061; cl. 41, 1084; cl. 42, 1090, 1092, 1097; cl. 46, 1201; cl. 47, Amendt. 1339, 1340, 1341; *add.* cl. 1431, 1561, 1570
 264] Lords Amendts. Consid. 1440, 1472, 1485, 1550
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 Law and Police—Attempt to Blow up Liverpool Town Hall, [262] 352
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ment, [260] 1722
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ported Boroughs, [260] 352, 466
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ices of Lord Chief Justice, &c. [257] 444;
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*Crown Agents for the Colonies—Memo-
randum of Sir Penrose Jolyan*

Questions, Mr. Anderson; Answers, Mr. Grant
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Crown Lands Act, 1866

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neral for Ireland Feb 8, [258] 349

The Foreshore at Shoeburyness, Question, Lord
Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Childers April 7,
[260] 867

*Crown Lands—The Stagsden Estate, Bed-
fordshire*

261] Questions, Mr. J. Howard; Answers, Mr.
Gladstone May 20, 1958; Questions, Mr.
Magniac, Mr. J. Howard; Answers, Lord
Frederick Cavendish May 30, 1840; Ques-
tions, Mr. James Howard, Lord Eloth; An-
swers, Mr. Gladstone June 2, 1867; Moved,
"That this House do now adjourn" (Mr.
James Howard); after short debate, Motion
withdrawn; Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold;
262] Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 20, 836
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*Crown Lands and Ecclesiastical Commis-
sioners' Estates*

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*Crown Property—Sporting Rights under
Crown Leases*

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Customs and Inland Revenue Bill

(Mr. Playfair, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer,
Lord Frederick Cavendish)

c. Ordered; read 1^o April 7 [Bill 136]

260] Order for 2R. read April 25, 1170; after short
debate, 2R. deferred

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
April 29, 1515

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add
"the alteration gives no relief to the la-
bourer, who justly complains, that, when he
brews only two bushels for harvest, he is
subject to a higher duty, as licence, than he
paid under the malt tax, although the Law
was professedly altered for his relief" (Mr.
Storer) v.; Question proposed, "That the
words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt.
withdrawn

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That the
Committee on the Bill be deferred" (Lord
Frederick Cavendish) May 5, 1920; after
short debate, Question put, and agreed to;
Committee deferred

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr.
Speaker do now leave the Chair" May 33,

261] 1084; Motion agreed to; Committee—*a.r.*

. Committee; Report May 26, 1336

. Considered May 27, 1461

. Read 3^o May 30

l. Read 1^o (The Lord Thurlow) May 30 (No. 98)

Read 2^o; Committee negatived; read 3^o May 31

Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. 12]

Customs (Officers at the Outports)

Moved, "That the disadvantageous position in which Customs Out-door Officers at the Outports are placed, in respect of salary, as compared with Customs Officers of the same rank, and performing the same duties, at London and Liverpool, is unjust to those officers, and prejudicial to the public service" (*Mr. Norwood*) *May 3*, [260] 1737; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Select Committee appointed, "to inquire into the conditions of service and the rates of pay of the Customs Out-door Officers at the Outports, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report to this House" (*Mr. Norwood*) *May 5*

Moved, "That Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, and Sir Henry Fletcher be nominated Members of the Committee" (*Mr. Norwood*) *June 9*, [262] 222; Motion agreed to

Moved, "That Mr. Henry H. Fowler be one other Member of the said Committee;" Question put; A. 38, N. 6; M. 32 (D. L. 236)

Moved, "That the following be Members of the Committee:—Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Heneage, Mr. John Holms, Colonel Makins, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Storer, Mr. Watney, and Mr. Norwood;" Motion agreed to

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Customs (Officers) Bill

(*Mr. John Holms, Lord Frederick Cavendish*)

c. Ordered; read 1st July 11 [Bill 210]

Read 2nd July 19

Committee*; Report; read 3rd July 21

l. Read 1st (*Lord Thurlow*) July 22 (No. 168)

Read 2nd July 28

Committee*; Report July 29

Read 3rd Aug 1

Royal Assent Aug 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 30]

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Cattle Plague, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. Mundella *June 2*, [261] 1878

Floods at Limassol, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *Jan 20*, [257] 1081

The Harbour of Famagusta—Purchase of the Island, Questions, Sir William Palliser, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *May 24*, [261] 1212

Pest of Locusts, Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 21*, [263] 1461

Taxation, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *April 7*, [260] 867

The Law Courts—The Greek Language, Question, Mr. A. M'Arthur; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *May 5*, [260] 1817

The Papers, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff *June 9*, [262] 115

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- 263] *cl.* 19, 311 ; *cl.* 20, 392 ; *cl.* 22, 415 ; *cl.* 25, 611, 643 ; *cl.* 26, 737 ; *cl.* 31, 1023 ; *cl.* 40, 1077 ; *cl.* 46, 1288 ; Postponed *cl.* 34, 1401 ;
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- Report; read 3rd, after short debate Aug 12, 1640 (No. 198)
- c.* Read 1st Aug 12 [Bill 250]
- 2R. after short debate [House counted out] Aug 23, [265] 806

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. (*Mr. Rendel, Mr. Gurdon*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st Jan 21 [Bill 74]
- Moved, "That the Order for 2R. be discharged" June 22, [262] 1085; after short debate, Debate adjourned
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- c.* Ordered; read 1^o *July* 21 [Bill 220]
- Read 2^o and committed *July* 26
- Report *Aug* 5
- Read 3^o *Aug* 6
- l.* Read 1^o (*Lord Thurlow Aug* 8 (No. 209)
- Moved, "That the Order of the 1st day of April last, which limits the time for the Second Reading of any Bill brought from the House of Commons confirming any Provisional Order, be dispensed with with respect to the said Bill" *Aug* 15, [264] 1878; after short debate, on question? Cont. 29, Not-Cont. 31; M. 2; resolved in the negative
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Dundalk Water Bill (by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d"

(*Mr. A. M. Sullivan*) Mar 21, [259] 1485

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Callan*); Question

Dundalk Water Bill—cont.

proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived
Words added; main Question; as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for six months

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c. Read 3^o, after short debate July 22, [263] 1609

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East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Bill (*The Marquess of Hartington, Lord Frederick Cavendish*)

c. Considered in Committee Aug 5, [264] 1107
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o Aug 8 [Bill 244]

[cont.]

East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities) Bill—cont.

Read 2^o Aug 11
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Read 3^o Aug 15
1. Read 1^o (*Viscount Enfield*) Aug 16 (No. 215)
Read 2^o; Committee negatived Aug 18, [265] 202
Read 3^o Aug 19
Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 53]

Ecclesiastical Courts

Moved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be pleased to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the constitution and working of the Ecclesiastical Courts, as created or modified under the Reformation Statutes of the 24th and 25th years of King Henry the Eighth and any subsequent Acts (*The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*) Mar 7, [259] 378
Amendt. to leave out after ("That,") and add ("whereas a Royal Commission in the year 1831, consisting of the then Archbishop of Canterbury and four other Bishops, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Chief Justice of Common Pleas, besides several other learned judges, was appointed to inquire into the practice and jurisdiction of the Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales, which Commission, after mature deliberation, presented a report in 1832: And whereas in the late matter of the Rev. P. T. Dale and the Rev. R. W. Enraght before the High Court of Judicature, the judges, after giving careful consideration, unanimously declared that the 'Court under the Public Worship Act was the same which had existed from the time of Lord Coke downwards, and was neither a new court nor had any new jurisdiction,' it is the opinion of this House that it is not desirable that an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty as proposed" (*The Lord Oranmore and Browne*); after debate, Question, "That the words, &c. put; resolved in the affirmative
Original motion agreed to
Queen's Answer to Address reported Mar 14, 890

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c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" (*Sir Charles Forster*) Mar 11, [259] 797
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Sir Henry Tyler*);

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Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;"
after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o

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zam Nicholson; Answer, Mr. Mundella
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sey Vivian; Answer, Mr. Mundella May 23,
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della Aug 5, [264] 992;

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[264] 1533

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Moved to resolve, "1. That it is desirable to
consolidate the several laws relating to re-
formatory and industrial education of chil-
dren who have been convicted of crime or
are, without any competent guardianship, in
criminal ways of life

"2. That punishment for crime should be a
treatment separate from general education;
and

"3. That all publicly aided schools should be
under the Education Department" (*The Lord
Norton*) May 30, [261] 1586; after short
debate, Motion withdrawn

Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill
(*Mr. Mundella, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)

- a. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 18 [Bill 65]
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263] *cl.* 21, 404; *Postponed cl.* 34, 1407, 1410, 1411; *add. cl.* 1500
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(*Mr. Carbutt, Mr. Hussey Vivian, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Caine*)

- a. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 12 [Bill 58]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *Mar* 30, [260] 231
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Litton*); after debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Adjourned Debate on *2R.* [Dropped]

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Clay Lane) Bill [H.L.]
(*The Lord President*)

1. Presented; read 1^o, and referred to the Examiners *April* 8 (No. 69)
Read 2^o *May* 12
Committee; Report *May* 20
Read 3^o *May* 23

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (Clay Lane) Bill—cont.

- c. Read 1^o *May 25* [Bill 181]
 Read 2^o and committed *May 31*
 Report *June 14*
 Read 3^o *June 15*
 l. Royal Assent *June 27* [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxiv]

Elementary Education Provisional Order Confirmation (London) Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord President)

- l. Presented; read 1^o, and referred to the Examiners *April 8* (No. 68)
 Read 2^o *May 12*
 Committee *July 7*
 Report *July 8*
 Read 3^o *July 11*
 c. Read 1^o *July 15* [Bill 215]
 Read 2^o and committed *July 26*
 Report *Aug 5*
 Read 3^o *Aug 6*
 l. Royal Assent *Aug 11* [44 & 45 Vict. c. clxvii]

ELLENBOROUGH, Lord

- Africa (South)—Transvaal—Armistice—Report of Interception of Supplies, [259] 776
 Army Desertions—"Waste of the Army," Res. [262] 830
 Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual), Comm. [260] 840
 Army List, [265] 347
 Army Organization—Militia and Line Battalions, [261] 1771, 1772
 Army Organization (Lord Airey's Committee), [258] 1067; Motion for an Address, 1043
 Land Law (Ireland), 3R. [264] 1192
 Newspapers (Law of Libel), Comm. [265] 812; Report, 813
 Post Office—Telegraph Stamps, [265] 847

ELLIOT, Hon. A. R. D., Roxburgh

- Africa (South)—The Transvaal (Military Operations)—Defeat of the British Forces, [258] 1956
 Capital Punishment (Abolition), 2R. [262] 1066
 Free Education (Scotland), 2R. [261] 753
 Lord Advocate of Scotland, [265] 82, 33
 Parliament—New Writ for Wigan Borough, [265] 877
 Scotch Business—The Lord Advocate [265] 818
 Police Superannuation, [262] 14
 Representation of the People (Election Systems), Res. [261] 1529
 Supreme Court of Judicature, Comm. cl. 2, [265] 827; cl. 16, 834; add. cl. 845

ELLIOT, Mr. G. W., Northallerton

- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease at Newcastle-on-Tyne, [260] 1826
 Excise—Trading by Excise Officers, [260] 1960
 Land Law (Ireland), [260] 885

Emigration to the British Colonies, State Aided

- Question, Mr. Rankin; Answer, Mr. Grant
 Duff *Mar 25*, [259] 1932

EMLY, Lord

- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [265] 807
 Ireland, Royal University of—The Scheme of the Senate, [262] 1919, 1920; [263] 1111
 Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 18, [264] 957; cl. 19, 968; cl. 23, Amendt. 978; Report, cl. 31, 1177; cl. 56, 1180; Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts. Consid. Amendt. 1702
 Reformatory Institutions (Ireland), 2R. [263] 1734
 Tramways (Ireland) Acts Amendment, Report of Amendts. cl. 7, [262] 838
 United States—Secret Mission to Ireland, [262] 1604

EMLYN, Viscount, Carmarthenshire

- Army Discipline and Regulation Act, [263] 243
 Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual), Comm. Amendt. [260] 369, 380; Consid. cl. 4, Amendt. 853, 869, 679
 Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales), Comm. [262] 617; cl. 1, 624

Employers' Liability Act, 1880**MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS**

- Question, Lord Rondlesham; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Feb 24*, [258] 1651
Contracts to Avoid, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, The Attorney General *Jan 7*, [257] 167
Lock Out of Miners, Question, Mr. H. B. Sheridan; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Jan 18*, [257] 939
London and North Western Railway Company, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Jan 28*, [257] 1627

Employers' Liability Act (1880) Amendment Bill

(Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Burt, Mr. Dick-Peddie, Mr. O'Connor Power)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 19* [Bill 71]
 Bill withdrawn *Aug 10*

Employers' Liability Act (1880) Amendment (No. 2) Bill

(Mr. MacIver, Mr. Morley)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 20* [Bill 72]
 2R. [Dropped]

Endowed Schools Acts**MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS**

- Endowed Schools and Hospitals—Dulwich College—The New Scheme*, Questions, Mr. Charles Roundell; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Jan 11*, [257] 441; *Feb 3*, [258] 56
Endowed Schools—Christ's Hospital—The Scheme, Questions, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Caine; Answers, Mr. Mundella *Aug 4*, [264] 836
Endowed Schools Commissioners, Question, Sir John Lubbock; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Jan 27*, [257] 1494
Fees Schools at Bridlington, Question, Mr. Sykes; Answer, The Attorney General *June 27*, [262] 1361

cont.

Endowed Schools Acts—cont.

Hulme's Charity—The Commissioners' Scheme. Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Mr. Mundella *April 29*, [260] 1414; Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answers, Mr. Mundella *May 23*, [261] 1080; *July 28*, [264] 28
Louton School, Lancashire—Report of a Deputation, Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar 14*, [259] 917
Metropolis—Charities of the City of London, Question, Sir Henry Peek; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb 15*, [258] 887
Nottingham High School, Question, Mr. Arnold Morley; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Mar 7*, [259] 422
Sir William Boreman's Charity, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb 10*, [258] 504

Endowed Schools and Hospitals (Scotland) Bill (*Mr. Mundella, Mr. Grant Duff, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Mundella*) *Jan 14*, [257] 807; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1st [Bill 61]
Bill withdrawn * *Jan 18*

ENFIELD, Viscount (Under Secretary of State for India)

Asia (Central)—Correspondence between Russia and the Ameer of Cabul—Unauthorized Publication, [258] 470
Russian Advances, [265] 18
East Indian Railway (Redemption of Annuities), 2R. [265] 202
India—Afghanistan—Miscellaneous Questions
Candahar, [260] 90
Cost of Occupation, [258] 875
Gift of Military Stores to the Ameer, [259] 1351
Military Expenditure—Statement, [259] 1481
Military Occupation, [258] 1913
India—Afghanistan, Address for a Paper, [258] 1840
India—Afghanistan—Candahar, Motion for an Address, [258] 618; Res. [259] 74, 284; Motion for a Return, 792
India—Afghanistan (Occupation of Candahar), [257] 319, 1298; Motion for an Address, 1600
India—Cooper's Hill College for Civil Engineers, Address for Papers, [263] 998
India—Mills and Factories, [263] 1108
Military Estimates, [259] 539

England and Wales—Inclusion of Monmouthshire

Question, Mr. Hussey Vivian; Answer, The Attorney General *May 19*, [261] 798

Entail (Scotland) Bill (*Mr. Baxter, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Robert Duff, Mr. Barclay*)

c. Ordered; read 1st *Feb 9* [Bill 84]
Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Mr. Baxter *Mar 29*, [260] 158
Bill withdrawn * *June 14*

Entailed Estates Conversion (Scotland)

Bill (*The Lord Advocate, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

c. Motion for Leave (*The Lord Advocate*) *June 30*, [262] 1752; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1st [Bill 203]
2R. deferred, after short debate *July 21*, [263] 1591
Bill withdrawn * *Aug 1*

Erne Lough and River (re-committed) Bill (*Mr. John Holms, Lord Frederick Cavendish*)

c. Ordered; read 1st *May 18* [Bill 171]
Read 2nd, and referred to a Select Committee *June 2*

And, on *June 14*, Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Hervey Bruce, Mr. Givan, and Mr. John Holms

Report of Select Committee * *June 28*

Committee * (*on re-comm.*); Report *July 4*

Read 3rd *July 5* [Bill 200]

l. Read 1st * (*Earl of Dalhousie*) *July 7* (No. 149)

Read 2nd, and committed; the Committee to be proposed by the Committee of Selection

And, on *July 15*, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—E. Leven and Melville, L. Tenterden, L. Raglan, L. Breadalbane, L. Waverney (Chairman)

Report of Select Comm. * *Aug 8*

Committee * *Aug 11* (No. 206)

Report * *Aug 12*

Read 3rd * *Aug 15*

c. Lords Amendts. *Aug 17* [Bill 253]

Lords Amendts. considered; several agreed to; one amended, and agreed to; one disagreed to *Aug 18*, [265] 345

Committee appointed, "to draw up Reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing to the Amendt. to which this House hath disagreed"

Commons Reasons for disagreement to the Amendt. made by the Lords reported, and agreed to; to be communicated to the Lords

l. Royal Assent *Aug 27* [44 & 45 Vict. c. cxxviii]

ERRINGTON, Mr. G., Longford Co.

Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. cl. 3, Amendt. [260] 1630; cl. 13, Amendt. [261] 1419

Army—Longford Barracks, [259] 419

Army Organization—Territorial Titles of Regiments, [261] 802

British Guiana, [259] 420

Criminal Punishment, [259] 725

Coolies (Indian) at La Réunion, [261] 883; [264] 847; — New French Labour Code, [258] 50

India—Land Laws of Bengal, Report of the Commission, [257] 631

Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions

Education—National School Teachers [265] 30

Land Law Act—Clerks of the Peace, [265] 39

Poor Law—Workhouse National Schools, [264] 1535

BARNETON, Mr. G.—cont.

- Post Office—Sub-Postmasters, [263] 498
 Ireland, State of—Evictions, Co. Longford, [258] 1789
 260] Land Law (Ireland), Leave, 938
 261] 2R, 58
 262] Comm. cl. 1, 363; cl. 3, 884; cl. 7, 1680, 1878
 263] cl. 11, Amendt. 134, 136; cl. 19, 339; cl. 20, Amendt. 383; cl. 31, 1023; cl. 36, 1038; cl. 39, Amendt. 1061, 1063; add. cl. 1520, 1522
 Medical Reform, [257] 1030; [258] 1952
 Parliament—Arrangement of Business, [259] 1388
 Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 979
 Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [258] 541, 1021; cl. 3, Amendt. 1392
 Russia—Alleged Secret Treaty of May 31st, 1878, [259] 722
 Science and Art Department, South Kensington, &c.—Case of Mr. Goffin, Head Master, [264] 1287
 Turkey—Jewish Colonization of Palestine, [258] 248
 West Indies—Miscellaneous Questions
 Demerara—Defalcations in the Administrator-General's Department, [264] 1541
 Island of Barbadoes, [263] 249
 Jamaica, [264] 1542

EVANS, Mr. T. W., *Derbyshire, S.*

- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Res. [259] 1697
 Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 7, [262] 1878

EWART, Mr. W., *Belfast*

- Intoxicating Liquors on Saturday (Ireland), Res. [261] 1020
 Ireland, State of—Detention of the Schooner "Wave" in Cork Harbour, [264] 1523
 Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 26, [263] 719
 Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1881—Proclamation of Belfast, [261] 795
 Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 2R. [258] 211
 Supply—Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [259] 1565

EWING, Mr. A. O., *Dumbarton*

- Poor Relief and Audit of Accounts (Scotland), Nomination of Select Committee, [263] 756, 757, 759
 Removal Terms (Scotland), 2R. [261] 1275; Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [263] 474, 1597, 1598, 1600; Motion for reporting Progress, 1601
 Teinde (Scotland), 2R. [260] 422

Excise Department—Trading by Excise Officers

- Question, Mr. Elliot; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish May 6, [260] 1960

Exemption from Distress Bill

(*Sir Henry Holland, Mr. Rodwell, Mr. Joseph Pease, Mr. Cropper*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 21 [Bill 92]
 Read 2^o Mar 2
 Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" Mar 14, [259] 1031; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
 Bill withdrawn Aug 4, [264] 922 [Bill 116]

Expiring Laws Continuance Bill

(*Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Attorney General*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Aug 8 [Bill 245]
 Read 2^o Aug 11
 Committee—R.P. Aug 17, [265] 200
 Committee; Report; read 3^o Aug 18
 l. Read 1^o (Earl of Rosebery) Aug 19
 Read 2^o Aug 22
 Committee; Report Aug 23, 721
 Read 3^o Aug 24
 Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 70]

Explosives Act—Regulation as to Miners making Cartridges in their Homes

Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 12, [264] 1715

Extraordinary Tithe Rent-Charges

Assessment and Redemption of Tithe, Question, Mr. Inderwick; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Mar 17, [259] 1227

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire as to the expediency of abolishing extraordinary Tithe Rent-charges, and providing a scheme for their redemption upon equitable terms; and also to inquire into and report upon the expediency of providing greater facilities for the redemption of ordinary Tithes upon equitable terms" (*Mr. Inderwick*) May 2, [260] 1650

Amendt. to leave out from "terms," in line 5, to end (*Mr. Courtney*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Earl Percy*); Question put, and negatived; Question, "That the words, &c." put, and negatived

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
 Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire as to the expediency of abolishing extraordinary Tithe Rent-charges, and providing a scheme for their redemption upon equitable terms

And, on May 12, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Biddell, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Duckham, Sir William Hart Dyke, Sir Edmund Filmer, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Hardcastle, Mr. Howard, Mr. Inderwick, Mr. Stanley Leighton, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Slater-Booth, Mr. Arthur Vivian, Mr. Walter, and Mr. Whitbread

Factories and Workshops Act—Factory Inspectors—Appointment of Mr. J. D. Prior

Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Feb 21, [258] 1377

FARQUHARSON, Dr. R., *Aberdeenshire, W.*
 Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Militia Surgeons, [262] 1217
 Navy—Naval Medical Officers, [258] 60
 Public Health—Trichinosis—Importation of Pork from the United States, [259] 549

FAWCETT, Right Hon. H. (Postmaster General), *Hackney*

Houses of Parliament—Telephonic Communication, [259] 1245
 India—Afghanistan—Candahar—Missing Despatches, [259] 1661
 India—Afghanistan—Withdrawal of British Troops from Southern Afghanistan, Res. [259] 1955
 Ireland—Local Contracts for Uniforms and other Services—Manufacture of Uniforms, in Ireland, [262] 772
 Ireland—State of—Postal Service, [257] 1299
 Parliament—Public Business, [264] 1726
 Post Office—Miscellaneous Questions
 Assistants, [259] 542
 Birmingham Post Office Directory, [265] 618, 619
 Coin in Registered Letters, [265] 223
 Collection of Assessed Taxes, [261] 1053
 Communication between the West of England and the South of Ireland, [258] 433
 Communication with the North of Scotland, [261] 14
 Competitive Examinations, &c. [257] 1625
 Crossed Postal Notes, [258] 1233
 Fee for "Late Post," [257] 1100
 Forging Impressed Stamps, [259] 1654
 Indicators to Pillar Letter-Boxes, [260] 17
 Kidderminster Post Office, [261] 1307
 Letter-Carriers' Christmas Boxes, [259] 1494
 Letters of Members, [258] 58
 Mails in Argyllshire and the North of Scotland, [257] 720; [261] 1059, 1329
 Manchester Post Office, [258] 1850
 Metropolitan Letter-Carriers, [262] 1101, 1102, 1648; [264] 822;—Memorial of, [261] 1643
 New Money Orders, [257] 1027
 Parcel Post—Collection of Accounts, [261] 1662
 Pillar Boxes, [264] 366
 Postage of Newspapers Abroad, [261] 20
 Postage Stamps, [262] 648
 Postal Orders, The New, [257] 1507, 1508; [258] 1519; [259] 1238, 1806; [261] 1877
 Post Cards, [262] 847
 Postmasters' Allowances, [258] 249
 Post Office Act, 1837—Detention and Opening of Suspicious Letters, [258] 1081; [260] 344, 565
 Post Office Savings Bank Act—Depositors' Accounts, [262] 468
 Post Office Savings Bank and Money Order Office, [258] 252, 1519
 Post Office Savings Banks—Factories, [259] 541;—Small Investments in the Funds—Penny Stamps Deposits, [258] 336
 Purchase of Christ's Hospital Site, [261] 1831, 1832

FAWCETT, Right Hon. H.—cont.

Re-directed Letters, [257] 1033, 1312
 Savings Banks, [257] 624, 626
 Savings Bank Act, 1880, [261] 809
 Savings Bank Department—Employment of Deaf and Dumb Persons, [261] 29;—Promotions, [261] 29
 Snow Storms—Conveyance of Mails, [257] 1810
 Sorting Clerks, [262] 759
 Travelling Post Offices, [257] 1198
 Village Savings Banks, [259] 720
 Post Office—Telegraph Department—Miscellaneous Questions, [258] 1737
 Clerks, [257] 1028; [259] 1249, 1822; [261] 405, 1056, 1075; [262] 235, 836; [264] 1200
 Clerks at Liverpool, [257] 1033;—Relief Clerks, [262] 1824
 Folkestone and Tunbridge, [258] 1857
 Forms and Post Cards, [262] 1361
 Greenwich Time, [264] 1531
 Highland Counties of Scotland, [262] 1358
 Increase of Salaries, [258] 489
 Legal Status—Opinion of the Attorney General, [261] 1313
 Telegraphic Communication—Underground Wires, [257] 1507
 Telegraphic Communication with Shetland, [262] 840
 Telegraph Posts, [262] 1940
 Telegraph Service—Post Office Savings Banks—Female Clerks, [263] 252
 Telegraph Stations, [265] 881
 Telegraph Wires, [258] 1077; [262] 467
 Telegraphs in Rural Districts, [261] 1877, 1878
 Weather Forecasts, [264] 1379, 1530
 Western London, [258] 625
 Woolwich District Telegraph Office, [259] 1239
 Post Office (Ireland)—Miscellaneous Questions [264] 1911
 Belfast Letter Carriers, [262] 1823
 City and County of Kilkenny, [257] 1197
 Delivery of Letters at Bonnybeg, Co. Limerick, [261] 402
 Doneycarney, Co. Meath, [263] 834, 835
 Mail Trains to the South and West—Stoppage at Thurles, [263] 240
 Newry Post Office—Clerks' Christmas Gratuities, [264] 1521
 Postal Deliveries, [260] 878
 Postal Service, [262] 1825
 Post Office Mail Guards, [265] 733
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 Service of Writs—Letter Carriers, [261] 793
 Sub-Postmasters, [263] 498
 Telegraph Clerks, [259] 1363
 Telegraph Department, [257] 447, 1500;—Dublin, [260] 869
 Telegraph Service—Craughwell Telegraph Office, [262] 1376;—Mr. W. Bell, [262] 472
 Telephonic Communication in Dublin, [258] 765
 Wages of Letter-Carriers, [264] 1910

FAWCEY, Right Hon. H.—cont.

Supply—Afghan War (Grant in Aid), [259] 1205
Post Office, [259] 1009; [265] 111, 117, 118, 119
Post Office Telegraphs, [259] 1003, 1004; [265] 127, 135, 141, 142

FAY, Mr. O. J., Cavan Co.

Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 25, [263] 607; cl. 26, 819; Postponed cl. 34, 1409
Parliament—Public Business—Urgency, [263] 1007
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1938
Royal Irish Constabulary—Sub-Inspectors, [261] 171

FELDEN, Major-General R. J., Lancashire, N.

Africa (South)—The Transvaal—60th Rifles, [260] 1314
Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Militia Quartermasters, [260] 556
Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual), Consid. cl. 4, [260] 689
Army Estimates—Warlike and other Stores, [264] 911
Army Organization—New Royal Warrant—Articles 106, 107, [264] 366

FERGUSON, Mr. R., Carlisle

Railways—Railway Accidents—The "Cow Catcher," [262] 645

FEVERSHAM, Earl of

Army Organization—Militia and Line Battalions, [261] 1772
Ireland, State of—Intimidation and Outrages, [261] 395

FOLKES, Sir W. H. B., Lynn Regis

Fishing Vessels' Lights, Report of Select Committee, Res. [261] 1838

FIFE, Earl of

Minister for Scotland, [262] 308

FINDLATER, Mr. W., Monaghan

Accountant-General's Office in Chancery (Ireland), [260] 756
Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. cl. 3, [260] 1649
Army—Army Medical Department (Retirement), [259] 1498
Military Precautions, [257] 1746
Army Estimates—Medical Establishments and Services, [264] 880
Court of Bankruptcy (Ireland), [261] 1861
[262] Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, 48, 392; Amendt. 508; cl. 4, 1168
[263] cl. 25, 564; cl. 32, Amendt. 1031; cl. 40, 1073, 1076; cl. 41, 1033; cl. 44, Amendt. 1149; cl. 45, Amendt. 1159; cl. 46, 1282; Postponed cl. 34, 1405; add. cl. 1631; Consid. add. cl. 1907

FINDLATER, Mr. W.—cont.

Law and Justice—The Judicature Acts (Ireland), [258] 86
Lunacy Law Assimilation (Ireland), 2R. [260] 821
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257] 1418
Public Health—Small-Pox at Gravesend, [262] 342
Supply—Courts of Law and Justice in Scotland, &c. Amendt. [264] 1096
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [264] 780
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [260] 618

FINIGAN, Mr. J. L., Ennis

Army—East Lancashire Regiment, [265] 626
Criminal Law—Michael Davitt, the Convict, [258] 261
India Office Auditor [Superannuation], [258] 1195
India Office (Sale of Superfluous Land), 2R. [258] 2021, 2024
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870—Report of Royal Commission, [258] 1080
Law and Police—Case of Martin Noonan, [265] 871;—Poisoned Eggs, [264] 558
Peace Preservation Act, 1881—Arrests of Rev. Father Sheehy and Others, [264] 991
Protection of Person and Property Act, 1881—Arrests in Cork, [263] 521
Royal Irish Constabulary—Alleged Breach of the Peace by a Sub-Inspector, [264] 558
Ireland, State of—Miscellaneous Questions
Affray at Bodeker, Co. Clare, [262] 1365
Clare Castle, Co. Clare, [258] 1729
Clare County Club, [258] 496
Evictions—Case of Philip MacCabe, Co. Leitrim, [262] 1643;—Mohill Union, Co. Leitrim, [262] 633
Infliction of Penalties for Refusing to Supply the Constabulary with Cars, [262] 6
Landlord and Tenant—Colonel Forbes, [262] 339
Leitrim, County of, [258] 634
Lord Kenmare's Estate, Explanation, [262] 13
Mohill, County Leitrim, [258] 163, 1075
Proclamation of County Clare, [258] 53, 54;—Police Protection, [258] 1383
Proclamation of Meetings at Brookborough, &c. [257] 182
Speech of Mr. Parnell at Clara, [258] 1521
Ireland—The Magistracy, Res. [258] 1898
Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [262] 411; cl. 5, 1573; cl. 7, 1846; cl. 26, [263] 734, 780, 805, 916
Law and Justice—Admission of Solicitors to the Bar, [259] 138
Mr. Michael Davitt, Res. [265] 527, 547
Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
Order—Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), [258] 40
New Writ for Wigan Borough—Writs for Reported Boroughs, [265] 886
Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 149, 985, 1012

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- Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257] 1328, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1332, 1333, 1449
- Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 79, 80
- 259] Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. 4, 185 ;
 . Comm. cl. 1, 446, 475 ; cl. 2, 566 ; cl. 3,
 . 600, 601, 605 ; cl. 4, Amendt. 607, 609 ;
 . cl. 5, 620, 663, 683 ; Consid. add. cl. 742,
 . 758, 762 ; Amendt. 764
- Peace Preservation (Ireland) [Compensation], Res. [259] 696
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 257] Motion for Leave, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1925,
 . 1926, 1933, 1934 ; Motion for Adjournment,
 . 1936
- 258] 2R. 173, 402, 413, 414 ; Comm. cl. 1, 642,
 . 691, 692, 743, 779, 793, 807, 808, 817, 825,
 . 933, 1000, 1021, 1027, 1097, 1099, 1138,
 . 1145, 1169, 1179 ; cl. 2, 1264, 1281, 1307,
 . 1319 ; cl. 3, 1441, 1442 ; add. cl. 1464 ;
 . Consid. add. cl. 1536, 1561, 1562, 1564 ;
 . cl. 1, 1614, 1625, 1628 ; Amendt. 1629, 1631,
 . 1670 ; 3R. 1691
- Supply—Charity Commission for England and Wales, [264] 217
- Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Offices of the, Amendt. [259] 968, 973
- Criminal Prosecutions (Ireland), &c. [259] 1117
- Edinburgh University, [262] 172
- Harbours, &c. under the Board of Trade, [262] 173
- House of Commons, [262] 256, 257
- House of Lords, [262] 246
- Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. Amendt. [264] 761, 764
- Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer, Scotland, &c. [264] 735
- Rates on Government Property, [262] 183
- Record Office, [264] 636
- Thames River, 2R. [259] 323
- Tunis—International Engagements, [261] 953
- Wholesale and Retail Dealers (Metropolis), [258] 1225

FIRTH, Mr. J. F. B., *Chelsea*

- Capital Punishment (Abolition), 2R. [262] 1059
- Charitable Trusts, [263] 1134
- City of London (Income and Expenditure)—The Chamberlain's Estimate, [261] 1639
- City of London—Magistracy—Election of an Alderman, [262] 845
- Civil List—Class 4—The Corporation of Westminster, [258] 1072
- Civil Servants of the Crown—Co-operative Supply Association, [259] 1654
- Education Department—Agriculture in Village Schools, [257] 638
- Working Class Lectures, [258] 1520
- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 4, [262] 1421
- London City Lands (Thames Embankment), 2R. Amendt. [260] 732, 749, 750
- Metropolis—Miscellaneous Questions
- Fires, [264] 1198
- Fish Supply, [262] 1090, 1091, 1877 ; — Billingsgate, [261] 945

FIRTH, Mr. J. F. B.—*cont.*

- London Corporation, Vestries, and District Boards—Expenditure, [258] 341
- Metropolitan Vestry Accounts—The Paddington Vestry, [264] 1199
- New Courts of Justice, [258] 760
- 263] Metropolitan Board of Works (Money), 2
 . 1226 ; Comm. 1726 ; cl. 8, Amendt. 1727,
 . 1728 ; cl. 9, 1729 ; cl. 12, 1730 ; cl. 16,
 . 1731 ; add. cl. *ib.*
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 Charles W. Dilke *Mar 18, 1361; Ques-*
 tion, Mr. Birley; Answer, Sir Charles W.
 Dilke *Mar 22, 1651*
- 261] Questions, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Bourke; An-
 swers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 9, 37;—*
The Cobden Treaty, Question, Mr. W. H.
 Smith; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May 12,*
 270;—Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross;
 Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June 2, 1863*
- 262] Question, Mr. Stuart-Wortley; Answer, Mr.
 Chamberlain *June 13, 350; Question, Vis-*
 count Sandon; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain
June 28, 1483; Questions, Viscount Sandon,
 Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answers, Mr. Chamber-
 lain, Mr. Speaker *July 4, 1961*
- 263] Observations, Viscount Sandon *July 5, 29;*
 Moved, "That this House do now adjourn"
(Viscount Sandon); after short debate,
 Motion withdrawn; Notice of Question, Mr.
 Monk; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke, 44;
 Question, Mr. Jackson; Answer, Mr. Cham-
 berlain *July 7, 234; Questions, Mr. Monk,*
 Viscount Sandon; Answers, Mr. Gladstone,
 258;—*The Joint Commission,* Question, Mr.
 Broadhurst; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke
July 14, 846
- 264] Question, Viscount Sandon; Answer, Mr.
 Chamberlain *Aug 11, 1537*
- 265] *Cost of Translation,* Questions, Baron Henry
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 swers, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles W.
 Dilke *Aug 22, 619*

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*France—The Commercial Treaty with
France (Negotiations)—The New
French General Tariff*

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June 9, To*
 leave out from "That," and add "this
 House views with regret the reactionary
 character of the New French General Tariff,
 and is of opinion that no Commercial Treaty
 between Great Britain and France will be
 satisfactory which does not tend to the devel-
 opment of Commercial relations between
 the two Countries by a further reduction of
 duties" (*Mr. Monk*) v., [262] 119; Question
 proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after de-
 bate, Question put; A. 49, N. 77; M. 38
 Div. List, A. and N. 140

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Aug 12, To*
 leave out from "That," and add "an humble
 Address be presented to the Crown, praying
 Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from
 any Commercial Treaty with France which
 proposes to substitute specific duties for ad
 valorem duties, to the disadvantage of any
 article of British manufacture, or in any
 way to raise the present rate of duties pay-
 able on such articles, and which does not
 leave Her Majesty's Government full liberty
 to deal with the question of Bounties, or
 which would bind Her Majesty absolutely to
 its provisions for a longer period than
 twelve months" (*Mr. Ritchie*) v., [264]
 1738; Question proposed, "That the words,
 &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A.
 153, N. 80; M. 73 (D. L. 384)

*France and Belgium—Negotiations for
Commercial Treaties—Presence of an
English Representative*

Question, Mr. Jackson; Answer, Sir Charles
 W. Dilke *July 11, [263] 503*

*France and Canada—Alleged Commercial
Treaty*

Questions, Mr. Ecroyd; Answers, Sir Charles
 W. Dilke *June 24, [262] 1218; July 4, 1961*

*France and England—The Newfoundland
Fisheries Treaty*

- 263] Questions, Captain Aylmer; Answers, Sir
 Charles W. Dilke *July 18, 1121; Questions,*
 Captain Aylmer, Colonel Barnes; Answers,
 Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 19, 1262; Ques-*
 tion, Captain Price; Answer, Sir Charles
 W. Dilke *July 21, 1457*

France and Tripoli

Questions, Mr. Bourke, Lord Randolph
 Churchill; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke
July 4, [262] 1950

*France and Tunis
Political Affairs*

Question, The Earl of Beotivie; Answer, Sir
 Charles W. Dilke *July 5, [263] 25; Question,*
 Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir

France and Tunis—cont.

- Charles W. Dilke *July 21, 1486*; Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Aug 15, [264] 1926*
- The Turkish Fleet*, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Otway, Mr. Montague Guest; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 9, [261] 34*; Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 12, 273*
- Tunis Papers (P.P. 1 to 8)
- Circular of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Question, Observations, Earl De La Warr, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley *May 13, [261] 396*
- The Treaty with the Bey*, Question, Earl De La Warr; Answer, Earl Granville *May 16, 261*; 512; Question, Mr. Montague Guest; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke, 568; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Montague Guest); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Questions, Mr. Montague Guest, Mr. Otway; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke, 578; Questions, Mr. McCoan, The Earl of Beotie, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Ritchie; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 17, 681*
- The French Protectorate*, Question, Mr. MacIver; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 19, [261] 798*;—Notice of Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 4, [262] 1934*
- Relations with Foreign Governments*, Questions, Mr. Otway, Mr. Montague Guest, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June 13, [262] 353*
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- Reported Statement of the French Minister*, Question, Mr. W. Holms; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 1, [262] 1837*
- Administration*, Question, Mr. T. Bruce; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 7, [263] 248*
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- Outbreak of the Kroumir Tribes*, Questions, Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Montague Guest, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. MacIver; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *April 28, [260] 1316*; Questions, Mr. Otway, Mr. Montague Guest; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 9, [261] 17*
- Occupation of Biserta*, Question, Mr. Montague Guest; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 3, [260] 1661*;—*The Harbour of Biserta*, Question, Mr. Otway; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *May 9, [261] 17*; Questions, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan *May 19, 809*
- Occupation of Kef, &c.*, Question, Observations, Earl De La Warr; Reply, Earl Granville *May 6, [260] 1926*

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- Invasion of Tunisian Territory*, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 10, [261] 177*; Question, Earl De La Warr; Answer, Earl Granville *May 12, 253*
- Bombardment of Sfax*, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 5, [263] 25*; Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Aug 5, [264] 1000*
- Reported Insurrection*, Question, The Earl of Beotie; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan *July 5, [263] 26*

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- British Subjects in Tunis*, Question, Mr. Birley; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 2, [260] 1549*
- Rights of British Subjects*, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 23, [261] 1075*; Questions, Mr. T. Bruce, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June 27, 1375*;—*Interests of British Subjects and Others*, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June 30, 1640*;—*Protection of British Subjects*, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan *July 4, 1963*
- Search of British Vessels*, Questions, The Earl of Beotie; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June 20, [262] 854*
- The Financial Commissions*, Questions, Mr. Otway, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke; short debate thereon *June 16, [262] 648*
[See title Tunis]

Free Education (Scotland) Bill

(Dr. Cameron, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Duncan M'Laren, Mr. Ernest Noel, Mr. Dick-Peddie, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 7* [Bill 6]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *May 18, [261] 717*
- Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (Colonel Barne); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Question put, and negatived; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. put off for six months

Free Libraries Bill

(Sir John Lubbock, Lord George Hamilton, Sir Charles Reed)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 7* [Bill 43]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" *Feb 22, [258] 1598*
- Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Sir Walter B. Barttelot); after short debate, Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn * *July 11*

Free Trade (British Empire)

Questions, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Mr. J. Cowen; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July 22*, [263] 1817

Freshwater Fisheries Act (1878) Amendment Bill

(Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Dodds)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *May 25* [Bill 177]
2R. [Dropped]

Friendly Societies Act, 1875 — Benefit Societies

Question, Mr. E. W. Harcourt; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish *Mar 21*, [259] 1492

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French Marriage Law, [257] 440

FRY, Mr. T., Darlington

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 2R. [258] 455

Fugitive Offenders Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord Chancellor)

- l. Presented; read 1^a *May 23*, [261] 1032
Read 2^a *May 30* (No. 91)
Committee; Report *June 14*
Read 3^a *June 16*
- c. Read 1^o (Mr. Courtney) *June 20* [Bill 194]
Read 2^o *June 23*
Committee; Report *Aug 20*, [265] 597
Considered; read 3^o *Aug 23*, 760
- l. Commons Amendts. *Aug 24* (No. 229)
Royal Assent *Aug 27* [44 & 45 Vict. c. 69]

Fugitive Offenders [Expenses]

c. Considered in Committee *July 1*, [262] 1913
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Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [262] 393

Gas Provisional Orders Bill

(Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *May 3* [Bill 147]
Read 2^o and committed *May 10*
Report *May 24*
Considered *May 25*
Read 3^o *May 26*
- l. Read 1^a (Earl of Dalhousie) *May 27* (No. 97)
Read 2^a *June 17*
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 261] Comm. *cl.* 1, 1492, 1717, 1735, 1736, 1810; Amendt. 1816, 1817, 1942
 262] 382, 404; Amendt. 405, 408, 495, 499, 500, 501, 504, 509, 511, 514, 556, 563, 568, 573, 721, 740, 742; *cl.* 2, 781, 793; *cl.* 3, 799, 814, 880; Amendt. 904, 907, 908, 909, 911, 917, 948; *cl.* 4, 1012, 1024, 1026; Amendt. 1126, 1152, 1170, 1185, 1397, 1405, 1430, 1454, 1456, 1457, 1458; *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1519, 1526, 1543, 1544, 1575, 1578, 1579; *cl.* 7, 1979, 1987; Amendt. 1988, 1991, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018
 263] Comm. *cl.* 8, Amendt. 86; *cl.* 9, 113, 118, 126, 130; *cl.* 12, 187, 142; *cl.* 13, 147, 149, 150; Amendt. 151, 154, 156, 176, 177, 178, 180, 184, 185, 196, 200, 204, 205; *cl.* 14, 206, 264; *cl.* 15, 269; *cl.* 16, Amendt. 270, 272, 273, 274; *cl.* 17, 285; *cl.* 18, Amendt. 286, 287; *cl.* 25, 472; *cl.* 26, 766; *cl.* 32, 1030, 1032; *cl.* 36, 1038, 1048; Amendt. 1053, 1057; *cl.* 37, Amendt. *ib.* 1058; *cl.* 39, 1059, 1060, 1067; *cl.* 40, 1071, 1075; Amendt. 1076, 1078; *cl.* 41, Amendt. *ib.* 1079, 1082; *cl.* 42, Amendt. 1085, 1088, 1093, 1099, 1140; *cl.* 44, 1150, 1155; *cl.* 45, 1159, 1160, 1167, 1179, 1186; *cl.* 46, 1276, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1295; *cl.* 47, 1296; Amendt. 1302, 1303, 1306, 1318, 1339, 1348; Postponed *cl.* 15, 1377; *cl.* 34, 1392; Consid. *add. cl.* 1904, 1911; *cl.* 1, Amendt. 1915; *cl.* 3, 1919, 1920; *cl.* 4, 1925, 1926; *cl.* 6, 1933; *cl.* 7, 1985, 1981; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 1986; *cl.* 11, 1987; *cl.* 12, Amendt. 1988; *cl.* 18, Amendt. 1992; *cl.* 35, 2003, 2004; *cl.* 44, 2006
 264] Consid. *cl.* 44, 38, 44; *cl.* 45, 47; *cl.* 49, 50; Amendt. 54; *cl.* 50, 55; *cl.* 51, 58; 3R. 155, 167; Lords Amendts. Consid. 1391, 1400, 1410, 1435, 1437, 1446, 1467, 1470, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1486, 1495, 1497, 1544, 1545, 1547, 1554, 1573, 1589, 1591, 1605, 1607; Lords Reasons and Amendts. Consid. 1939, 1944, 1948, 1950, 1951, 1968, 1970, 1976, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1987, 1998
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261] Comm. *cl.* 1, 1900, 1913, 1953

262] Amendt. 34, 669, 670, 672, 677, 680, 714,
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264] *cl.* 51, 58 ; Lords Amendts. Consid. 1429,
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263] cl. 19, 335; cl. 20, Amendt. 389, 391; cl. 25, 572; cl. 46, 1190, 1287; add. cl. 1568,

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 . add. cl. 1498, 1530, 1533, 1534, 1663;
 . Consid. add. cl. 1907; cl. 4, 1927; cl. 6,
 . 1935; cl. 7, 1982
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Accounts for 1879-80 383 419
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Highway Acts

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Highway Acts, and also to consider whether it may be desirable to consolidate and amend the same (*The Earl De La Warr*) Feb 11, [258] 620; on Question? agreed to

Question, Sir Baldwin Leighton; Answer, Mr. Dodson Feb 17, 1076

And, on Mar 14, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—D. Somerset, D. St. Albans, Ld. Steward, E. De La Warr, E. Fortescue, E. Onslow, V. Hardinge, L. Clinton, L. Carington, L. Meldrum, L. Leigh, L. Wolverton, L. Cottetloe, L. Norton, L. Shute; Mar 15, L. Hartismere added

Question, Mr. Magniac; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 15, [259] 1056

The Report—Report of Lords Committee 371

Highway Legislation, Question, Observations, Viscount Sidmouth; short debate thereon Aug 18, [265] 203

Parish Highways, Question, Mr. Dundas; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 11, [259] 802

Highway Rates—Assessment and Power of Compounding

Questions, Mr. Hicks; Answers, Mr. Dodson July 19, [263] 1252; Aug 12, [264] 1709

Highways and Locomotives Act, 1878

Question, Colonel Walrond; Answer, Mr. Dodson Jan 17, [257] 848

Accounts of Surveyors of Highways, Questions, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answers, Mr. Dodson Jan 11, [257] 440; April 21, [260] 1493

Re-appointment of Committee, Questions, The Duke of St. Albans, The Earl of Kimberley; Answers, The Marquess of Huntly, Earl De La Warr Feb 4, [258] 160

The Returns for 1880, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Dodson Feb 8, [258] 342

Highways—Maintenance of Main Roads

Question, Mr. Heneage; Answer, Mr. E. W. Harcourt Mar 28, [260] 19

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient so to amend 'The Highway Act, 1878,' that part of the maintenance of main roads may be defrayed from other sources than county rates" (*Mr. Harcourt*) Mar 28, 42

Amendt. to leave out from "expedient," and add "to amend 'The Highway Act, 1878,' and especially those portions of the said Act which relate to main roads" (*Mr. J. W. Pease*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Question put; A. 145, N. 159; M. 14 (D. L. 170)

Words added; main Question, as amended, put and agreed to

Highways—Maintenance of Main Roads—cont.

Maintenance of Roads in Foreign Countries,
Question, Viscount Sidmouth; Answer,
Earl Granville June 30, [262] 1605

Highways and Locomotives (Amendment) Act, 1878, Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Clifford*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o May 9 [Bill 155]
Read 2^o Aug 20
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That
Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair"
Aug 23, [265] 804
Amend. to leave out from "That," and add
"this House will, upon this day three months,
resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr.*
Warton) v.; Question proposed, "That the
words, &c.;" after short debate, Question
put, and agreed to
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put,
and agreed to; Committee; Report; read 3^o
l. Read 1^o (*The Lord Sudeley*) Aug 24 (No. 232)
Read 2^o; Committee negatived; read 3^o Aug 25,
868
Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 72]

Highways Bill

(*Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Master*)

e. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 38]
2R. [Dropped]

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[262] 1190, 1194, 1195

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demnation of Midhat Pasha, [263] 269

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- Customs—Miscellaneous Questions
- Bill of Entry Office, &c. [258] 1083;—Benevolent Fund, [259] 1600; [263] 1739
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Afghan War—Vote of Thanks for the Military Operations in Afghanistan, [260] 1867

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- Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension, 2R. [263] 1232
- Land Law (Ireland), 2R. [261] 647; Comm. cl. 4, [262] 1211; cl. 19, [263] 312
- Parliament—Committees (Ascension Day)—“Count-Out” on Tuesday, [261] 1268
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- Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Bradlaugh, Res. [264] 716
- Patronage of Benefices (Church of England), Res. [260] 213
- Supply—Afghan War (Grant in Aid), [259] 1179, 1180
- Education, England and Wales, [264] 1325
- Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [260] 624

Imprisonment for Debt Abolition Bill

(*Mr. Bass, Mr. Anderson, Sir Henry Wolf, Mr. Broadhurst*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 18 [Bill 170]
- Bill withdrawn * Aug 1

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- India—Afghanistan—Retention of Candahar—Lord Napier of Magdala, [257] 1296
- Ireland, State of—Intimidation and Outrages, [261] 390
- Land Law (Ireland), 2R. [264] 301; Comm. cl. 4, 790; cl. 7, Amendt. 818, 937; cl. 55, Amendt. 986; Report, cl. 57, Amendt. 1180
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland)—The Government Bills, [257] 828
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 2R. [258] 1938
- Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, Comm. [258] 285

Inclosure Provisional Order (Scotton and Ferry Commons) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 15 [Bill 115]
- Read 2^o * and committed Mar 28
- Report * April 5
- Read 3^o * April 6
- l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Dalhousie*) April 7 (No. 64)
- Read 2^o * May 16
- Committee * May 19
- Report * May 20
- Read 3^o * May 23
- Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. xxi]

Inclosure Provisional Order (Thurstaston Common) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 21 [Bill 122]
- Read 2^o * and committed Mar 30
- Report * April 8
- Read 3^o * April 25
- l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Dalhousie*) May 5 (No. 76)
- Read 2^o * June 14
- Committee * June 17
- Report * June 20
- Read 3^o * June 21
- Royal Assent July 18 [44 & 45 Vict. c. c]

Inclosure Provisional Order (Wibsey Slack and Low Moor Commons) Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 15 [Bill 114]
- Read 2^o * and committed Mar 28
- Report * April 5
- Considered * April 6
- Read 3^o * April 7
- l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Dalhousie*) April 8 (No. 71)
- Read 2^o * May 16
- Committee * May 19
- Report * May 20
- Read 3^o * May 23
- Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. xxii]

Incumbents of Benefices Loans Extension Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o * June 28 (No. 136)
- Read 2^o * July 4
- Committee *; Report July 8
- Read 3^o * July 11
- c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Monk*) July 12 [Bill 218]
- Moved, “That the Bill be now read 2^o” July 18, [263] 1231; Moved, “That the Debate be now adjourned” (*Mr. T. P. O’Connor*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
- Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
- Committee *; Report July 21
- Read 3^o * July 22
- l. Royal Assent Aug. 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 25]

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- Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [259] 375
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The Proposed Loan, Question, Mr. J. K. Cross; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington June 28, [262] 1487

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- Barar—Sir Richard Meade and Sir Salar Jung*, Question, Mr. Richard; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Aug 11, [264] 1526;—*The Nizam*, Questions, General Sir George Balfour, Mr. Onslow; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington Aug 15, [264] 1916; Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Aug 25, [265] 874
- Conspiracy at Kolapore*, Question, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Jan 13, [257] 645;—*Disturbances at*, Question, Mr. Otway; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Jan 21, 1103
- The Bheel Tribes*, Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington May 31, [261] 1780
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- Assam Tea Gardens, The—Mortality of Indentured Coolies*, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Aug 18, [265] 215
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- Cultivation of Opium*, Question, Mr. Cropper; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington July 21, [263] 1452
- Duty on Silver Work*, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 3, [258] 50
- Gold Mining Companies*, Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington May 19, [261] 800
- Importation of European Girls for Immoral Purposes*, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Aug 18, [265] 220
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- Purchase of Stores*, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington May 17, [261] 679
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- The Cinchona Plant*, Question, Captain Price; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington April 8, [260] 1011
- The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services of India*, Question, Sir David Wedderburn; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Jan 27, [257] 1498;—*Madras Covenanted Civil Service*, Questions, Mr. Gibson; Answers, The Marquess of Hartington April 8, [260] 1014; Aug 5, [264] 990
- The Indian Mails—New Postal Arrangements*, Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Feb 10, [258] 498
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The Pashan Pass, Question, Sir John Hay ; Answer, The Marquess of Hartington Aug 15, [264] 1922

The Raid of the Wageerees on Thull, Questions, Sir George Campbell, Baron Henry De Worms ; Answers, Mr. Speaker, The Marquess of Hartington Mar 24, [259] 1824

The Straits Settlements—The Perak Expedition Expenses, Questions, Mr. Cropper ; Mr. Lyulph Stanley ; Answers, Mr. Courtney Aug 22, [265] 617

India—Cooper's Hill College for Civil Engineers

Address for, "Copy of the new scheme, and also a copy of any correspondence that may have taken place between the Governor General in Council and the Secretary of State for India on the subject ; also for a Return of—1. The annual expenditure of the college since its foundation ; 2. Annual receipts from the students ; 3. The number of students who have entered the college in each year since its foundation ; 4. The number of students in each year who, having passed through the college, have received appointments as civil engineers in India" (*The Lord Belper*) July 15, [263] 996 ; after short debate, Return amended, and agreed to

India—East India Revenue Accounts—The Financial Statement

Order for Committee read ; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" Aug 22, [265] 628

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the financial and general administration of the affairs of India" (*Mr. Robert Fowler*) v. ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to ; Matter considered in Committee, 698

Moved, "That it appears by the Accounts laid before this House that the Ordinary Revenue of India for the year ending the 31st day of March 1880 was £60,037,962 ; the Revenue from Productive Public Works, including the Net Traffic Receipts from Guaranteed Companies, was £8,446,704, making the total Revenue of India for that year £68,484,666 ; that the Ordinary Expenditure in India and in England, including Charges for the Collection of the Revenue, for Ordinary Public Works, and for Interest on Debt exclusive of that for Productive Public Works, was £60,943,254 ; the Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest), including the payments to Guaranteed Companies for Interest and Surplus Profits, was £8,724,361, making a total Charge for that year of £69,667,615 ; that there was an excess of Expenditure over Income in that year of £1,182,949 ; that the Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works in the same year was £3,364,330 ; and that there was also an outlay on the East Indian Railway of £154,248, beyond

[cont.]

India—East India Revenue Accounts—The Financial Statement—cont.

the Debt of £9,576,614 created in England and in India on account of the Purchase of the Line" (*The Marquess of Hartington*) ; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Resolution reported Aug 23

The Financial Statement, 1881-2 P.P. 205

India and China—The Opium Trade

Observations, Mr. J. W. Pease ; long debate thereon April 29, [260] 1461

[See title *British Burmah*]

India Office Auditor (Superannuation) Bill (*The Marquess of Hartington, Lord Frederick Cavendish*)

c. Resolution in Committee* April 25

Resolution reported, and agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1^o April 27 [Bill 140]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" May 5, [260] 1921 ; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Biggar*) ; after further short debate, Motion withdrawn ; Bill read 2^o

Order for Committee read ; Moved, "That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee" Aug 19, [265] 503 Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow," and insert "upon Monday next" (*Mr. Warton*) v. ; Question proposed, "That 'To-morrow,' &c.," after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Main Question put, and agreed to ; Committee deferred till To-morrow

Committee* ; Report ; read 3^o Aug 20

l. Read 1^o (Viscount Enfield) Aug 22 (No. 222)

Read 2^o Aug 23

Committee* ; Report Aug 24

Read 3^o Aug 25

Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 63]

India Office (Sale of Superfluous Land) Bill (*Lord Frederick Cavendish, The Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Shaw Lefevre*)

c. Ordered ; read 1^o Feb 21 [Bill 91]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Mar 1, [258] 2021 ; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Healy*) ; Question put : A. 9, N. 78 ; M. 69 (D. L. 104)

Original Question again proposed ; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Sexton*) ; after short debate, Question put ; A. 6, N. 75 ; M. 69 (D. L. 105)

Original Question put, and agreed to ; Bill read 2^o

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*The Marquess of Hartington*) ; Motion agreed to

Committee ; Report Mar 14, [259] 1006

Read 3^o Mar 15

l. Read 1^o (Viscount Enfield) Mar 17 (No. 51)

Read 2^o Mar 22

Committee* ; Report Mar 24

Read 3^o Mar 25

Royal Assent Mar 29 [44 Vict. c. 7]

Indian Loan of 1879 Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Frederick Cavendish*)

- c. Resolution in Committee * Aug 1
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o * Aug 2 [Bill 237]
Read 2^o * Aug 5
Committee *; Report Aug 8
Considered * Aug 9
Read 3^o * Aug 11
- l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Thurlow*) Aug 12 (No. 212)
Read 2^o *; Committee negatived Aug 18
Read 3^o * Aug 19
Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45, Vict. c. 54]

Industrial and Reformatory Schools (Ireland) (Loans) Bill

(*Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Martin, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Shaw*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 18 [Bill 172]
2R. [Dropped]

Industrial Schools Act—Case of Rebecca Atkins

Question, Mr. Passmore Edwards; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 9, [264] 1382

Industrial Schools and Reformatories (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Callan, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Martin*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 7 [Bill 4]
2R. [Dropped]

Industrial Schools Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord Norton*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o * July 12 (No. 158)
Read 2^o, after short debate July 26, [263] 1884

Infectious Diseases (Notification) Bill

(*Mr. Hastings, Sir Trevor Lawrence, Dr. Farguharson, Mr. Brinton*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 27 [Bill 229]
Bill withdrawn * Aug 11

Infectious Diseases Notification (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Edmond Gray, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Dawson*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 7 [Bill 40]
Read 2^o, after short debate Mar 30, [260] 227
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" May 20, [261] 1029; after short debate [House counted out]

Committee [Dropped]

Inland Revenue Buildings Bill

(*Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Lord Frederick Cavendish*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * Mar 23 [Bill 125]
Read 2^o * April 8
Committee *; Report April 25
Read 3^o * April 28
- l. Read 1^o * (*The Lord Sudeley*) May 5 (No. 73)
Read 2^o * May 10
Committee *; Report May 12
Read 3^o * May 13
Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. 10]

International Copyright — The United States

Questions, Lord John Manners, Sir Henry Holland; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain Feb 10, [258] 494

International Exhibition (London) 1862—Metallurgical Collection

Question, Sir Edward Watkin; Answer, Mr. Mandella Mar 22, [259] 1652

International Law

Cyprus and Tunis—A Conference of Great Powers, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, Mr. Gladstone July 4, [262] 1947

Detention of British Subjects on Board a Russian War-Ship, Question, Mr. J. Stewart; Answer, The Lord Advocate July 5, [263] 21

Right of Asylum for Political Offenders, Question, Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, Earl Granville May 19, [261] 785

Torpedoes, Question, Mr. T. C. Thompson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 19, [261] 819

Intoxicating Liquors on Saturday (Ireland)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply May 20, To leave out from "That," and add "in view of the many and serious evils arising from drunkenness on Saturday nights in Ireland, and having regard to the evidence given before the Select Committees of 1863 and 1877, and the recommendation of the Lords Report on Intemperance of 1878, this House is of opinion that the hours during which intoxicating Liquors may be sold on Saturdays in the large cities and towns having a population exceeding 10,000 should be materially and immediately shortened" (*Mr. Meldon*) v. [261] 1004; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 49, N. 33; M. 16 (D. L. 307)

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MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Agricultural Statistics, 1880, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 18, [265] 26

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Agricultural Statistics—Tables for 1880. [3932]

Belfast Improvement Act, 1878—*Finley v. Belfast Town Council*, Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland May 2, [260] 1552

Borough Franchise—Legislation, Question, Mr. Blennerhassett; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 10, [257] 335

The Franchise, Question, Mr. Dawson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 4, [258] 169

Borough of Galway—The Freeman's Roll, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland Aug 15, [264] 1912

City of Cork—Management of the Butter Market, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster Feb 25, [258] 1728; Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland Feb 28, 1858

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- Clare County Club*, Question, Mr. Finigan; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Feb 10, [258] 496
- Confiscated Estates—Return*, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland Aug 15, [264] 1928
- Consolidated Fund—Miscellaneous Pensions*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish April 8, [260] 1015
- Conspiracy and Protection of Property (Ireland) Act, 1875—P. M. Manus*, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland June 2, [261] 1867
- Crown Rents, Tithe Rent Charges, and Income Tax, &c.*, Questions, Mr. Tottenham; Answers, Lord Frederick Cavendish Jan 7, [257] 157; Jan 18, 945
- Elections, 1880—Police Expenses at Londonderry*, Question, Mr. Lewis; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland June 2, [261] 1888
- Grants from the Consolidated Fund and Votes of Parliament to Ireland—The Returns*, Questions, Mr. Lowther; Answers, Lord Frederick Cavendish Feb 24, [258] 1652; July 28, [264] 17
- Loan Fund Board—43rd Report*. [2898]
- Inland Revenue—Illicit Distillation*, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Jan 28, [257] 1623
- July Celebrations, Co. Down*, Question, Lord Arthur Hill; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 5, 991
- Local Contracts for Uniforms for Army and other Services—Manufacture of Uniforms in Ireland*, Questions, Mr. McCoan, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Mr. Childers, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. W. E. Forster; Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor [no reply] June 17, [262] 771
- Lunatic Asylums—Limerick Asylum—Pauper Lunatics*, Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 16, [261] 547;—*Board of the Lunatic Asylum, Limerick*, Questions, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster June 28, [262] 1482;—*Apportionment of Expenses*, Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 4, [262] 1954;—*Annual Report of the Inspectors*, Question, Mr. W. J. Corbet; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 14, [263] 845
- 30th Report*. P.P. [2938]
- Municipal Boundary Commission—The Report*, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 18, [257] 634; Question, Mr. Leamy; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland June 2, [261] 1864
- Report—Pt. II.*. [2827]
- Municipal Corporation Officers' Superannuation*, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 17, [257] 834
- Outbreak of Fever at Tandragee*, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 13, [257] 646
- Periodical Migration of Irish Labourers*, Question, Lord Monteagle; Answer, Earl Spencer [258] 1888
- Agricultural Statistics, 1880—Migratory Labourers*. [2809]

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- Public Institutions (Dublin)*, Question, Mr. Dawson; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Aug 18, [265] 214
- Religious Processions in Belfast*, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 10, [261] 175
- Return of Private Tolls on Customs in Towns*, Question, Major Nolan; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 16, [265] 30
- Savings Banks—The Boyle Savings Bank*, Question, Mr. O'Kelly; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster June 30, [262] 1846
- The Commissioners of Irish Lights—Constitution of Board*, Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain June 23, [262] 1101;—*Copeland Lighthouse*, Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 23, [265] 738;—*Tory Island Lighthouse*, Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 15, [264] 1918
- The Commissioners of Public Works—Report for 1880-81*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish July 18, [263] 1135
- Public Works—49th Report*. . . [2958]
- The Limerick Election—Extra Police Force*, Question, Mr. Gabbett; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland Feb 28, [258] 1845
- The Parks, &c.—Gresham Gardens, Kingstown*, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Aug 12, [264] 1723
- Phoenix Park*, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Lord Frederick Cavendish Aug 15 [264] 1908; Aug 18, [265] 213
- The Orange Association*, Question, Mr. Bellingham; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 11, [257] 440
- The Port of Dublin—Dues on Rough Timber*, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 11, [257] 439
- The Roman Catholic Archbishops of Dublin*, Question, Colonel Colthurst; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland; Question, Mr. Healy [no reply] Mar 3, [259] 133
- Tobacco Cultivation*, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 30, [261] 1658
- Valuation Lists*, Question, Mr. Leamy; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland June 2, [261] 1863
- Valuation of Rateable Property—Griffith's Valuation*, Questions, Mr. Metge, Mr. Callan; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 24, [257] 1186; Observations, The Duke of St. Albans, The Earl of Belmore, The Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Waveney, Lord Oranmore and Browne; Reply, Lord Carlingford May 27, [261] 1429
- Valuation—Town Parks*, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 1, [264] 369
- Veterinary Department—Veterinary Inspector at Longford*, Question, Mr. Litton; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 23, [261] 1053

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Advances for Drainage Works, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Jan 27, [257] 1489; Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish, 1496

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John Sweeney, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 19, [265] 359
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Naas Gaol—Hours, &c. Allowed for Exercise of Prisoners Confined under the Act, Question, Mr. Lalor; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 11, [263] 503
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The Political Prisoners, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland May 28, [261] 1306
Prisons—Issue of Secret Regulations, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 21, [263] 1459
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260] Mar 31, [243]; Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 6, 1864;—*The Prison Fare*, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster April 1, 548;—*Stoppage of Letters*, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland 261] May 31, 1775
Proclamation of County Monaghan, Question, Mr. Givan; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 6, [260] 1832
Proclamation of the City and County of Waterford, Questions, Mr. R. Power, Mr. Leamy; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster June 24, [262] 1227; Questions, Mr. R. Power, Mr. Leamy, Mr. O'Donnell; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster June 27, 1368; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. O'Donnell); after short debate, Question put; A. 28, N. 305; M. 277 (D. L. 267); Questions, Mr. J. Cowen, Mr. Healy, Mr. Leamy, Mr. R. Power; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster July 12, [263] 640; Questions, Mr. R. Power, Mr. Leamy; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster July 14, 844; Question, Mr. R. Power; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 28, [264] 18
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 Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 18, [257] 935; Question, Mr. Justin M'Carthy; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster April 5, [260] 753
Affray at Windgap, Co. Kilkenny, Questions, The O'Donoghue, Mr. Lewis; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 14, [259] 900
Alleged Breach of the Peace by a Sub-Inspector, Question, Mr. Finigan; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 2, [264] 558
Alleged Excess of Duty at Balkina, Co. Mayo, Questions, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 18, [265] 209
Alleged Excess of Duty at Newcastle, Questions, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster May 2, [260] 1544
Alleged Misconduct at Balkinamon, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 9, [261] 10
Andrew Price, Questions, Mr. Biggar; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland July 25, [263] 1736
Armagh Police Station, Question, Mr. De La Poer Beresford; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Feb 25, [258] 1729
Arrest at Mullingar, Questions, Mr. T. D. Sullivan, Mr. Parnell, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland May 19, [261] 817
Arrest of Children at Castlecomer, Co. Kilkenny, Questions, Mr. Marum; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 20, [257] 1024; Jan 24, 1194
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Constabulary Barracks, Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster April 4, [260] 581

Constabulary District of Moville, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 16, [265] 39

Dublin Metropolitan Police—The Accounts, Question, Mr. Gill; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 13, [257] 634

Inflammatory Placards, Questions, Mr. Healy, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Speaker May 16, [261] 547

Inspector Smith, Moville, Co. Donegal, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 28, [264] 21

Land League Courts, Question, Mr. O'Sullivan; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland Feb 7, [258] 256

Pay and Allowances, Question, Mr. Lewis; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 28, [264] 18

Pay, &c., Question, Mr. Fay; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 10, [261] 171

Penalties for Refusing to Supply the Constabulary with Cars, Questions, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Parnell; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland June 3, [262] 5

Police Constable Nicholson, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland Aug 22, [265] 811

Private Work, Question, Mr. Sexton; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 17, [259] 1233

Register of Suspected Persons, Question, Mr. O'Kelly; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland June 9, [262] 119

Religious Persuasions, Question, Lord Arthur Hill; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland July 25, [263] 1743

Removal of Head Constable Fraser from Banbridge, Questions, Lord Arthur Hill, Mr. Macartney, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster July 5, [263] 19

Reported Misconduct of Sub-Constable Moffat at Moville, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 18, [265] 208

Resignations, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster April 7, [260] 886

Sub-Inspectors, Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 10, [259] 730; —*Retirement*, Question, Major O'Beirne; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Mar 25, 1931

The Confidential Circular to County Inspectors, Questions, Mr. Callan, Mr. Parnell, Mr. McCoan, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Gladstone May 23, [261] 1080; Observations, Mr. Callan, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Reply, Mr. Gladstone May 27, 1535

Colonel Billier, the Inspector General, Questions, Mr. Gill, Mr. Tottenham; Answers, The Attorney General for Ireland May 30, [261] 1647

Ireland—Agrarian Offices

Motion for a Return (*Mr. Sexton*) Jan 14, [257] 807

Ireland—Ejectments for Non-Payment of Rent

Moved for, "Return showing the total number of cases of ejectment for non-payment of rent in Ireland since the Land Act, 1870, came into operation, in which claims for disturbance on account of the rent being an exorbitant rent have been made, with the amount claimed in each such case, and the amount (if any) awarded by the court" (*The Earl of Limerick*) June 17, [262] 786; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Return ordered to be laid before the House

P.P. 179

Ireland (Grass Lands, &c.)

Moved for, "A Return showing the total areas of 'Grass Lands,' including Meadows and Pastures, and the total area of Tillage Lands, including all kinds of Crops and Fallows, in Ireland, for the years 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, and 1880" (*The Lord Cloncurry*) Jan 24, [257] 1183; Motion agreed to

P.P. 23

Ireland—Irish Fisheries

Amendt. on Committee of Supply July 29. To leave out from "That," and add "it is the opinion of this House that it is the duty of the Government to take measures to render the Irish Fisheries more available as a means of affording increased food and employment" (*Mr. Blake*) v., [264] 194; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Ireland—Irish Land Bill, 1870

Moved for, "A print of the Irish Land Bill, 1870, as read a first time in the House of Lords, showing by difference of print or ink, or by both methods, the amendments made in the Bill as returned to the Commons, and what afterwards became of such amendments, i.e., whether agreed to or disagreed to or further amended" (*The Earl Cairns*) May 12, [261] 263; after short debate, Motion agreed to

P.P. 84

Ireland—Irish Magistrates

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, Copy of Correspondence between the Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland, and the Local Government Board, Ireland, in reference to Orders of the House of Commons under date the 1st day of September 1880 and the 27th day of January 1881; and of date of the Order issued from the Chief Secretary's Office to the Local Government Board, and of date of the Order of the Local Government Board to Clerks of Unions, directing Returns relating to the Irish Magistrates to be furnished" (*Mr. Callan*) Aug 25, [265] 901; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Ireland—Jury Laws

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Irish jury laws as regards trial by jury in criminal cases" (*The Marquess of Lansdowne*) May 23, [261] 1033; after short debate, on question, agreed to

[cont.]

Ireland—Jury Laws—cont.

Order discharged *May 27*

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Irish Jury Laws" (*The Marquess of Lansdowne*); Motion agreed to

And, on *May 30*, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—*Ld. President, Ld. Privy Seal, D. Marlborough, M. Lansdowne, E. Derby, V. Hutchinson, L. Tyrone, L. Inchiquin, L. Silchester, L. Monck, L. Penseance, L. Emly, and L. Ardilaun*
Observations, *Lord Denman May 30, 1818*
P.P. 117

Ireland—Land Improvement Acts

Moved for, "Return by counties of all loans under the Land Improvement Acts granted in Ireland in each year; the amount issued in each county; and the amount remaining unappropriated at the end of 1880: Also, a summary for the whole of Ireland under each of the above three heads, distinguishing the period from the passing of the original Act in 1847 to the end of 1855, and for each quinquennial period subsequently" (*The Lord Harlech*) *Feb 15, [258] 876*; Motion agreed to
P.P. 89

Ireland—Land League Meetings and Agrarian Crime

Motion for Returns (*Lord Dunsany*) *Jan 11, [257] 427*; after short debate, on Question resolved in the negative

Ireland—Landlord and Tenant

Postponement of Motion, *The Marquess of Lansdowne*; Question, *The Marquess of Salisbury*; Answer, *The Marquess of Lansdowne June 23, [262] 1089*

Motion for Returns, *The Duke of Argyll July 1, 1753*; after long debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act Inquiry Commission

Moved for "Copy of a letter, dated 29th October 1880, and written by the Earl of Limerick to the Secretary to the Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act Inquiry Commission" (*The Earl of Limerick*) *June 21, [262] 980*; Motion agreed to
P.P. 164

Ireland—Landlord and Tenant—The Townland Valuation Act, 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 84

Moved to resolve, "That, in the opinion of this House, in all calculations affecting the interests of landlord and tenant the Townland Valuation 6th and 7th Will. IV. chap. 84. should be adopted as the basis of adjustment" (*The Lord Waverley*) *June 17, [262] 750*; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland—Law and Justice—Judges' Charges

Amend., on Committee of Supply *July 18*, To leave out from "That," and add "an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will cause to be pro-

Ireland—Law and Justice—Judges' Charges—cont.

cured and to be laid before this House, Copies of the Charges of Judges Harrison and Lawson, of the Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, and of Chief Justice May, at the recent Summer Assize in Ireland" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*) *v., [263] 1208*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Ireland—Outrages other than Agrarian

Moved, "That there be laid before this House, a Return in continuation of Return [C. 2758], classifying the Outrages other than Agrarian Outrages enumerated in said Return, in the same way as Agrarian Outrages are classified in said Return" (*Mr. Parnell*) *Jan 14, [257] 809*; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Ireland, State of

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into alleged outrages in Ireland, and the effect of distress, and the system of land tenure thereon, the present state of the law for the prevention of such outrages, and the manner in which the said law has been administered" (*Mr. Parnell*) *Jan 11, [257] 547*; after short debate, Motion postponed

Ireland, State of—The Magistracy—Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M.

Amend., on Committee of Supply *Aug 6*, To leave out from "That," and add "this House condemns the refusal of the Government to grant an investigation into the conduct of Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., and their refusal to notice the threats alleged to have been used by him in dispersing without proclamation a peaceful meeting at Drogheda on the 1st day of January" (*Mr. Healy*) *v., [264] 1111*; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 75, N. 18; M. 57 (D. L. 359)

Ireland—The Irish Executive

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the action of the Irish Executive in arbitrarily arresting a Member of the House without reasonable ground; in proclaiming a state of siege in Dublin; in imprisoning the Rev. Mr. Sheehy and many other men of high character and good conduct; and in affording the use of the armed forces of the Crown for the wholesale execution of wanton and cruel evictions is an abuse of the exceptional powers conferred by Parliament; and is calculated to promote disaffection in Ireland" (*Mr. Justin McCarthy*) *May 23, [261] 1174*; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. O'Donnell*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *May 24, 1214*; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. O'Sullivan*); after further short debate, Debate adjourned

Question, *Mr. Rylands*; Answer, *Mr. Justin McCarthy*; Observations, *Mr. Gladstone, Mr. T. P. O'Connor May 27, 1459*

Ireland—The Irish Executive—cont.

Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [23rd May], "That the Debate on Question be now adjourned" *June 3*, [262] 58; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question again proposed; after long debate, Question put; A. 22, N. 130; M. 108 (D. L. 229)

Observations, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Dawson *Aug 17*, [265] 157

Amend. on Committee of Supply, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act has not been administered in accordance with the declarations made and pledges given by Ministers when the assent of the House was being obtained for the suspension of the Constitution in Ireland" (*Mr. Parnell v.*, 189; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Molloy*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed *Aug 18*, 230; after long debate, Question put; A. 83, N. 30; M. 53 (D. L. 395)

Ireland—The Magistracy

Amend. on Committee of Supply *Feb 28*, To leave out from "That," and add "the refusal of Irish magistrates to accept bail for bailable offences is an abuse of the powers of the magistracy, is most unjust to accused persons, and is calculated to lower the respect for the authority of the Law in Ireland" (*Mr. O'Donnell v.*, [258] 1874; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 85, N. 18; M. 67 (D. L. 98)

Irish Church Act Amendment Bill

(*Mr. William Edward Forster, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)

c. Ordered; read 1st *Aug 1* [Bill 235]
Read 2^d, after short debate *Aug 4*, [264] 912
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *Aug 20*, [265] 590; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Healy*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Considered; read 3^d, after short debate *Aug 22*, 703

l. Read 1st (*Lord Privy Seal*) *Aug 23* (No. 227)
Read 2^d, after short debate *Aug 24*, 814
Committee*; Report *Aug 25*
Read 3^d *Aug 26*
Royal Assent *Aug 27* [44 & 45 Vict. c. 71]

Irish Railways Purchase Bill

(*Sir Rowland Blennerhassett, Colonel Colthurst*)

c. Ordered; read 1st *Jan 7* [Bill 28]
Bill withdrawn* *June 10*

*Italy***MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS**

France and Tunis, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 6*, [263] 23

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Occupation of Tripoli, Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May 24*, [261] 1205; *May 26*, 1323

The Currency—Resumption of Specie Payments, Question, Mr. W. Fowler; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb 24*, [258] 1657

P.P. [2848] [2850]

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, Question, Mr. J. Cowen; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June 28*, [262] 1481

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JACKSON, Mr. W. L., Leeds

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Metropolitan Board of Works (Money), Comm. cl. 8, [263] 1728

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262] Comm. cl. 1, Amendt. 1747; cl. 2, Amendt.

. 1748, 1749; cl. 3, Amendt. ib.; cl. 5,

. Amendt. 1750; cl. 8, Amendt. ib.; cl. 11,

. Amendt. ib.

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Newspapers, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke June 10, [262] 635
Treaty Revision, Question, Sir Edward Reed; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Aug 4, [264] 844

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744, 816, 936, 937, 1060, 1062, 1063; cl. 2,
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1457, 1458, 1459; *Consid. add. cl.* 1540,
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Joint Stock Banks

Question, Mr. MacIver; Answer, Mr. Glad-
stone Jan 25, [257] 1307

Judgments (Inferior Courts) Bill

(Mr. Norwood, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Litten, Mr.
Monk, Mr. Reid, Mr. Serjeant Simon)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 48]
Bill withdrawn * July 27

Judicial Committee Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord Chancellor)

i. Presented; read 1^o Jan 7, [257] 153 (No. 3)
Read 2^o Jan 10
Committee*; Report Jan 13
Read 3^o Jan 14
c. Read 1^o (Mr. Attorney General) Jan 18
Read 2^o Jan 20, 1062 [Bill 67]
Committee*; Report Jan 27
Read 3^o Jan 28
i. Royal Assent Feb 17 [44 Vict. c. 3]

Jury System (England)—Legislation

Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, The At-
torney General April 29, [260] 1412

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of the Household)**

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Parliament—Queen's Speech—Her Majesty's
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 262] Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt.
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 263] *cl.* 8, 90; *cl.* 9, 97; *cl.* 13, 158, 165; *cl.* 21,
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 . *cl.* 26, 778; *cl.* 45, 1181, 1186; *add. cl.*
 . 1506, 1516; Consid. *add. cl.* 1903; *cl.* 1,
 . 1916; *cl.* 7, 1940; Amendt. 1982; *cl.* 13,
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- 264] *cl.* 51, 58; Lords Amendts. *Consid.* 1424,
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Land Drainage Provisional Orders Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

- a. Ordered * *May* 6
Read 1^o * *May* 9 [Bill 153]
Read 2^o * and committed *May* 17
Report * *May* 27
Read 3^o * *May* 30
l. Read 1^o * (*Earl Dalhousie*) *May* 31 (No. 104)
Read 2^o * *June* 13
Committee *; Report *June* 14
Read 3^o * *June* 17
Royal Assent *July* 18 [44 & 45 Vict. c. oi]

Landed Proprietors (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. Patrick Martin, Mr.
Fay, Mr. Litton*)

- a. Motion for Leave (*Mr. P. J. Smyth*) *Jan* 11,
[257] 550; after short debate, Motion post-
poned
Ordered; read 1^o * *Jan* 14 [Bill 63]
Order for 2R. read *April* 6, [260] 801; 2R. de-
ferred, after short debate
Bill withdrawn * *June* 29

Land Law (England)—Law of Entail

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *June* 10, To
leave out from "That," and add "in the
opinion of this House, the Law permitting
the creation and perpetuation of life estates
in land has caused great injury to all classes
of the people, and specially to owners and
occupiers of land and the labourers employed
in its cultivation, and that such a change in
the law is imperatively required as shall
prevent (with very slight exception) the
creation of such estates, and shall secure a
real and competent ownership, and a com-
plete freedom in the buying and selling of
land throughout the Country" (*Mr. William
Fowler*) v., [262] 286; Question proposed,
"That the words, &c.," after debate,
[House counted out]

Land Law (Ireland) Bill

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- 257] Question, Mr. P. J. Smyth; Answer, Mr.
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Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, The
Solicitor General for Ireland *April* 6, 801;
Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr.
Mitchell Henry; Answers, Lord Frederick
Cavendish, 846; Question, Mr. Elliot;
Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 7, 885; Ques-
tions, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Tottenham; An-
swers, The Attorney General for Ireland;
Question, Mr. Callan; [no reply] *April* 8,
1027
Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, Mr. Glad-
stone *May* 9, 35; Question, Mr. Parnell;
Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster *May* 16, 585;
Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer,
Mr. Gladstone *May* 30, 1667
262] Notice of Question, Mr. O'Kelly *June* 9,
113; Questions, Mr. O'Shea, Sir Stafford
Northcote, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Lord Ran-
dolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Gladstone
June 17, 784
Question, The Marquess of Salisbury; Answer,
264] The Earl of Kimberley *July* 29, 115

The Commission, Question, Lord Randolph
Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 2,
[260] 1540; Notices, Mr. Gladstone, Mr.
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Recovery of Rent by Writ, Questions, The
O'Donoghue, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Mr. W.
E. Forster, The Attorney General for Ireland
May 2, [260] 1550

Grants of Public Monies, Question, Sir John
Hay; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May* 5, [260]
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Yearly Tenants, Questions, The O'Donoghue,
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May 5, [260] 1838

Urgency, Questions, Mr. Thorold Rogers, Mr.
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Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Onslow, Mr. J. Cowen;
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May 12, [261] 285; Questions, Mr. O'Kelly,
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*The Landed Estates Court—Conditions in
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[261] 1864

Land Law (Ireland) Bill—cont.

- Clause 7—Fair Rents*, Question, Mr. M'Coan ; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland *June 20*, [262] 859
- Clause 5—£100 Tenancies*, Question, Sir Matthew White Ridley ; Answer, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice *June 23*, [262] 1122
- Copy of the Bill as Amended*, Question, Mr. Callan ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June 23*, [262] 1123
- Clause 34—Names of the Land Commissioners*, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July 8*, [263] 383
- Constitution of the Court of Land Commissioners*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 11*, [263] 530
- Mr. Parnell*, Personal Explanation, Mr. Long ; Observations, Mr. Parnell *July 11*, [263] 530
- The Emigration Clause*, Questions, Mr. Shaw, Mr. R. Power, Mr. Healy, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Callan, Sir Joseph McKenna ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker *July 14*, [263] 862 ;—*Mr. Northcote and Mr. Biggar*, Observations, Mr. Northcote, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Gladstone *July 14*, [263] 867
- Clause 26*, Question, Sir Eardley Willmot ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 15*, [263] 1013
- Definition of the term "Town Park"*, Question, Mr. Healy ; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland *July 18*, [263] 1135
- The Report*, Question, Sir George Campbell ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 22*, [263] 1618
- Notice of Resolution*, Lord Randolph Churchill *July 27*, [263] 1970
- Lord Randolph Churchill's Motion*, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold ; Answer, Lord Randolph Churchill *July 28*, [264] 31
- The 42nd Section and Section 24 of "The Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870"*, Question, Mr. Healy ; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland *July 28*, [264] 30
- Release of Prisoners under the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881*, Question, Mr. J. Cowen ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 4*, [264] 842
- Clause 35—Purchases*, Question, Sir William Palliser ; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland *Aug 16*, [264] 1927
- The Lords' Amendments*, Question, Mr. Macdonald ; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Aug 16*, [264] 1931

Land Law (Ireland) Bill

- (Mr. Gladstone, Mr. William Edward Forster, Mr. Bright, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland)
- a. Motion for Leave (Mr. Gladstone) *April 7*, 260] 890 ; after debate, Motion agreed to ; Bill ordered ; read 1^o [Bill 135]
- Notice of Resolution*, Mr. Brodrick *April 8*, 1035
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" (Lord Richard Grosvenor) *April 25*, 1085 ; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Warton) ; after further short debate, Motion withdrawn

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Land Law (Ireland) Bill—cont.

- Original Question again proposed ; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Lewis) ; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
- Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
- Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "no measure of Land Reform for Ireland, however ably devised, can be considered complete or perfectly satisfactory which does not deal with the condition of the farm labourers of Ireland, with a view to ameliorate it" (Mr. Villiers Stuart) v. ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Lord Elcho) ; Question put, and agreed to ; Debate adjourned
- Notice of Resolution*, Lord John Manners 260] *April 28*, 1307
- Debate resumed *April 28*, 1322 ; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. W. H. Smith) ; Motion withdrawn ; Amendt. withdrawn
- Original Question again proposed, "That the Bill be now read 2^o," Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. W. H. Smith) ; Question put, and agreed to ; Debate adjourned
- Notices*, The O'Donoghue, Lord Elcho, Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir Hervey Bruce, Sir John Hay *April 29*, 1411
- Debate resumed *May 2*, 1570
- Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House, while willing to consider any just measure, founded upon sound principles, that will benefit tenants of land in Ireland, is of opinion that the leading provisions of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill are in the main economically unsound, unjust, and impolitic" (Lord Elcho) v. ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after long debate, Moved "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Lord John Manners) ; Question put ; A. 263, N. 34 ; M. 229 (D. L. 190)
- Notice of Amendment*, Mr. Parnell *May 5*, 1841
- Debate resumed *May 5*, 1872 ; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Errington) ; after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to ; Debate adjourned
- 261] Debate resumed *May 9*, 58 ; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Shaw) ; Question put, and agreed to ; Debate further adjourned
- Debate resumed *May 12*, 288 ; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland) ; Question put, and agreed to ; Debate further adjourned
- Debate resumed *May 16*, 585 ; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Chaplin) ; Motion agreed to ; Debate further adjourned
- Debate resumed *May 19*, 827 ; after long debate, Question put ; A. 352, N. 176 ; M. 176
- Div. List, A. and N. 928
- Main Question put, and agreed to ; Bill read 2^o

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Land Law (Ireland) Bill—cont.

261] Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *May 26, 1869*; after debate, Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee—R.F.

. Committee—R.F. *May 27, 1864*

. Committee—R.F. *May 30, 1895*

. Committee—R.F. *May 31, 1794*

. Committee—R.F. *June 2, 1889*

262] Committee—R.F. *June 3, 34*

. Committee—R.F. *June 13, 360*

. Committee—R.F. *June 14, 472*

. Committee—R.F. *June 16, 655*

. Chairman—R.F. *June 17, 773*

. Committee—R.F. *June 20, 861*

. Chairman—R.F. *June 21, 994*

. Committee—R.F. *June 23, 1123*

. Committee—R.F. *June 27, 1880*

. Committee—R.F. *June 28, 1516*

. Chairman—R.F. *June 29, 1546*

. Committee—R.F. *June 30, 1660*

. Chairman—R.F. *July 1, 1835*

. Committee—R.F. *July 4, 1971*

263] Committee—R.F. *July 5, 62*

. Committee—R.F. *July 5, 96*

. Chairman—R.F. *July 6, 140*

. Committee—R.F. *July 7, 261*

. Chairman—R.F. *July 8, 364*

. Committee—R.F. *July 8, 427*

. Committee—R.F. *July 11, 534*

. Chairman—R.F. *July 12, 613*

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. Chairman—R.F. *July 13, 760*

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. Chairman—R.F. *July 20, 1374*

. Committee—R.F. *July 21, 1478*

. Chairman—R.F. *July 22, 1625*

. Report *July 22, 1674*

. Considered *July 26, 1902*; after debate, further Proceeding deferred

. Further Proceeding resumed *July 26, 1992*;

after debate, further Proceeding deferred

. Further Proceeding resumed *July 27, 1970*;

after debate, further Proceeding adjourned

Further Proceeding on Consideration resumed

264] *July 28, 38* [Bill 225]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a"

. *July 29, 133*

Amendts. to leave out from "Bill be," and add "re-committed, with respect to Clause 35" (*Mr. William Henry Smith*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Main Question proposed, "That the Bill be now read 3^a," 138; after long debate, Debate adjourned till this day

Debate resumed, 177; after debate, Question put; A. 220, N. 14; M. 206

Div. List, A. and N., 192

l. Read 1^a (*Lord Privy Seal*) *July 29* (No. 187)

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^a" *Aug 1, 236*; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*The Duke of Argyll*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

Land Law (Ireland) Bill—cont.

264] Debate resumed *Aug 2, 452*; after long debate, Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^a

Moved, "That the House do now resolve itself into Committee" *Aug 4, 765*

Amendts. to leave out ("now,") and add ("on this day six months") (*The Lord Denman*); on question, that ("now,") &c.; resolved in the affirmative; House in Committee

. Committee *Aug 5, 923*

. Report *Aug 8, 1170* (No. 204)

. After debate, Bill to be printed, as amended (No. 207)

Order of the Day for suspending Standing Order No. XXXV. read; Moved, "That the said Standing Order be suspended;" on question? resolved in the affirmative; Standing Order suspended accordingly

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^a;" after debate, on question, resolved in the affirmative; Bill read 3^a accordingly, with the Amendts. and passed, and sent to the Commons

c. Lords Amendts. *Aug 8* [Bill 242]

Order for Consideration of Lords Amendts. read; Moved, "That the Amendts. made by the Lords to the Land Law (Ireland) Bill be now considered" *Aug 9, 1388*; Question put, and agreed to; Lords Amendts. considered; after long debate, further Consideration of Lords Amendts. deferred

Lords Amendts. further considered *Aug 10, 1466*; after long debate, further Consideration of Lords Amendts. adjourned

Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone, 1499

l. Returned from the Commons with several of the Amendts. agreed to, several agreed to with Amendts., and with consequential Amendts. to the Bill, and several disagreed to, with reasons for such disagreement. The said Amendts. and Reasons to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow *Aug 11* (No. 211)

c. Lords Amendts. further considered *Aug 11, 1542*

Moved, "That a Committee be appointed 'to draw up Reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing to the Amendts. made by the Lords to the Bill;'" Motion agreed to; Committee appointed; List of the Committee, 1634; To withdraw immediately

Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Amendts. made by the Lords to the Land Law (Ireland) Bill *Aug 11, 1635*; Reasons for disagreement to the Lords Amendts. reported, and agreed to; To be communicated to the Lords

l. Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts., and Commons consequential Amendts., and Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords Amendts. considered *Aug 12, 1642*

Moved, "That a Committee be appointed to prepare Reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to certain of their Amendts., and insisting on certain of the Lords Amendts." (*The Marquess of Salisbury*), 1704; after short debate, on question? resolved in the affirmative; the Committee to meet forthwith

Land Law (Ireland) Bill—cont.

Report from the Committee of the Reasons to be offered to the Commons for the Lords disagreeing to certain of their Amendments, and insisting upon certain of the Lords Amendments, to which the Commons have disagreed; read, and agreed to; and a message sent to the Commons to return the said Bill with Amendments, and Reasons Aug 12

Reasons of the Lords for disagreeing to certain of the Commons Amendments, and for insisting upon certain of the Amendments, to which 264] the Commons have disagreed Aug 12, 1707

a. Lords Amendments, to Commons Amendments, to Lords Amendments. Aug 12 [Bill 249]

i. Returned from the Commons with an Amendment, made by the Lords to which the Commons had disagreed and on which the Lords have insisted, agreed to; and with several of the further Amendments, made by the Lords, agreed to; several agreed to, with Amendments, and with consequential Amendments, to the Bill; and several disagreed to, with Reasons for such disagreement; the said Amendments, and Reasons to be printed, and to be considered To-morrow Aug 15 (No. 214)

c. Order for Consideration of Lords Reasons and Amendments, read; Moved, "That the Lords Reasons and Amendments, be now considered" Aug 15, 1832; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Moved, "That a Committee be appointed 'to draw up Reasons to be assigned to the Lords for disagreeing to the Amendments, made by the Lords to the Bill, to which this House hath disagreed;'" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; List of the Committee, 1898; Committee to withdraw immediately

Commons Amendments, to the Amendments, made by the Lords to the Amendments, made by the Commons to the Lords Amendments, and Commons Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the said Lords Amendments. Aug 15, 2009

Reasons for disagreement to the Amendments, made by the Lords to the Commons Amendments, to the Lords Amendments, reported, and agreed to; to be communicated to the Lords

i. Moved, That the Commons Amendments, to the Lords further Amendments, and Commons consequential Amendments, and Reasons for disagreeing to certain of the Lords further Amendments, be considered Aug 18, [265] 1; after short debate, Motion agreed to; after further short debate, Commons Amendments, to the Amendments, made by the Lords agreed to Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 49]

Land Law (Ireland) [Consolidated Fund]

Considered in Committee July 18

Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the payment, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, of the Salary and Retiring Pension of the Judicial Commissioner of the Land Commission, to be appointed in pursuance of any Act of the present Session relating to the Land Law of Ireland

Resolution reported July 19

Land Law (Ireland) [Payment of Indemnity, Advances, Salaries, Expenses, &c.]

Resolution considered in Committee and agreed to May 30, [261] 1761

Land Tax Commissioners' Names Bill

(Mr. John Holms, Lord Frederick Cavendish)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 25 [Bill 126]

Read 2^o Mar 31

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr.

Speaker do now leave the Chair" May 23, [261] 1170; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Healy); after short debate, Question put; A. 11, N. 80; M. 69 (D. L. 209)

Original Question put; A. 79, N. 1; M. 78 (D. L. 210)

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put, and agreed to; Committee; Report

Read 3^o June 10

i. Read 1^o (Lord Thurlow) June 13 (No. 109)

Read 2^o June 17

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LEWIS, Mr. C. E., Londonderry
 Africa (South)—Transvaal—Armistice, [259]
 552, 719, 905;—Negotiations, 1513
 Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual),
 Consid. *cl.* 4, [260] 875
 Bills of Sale Act (1878) Amendment, 2R. [259]
 530
 Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 39,
 [261] 1366; *cl.* 49, 1368, 1369
 Edmonton Local Board, 2R. [259] 799
 Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
 Ejectment Decrees, [262] 838
 Ejectments—Return of Processes for 1881,
 [262] 352
 Elections, 1880—Police Expenses at Lon-
 donderry, [261] 1888
 Law and Justice—County Courts in Cavan
 and Leitrim, [259] 730
 Magistracy—Co. Antrim—Appointment of
 Mr. Black, [261] 943
 Preparation of Official Papers—Remunera-
 tion to Sub-Sheriffs, [262] 352
 Royal Irish Constabulary—Pay and Allow-
 ances, [264] 18
 Ireland, State of—Miscellaneous Questions
 “Boycotting,” Co. Antrim—Mr. Noble,
 [261] 912
 Constabulary—Affray at Windgap, Co. Kil-
 kenny, [259] 909
 Co. Limerick, [260] 1080
 Outrages at Muckross and Clifden, [260]
 1541, 1542
 Process Servers in Donegal, [259] 901
 Ireland—Agricultural Labourers’ Habitations,
 Res. [260] 2011
 Land Law (Ireland), Leave, [260] 932; 2R.
 1110; Motion for Adjournment, 1120;
 Comm. [261] 1385; *cl.* 36, [263] 1036, 1046,
 1054; *cl.* 39, 1059, 1062; Consid. *cl.* 44,
 [264] 40; *cl.* 53, 62
 Leases, Comm. *cl.* 3, [260] 86, 88
 Maintenance of Children, 2R. Amendt. [259]
 1215
 Navy—Royal Marines—The Order of the Bath,
 [263] 231
 Parliament—Queen’s Speech, Address in An-
 swer to, [257] 1043
 Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868—Sandwich
 Election Commission, [260] 1956
 Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal
 Practices) Act—Report of Election Com-
 missioners, [259] 912
 Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [260]
 1292, 1531; [261] 435;—New Writ for the
 Borough of Northampton, [260] 487
 Parliamentary Oaths, Motion for Adjournment,
 [260] 1565, 1566
 Parliamentary Representation—Vacant Seats,
 [260] 1956
 Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. [259] 176
 Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),
 Motion for Leave, [257] 1246, 1749, 1753;
 Comm. *cl.* 1, [258] 931; *cl.* 3, 1409
 Sligo Borough Re-enfranchisement, 2R. [259]
 1788, 1784

LEWISHAM, Viscount, Kent, W.

Army (India)—Indian Artillery—Retirement,
 [262] 852
 Army Promotion—Royal Warrants of 1872
 and 1878, [262] 646

**Licensed Victuallers’ Regulation—The
 Draft Bill**

Question, Mr. Harcourt; Answer, Sir Wil-
 liam Harcourt *Mar* 8, [259] 553

**Licensing Act Amendment (Justices Dis-
 qualification) Bill**

(*Mr. Pugh, Sir Edward Reed, Mr. Rendel*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan* 27 [Bill 77]
 2R. [Dropped]

Licensing Acts

Spurious Clubs, Question, Mr. Hussey Vivian;
 Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July* 4, [262]
 1950

Sunday Services in Music Halls, Question, Mr.
 P. Edwards; Answer, Sir William Harcourt
Mar 31, [260] 381

The Radical Club, King’s Cross, Question, Mr.
 J. Cowen; Answer, Sir William Harcourt
April 25, [260] 1082

Transfer of a Licence, Question, Sir Wilfrid
 Lawson; Answer, Sir William Harcourt
Aug 15, [264] 1924

Licensing System, The—Legislation

Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Mr.
 Gladstone *Jan* 10, [257] 330

**Life Assurance Companies Act, 1870—
 Returns**

Questions, Sir Henry Tylor; Answers, Mr.
 Chamberlain *May* 23, [261] 1062; *May* 30,
 1662 P.P. 216

**Lifboat Services—The “Abraham
 Thomas”**

Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Cham-
 berlain *Jan* 21, [257] 1104

LIFFORD, Viscount

Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt.
 [264] 791; *cl.* 7, 931

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), Motion for
 Papers, [262] 1794, 1797.

Landlord and Tenant (Ireland)—Townland
 Valuations Act—6 and 7 Will. IV. c. 81,
 Res. [262] 754

LIMERICK, Earl of

Ballyclare, Ligoniel, and Belfast Junction Rail-
 way, 3R. [262] 1342

Coroners (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [263]
 1890, 1891

Ireland—Ejectments for Non-Payment of Rent,
 Motion for a Return, [262] 756

Ireland—Landlord and Tenant, Motion for
 Papers, [262] 980, 1811

Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 16, Amendt.
 [264] 953, 954; Report, *cl.* 5, Amendt. 1171

Tramways (Ireland) Acts Amendment, Report
 of Amendts. *cl.* 7, [262] 883

Ways and Means—Inland Revenue—Forged
 Stamps (Ireland), [263] 1246

Limitation of Actions Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl Cairns*)

- I. Presented*; read 1^o Jan 10 (No. 5)
 Read 2^o Feb 8, [258] 333
 Committee^e; Report Feb 14
 Read 3^o Feb 18
c. Read 1^o (Sir John Holker) Feb 25 Bill 96]
 2R. [Dropped]

Limitation of Costs (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Errington, Mr. Blennerhassett*)

- e. Ordered*; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 19]
 2R. [Dropped]

LINDSAY, Colonel Sir R. J. Loyd, *Berkshire*

Army Estimates—Militia and Militia Reserve,
 [264] 895

Volunteer Corps Pay and Allowances, [264]
 898

Army—Mounted Infantry, Res. [264] 883

Army Organization—Retirement of Officers,
 [262] 1251

Railway Structures—Wind Pressure, [262] 6

Supply—Land Forces at Home and Abroad
 (Exclusive of India), [259] 1335

Land Forces, Number of, [259] 1258

Ways and Means—Inland Revenue—Income
 Tax on Farms in Hand, [262] 1655

Liquor Traffic

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House,
 it is desirable to give legislative effect to the
 Resolution passed on the 18th day of June
 1880, which confirms the justice of local
 communities being entrusted with the power
 to protect themselves from the operation of
 the Liquor Traffic" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*)
June 14, [262] 524; after debate, Question
 put; A. 196, N. 154; M. 42

Div. List, A. and N. 562

Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Sir Wilfrid
 Lawson *June 17*, 758

LITTON, Mr. E. F., *Tyrone*

Army—Auxiliary Forces—Sergeant-Majors,
 [259] 805

Barristers' Admission (Ireland), 2R. [257] 1591

Elections (Closing of Public Houses), 2R. Mo-
 tion for Adjournment, [260] 235

India—Stanley Covenanted Engineers, [257]
 1188

Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions

Court of Bankruptcy—The Return, [259]
 137

Land Court—Redemption of Quit-Rents,
 [259] 423

Peace Preservation Act, 1881—Tyrone,
 [261] 559

Poor Law—Midleton Union—Election of
 Guardians, [260] 1078

Veterinary Department—Veterinary In-
 spector at Longford, [261] 1053

Ireland, State of—Endowed Schools Commis-
 sioners—Notices of Ejectment, [261] 794

Ireland—Agricultural Labourers' Habitations,
 Res. [260] 1997, 1998

Ireland—The Magistracy, Res. [258] 1901

[cont.]

LITTON, Mr. E. F.—cont.

Irish Executive, Motion of Censure, [261],
 1228

260] Land Law (Ireland), Leave, 930; 2R. 1122,
 1914

261] 319; Comm. cl. 1, 1917

262] 49, 371; Amendt. 390, 393, 480, 492, 505,
 673, 674, 675, 676, 680, 742, 782; cl. 3,
 872, 888, 902, 903; Amendt. 904; cl. 4,
 1009; Amendt. 1021, 1025, 1029, 1141,
 1151, 1153, 1154, 1173, 1185, 1414, 1454;
 cl. 5, 1540; cl. 7, 1601, 1661, 1672, 1698,
 1699, 1862, 1896, 1985, 2008, 2050

263] cl. 8, 90; cl. 9, Amendt. 95, 96, 97, 112;
 cl. 13, Amendt. 147, 159, 165, 174, 181,
 183, 185; cl. 18, Amendt. 285; cl. 19,
 Amendt. 288, 289, 311, 332, 355, 368;
 cl. 20, Amendt. 391; cl. 23, Amendt. 454,
 458; cl. 25, Amendt. 563, 589, 597; cl. 26,
 761, 762

Lunacy Law Assimilation (Ireland), 2R. [260]
 802, 824

Maintenance of Children, 2R. [259] 1214

Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in An-
 swer to, [257] 394

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257]
 1412

Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency),
 Res. [258] 136

Peace Preservation (Ireland), Consid. add. cl.
 [259] 748

Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland), 2R. [260]
 839; Comm. [261] 668; cl. 2, 669; add. cl.
 Motion for reporting Progress, *ib.* 1426,
 1427

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),
 Motion for Leave, [257] 1278

Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland), 2R. [260]
 843, 845; [262] 613

Supply—Civil Contingencies Fund of Certain
 Miscellaneous Advances, [259] 998

Post Office, [259] 1002

Superannuation and Retired Allowances,
 [259] 993

Suspension of Evictions (Ireland), Motion for
 Leave, [262] 565

Thames River, 2R. [259] 316

**Liverpool, City of—Powder Magazines in
 the Mersey**

Question, Mr. Summers; Answers, Sir Wil-
 liam Harcourt, Mr. Trevelyan *July 1*, [262]
 1821

LLOYD, Mr. M., *Beaumaris*

Agricultural Tenants' Compensation, 2R. [259]
 1781

Army—Alleged Sale of Arms by the late Go-
 vernment, [257] 330

Asia (Central)—Correspondence between Russia
 and the Ameer of Cabul, [258] 236, 240

Controverted Elections—Parliamentary Elec-
 tions Act, 1868, &c.—Reported Boroughs,
 [260] 465

Elections (Closing of Public Houses), 2R. [260]
 237

Ireland, State of—Speech of Mr. Parnell at
 Clarn, [258] 1621

Ireland—Outrages, Motion for a Return, [257]
 811

[cont.]

LLOYD, Mr. M.—cont.

- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [261] 1497, 1499, 1523, 1893; [262] 404, 505; cl. 3, 911, 917; cl. 4, 946, 1189
- Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 570
- Parliament—Order—Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), [258] 27
- Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 983
- Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)—New Writ for the Borough of Northampton, [260] 487
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland). Motion for Leave, [257] 1872, 1874, 1886, 1927, 1946; Comm. cl. 1, [258] 785, 956, 1108; cl. 2, 1357; cl. 3, 1416; Consid. cl. 1, 1614
- Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales), 2R. [260] 1768; Comm. [262] 616; Consid. cl. 1, 951
- Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [265] 394

Local Courts of Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill [H.L.] (The Lord O'Hagan)

- l. Presented; read 1st Mar 29 (No. 56)
- Read 2nd Mar 31, [260] 249
- Committee; Report April 1, 450
- Read 3rd April 4
- c. Read 1st (Mr. Attorney General for Ireland) May 12 [Bill 164]
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd" May 16, [261] 661; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Gorst); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
- Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Patrick Martin); after short debate, Question put; A. 9, N. 67; M. 48 (D. L. 203)
- Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2nd
- Moved, "That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee;" Question put, and agreed to

Local Courts of Bankruptcy (Ireland) [Salaries, &c.]

- c. Considered in Committee June 13, [262] 330
- Resolution reported June 14

Local Government Boundaries Bill

(Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. Pell, Mr. James Howard, Mr. Yorke)

- c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 19 [Bill 70]
- 2R. [Dropped]

Local Government (Gas) Provisional Order Bill (Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c. Ordered; read 1st May 2 [Bill 145]
- Read 2nd and committed May 9
- Report May 20
- Read 3rd May 23
- l. Read 1st (The Marquess of Huntly) May 24
- Read 2nd June 2 (No. 93)
- Committee; Report June 17
- Read 3rd June 20
- Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxvii]

Local Government (Highways) Provisional Order (York) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c. Ordered; read 1st April 4 [Bill 132]
- Read 2nd and committed April 8
- Report April 29
- Read 3rd May 2
- l. Read 1st (Marquess of Huntly) May 5 (No. 78)
- Read 2nd May 13
- Committee; Report May 17
- Read 3rd May 19
- Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. xvi]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Ballymena, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland)

- c. Ordered; read 1st May 18 [Bill 173]
- Read 2nd and committed May 24
- Report June 3
- Read 3rd June 9
- l. Read 1st (Earl Dalhousie) June 13 (No. 110)
- Read 2nd June 17
- Committee; Report June 21
- Read 3rd June 23
- Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxix]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Bandon, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Attorney General for Ireland)

- c. Ordered; read 1st May 12 [Bill 163]
- Read 2nd and committed May 18
- Report May 27
- Read 3rd May 30
- l. Read 1st (Earl Dalhousie) May 31 (No. 105)
- Read 2nd June 13
- Committee; Report June 14
- Read 3rd June 16
- Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxx]

Local Government (Ireland) Provisional Orders (Clonakilty, &c.) Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord President)

- l. Presented; read 1st, and referred to the Examiners Feb 10 (No. 31)
- Read 2nd Feb 22
- Committee; Report Mar 3
- Read 3rd Mar 4
- c. Read 1st Mar 8 [Bill 103]
- Read 2nd and committed Mar 15
- Report Mar 31
- Read 3rd April 1
- l. Royal Assent April 8 [44 Vict. c. liii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Acton, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c. Ordered; read 1st May 10 [Bill 159]
- Read 2nd May 18
- Committee discharged May 27
- Report June 17
- Considered June 20
- Read 3rd June 21

Local Government Provisional Orders (Adon, &c.) Bill—cont.

- l.* Read 1st (Earl Dalhousie) June 21 (No. 121)
 Read 2nd June 27
 Committee * July 7
 Report * July 12
 Read 3rd July 14
 Royal Assent Aug 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. clxii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Askern, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st May 9 [Bill 152]
 Read 2nd May 16
 Committee discharged * May 24
 Report * June 14
 Considered * June 15
 Read 3rd June 16
l. Read 1st (Lord President) June 16 (No. 115)
 Read 2nd June 17
 Committee *; Report June 24
 Read 3rd June 27
 Royal Assent July 18 [44 & 45 Vict. c. xcviii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Bath, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st April 4 [Bill 131]
 Read 2nd and committed April 8
 Report * April 29
 Read 3rd May 2
l. Read 1st (Marquess of Huntly) May 5 (No. 77)
 Read 2nd May 13
 Committee *; Report May 17
 Read 3rd May 19
 Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. xv]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Berwick-upon-Tweed, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c.* Ordered * April 26
 Read 1st April 27 [Bill 138]
 Read 2nd and committed May 4
 Report * May 17
 Read 3rd May 18
l. Read 1st (Marquess of Huntly) May 19
 Read 2nd May 27 (No. 85)
 Committee *; Report May 31
 Read 3rd June 3
 Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxi]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Birmingham) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st May 2 [Bill 144]
 Read 2nd and committed May 10
 Report * May 20
 Read 3rd May 23
l. Read 1st (Marquess of Huntly) May 24
 Read 2nd June 2 (No. 94)
 Committee * June 16
 Report * June 17
 Read 3rd June 20
 Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxviii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Birmingham, Tame, and Rea, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st May 11 [Bill 160]
 Read 2nd and committed May 24
 Report * June 3
 Read 3rd June 9
l. Read 1st (Earl Dalhousie) June 13 (No. 111)
 Read 2nd June 17
 Committee * June 21
 Report * June 23
 Read 3rd June 24
 Royal Assent July 18 [44 & 45 Vict. c. oii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Brentford Union, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st May 5 [Bill 149]
 Read 2nd and committed May 10
 Report * May 20
 Read 3rd May 23
l. Read 1st (Marquess of Huntly) May 24
 Read 2nd June 2 (No. 95)
 Committee *; Report June 13
 Read 3rd June 14
 Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxiii]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Cottingham, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st May 12 [Bill 162]
 Read 2nd and committed May 23
 Report * June 3
 Read 3rd June 9
l. Read 1st (Earl Dalhousie) June 13 (No. 112)
 Read 2nd June 17
 Committee *; Report June 21
 Read 3rd June 23
 Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxx]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Godalming, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st Feb 18 [Bill 88]
 Read 2nd and committed Mar 1
 Report * Mar 11
 Read 3rd Mar 14
l. Read 1st (Marquess of Huntly) Mar 14
 Read 2nd Mar 21 (No. 48)
 Committee *; Report Mar 23
 Read 3rd Mar 24
 Royal Assent Mar 29 [44 Vict. c. i]

Local Government Provisional Orders (Halifax, &c.) Bill

(Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson)

- c.* Ordered; read 1st May 10 [Bill 158]
 Read 2nd and committed May 17
 Report * May 27
 Read 3rd May 30
l. Read 1st (Marquess of Huntly) May 31
 Read 2nd June 13 (No. 106)
 Committee *; Report June 14
 Read 3rd June 16
 Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxxvi]

Local Government Provisional Orders

(Horfield, &c.) Bill

(*Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *May 13* [Bill 186]
 Read 2^o and committed *May 23*
 Report *June 10*
 Considered *June 13*
 Read 3^o *June 14*
 l. Read 1^o (*Lord President*) *June 16* (No. 116)
 Read 2^o *June 17*
 Committee*; Report *June 24*
 Read 3^o *June 27*
 Royal Assent *July 18* [44 & 45 Vict. c. xcix]

Local Government Provisional Orders

(Poor Law) Bill

(*Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *April 1* [Bill 130]
 Read 2^o and committed *April 8*
 Report *April 29*
 Read 3^o *May 2*
 l. Read 1^o (*Marquess of Huntly*) *May 5* (No. 79)
 Read 2^o *May 17*
 Committee*; Report *May 23*
 Read 3^o *May 24*
 Royal Assent *June 3* [44 Vict. c. xvii]

Local Government Provisional Orders

(Poor Law) (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson*)

- c. Ordered *April 26*
 Read 1^o *April 27* [Bill 139]
 Read 2^o and committed *May 3*
 Report *May 17*
 Considered *May 18*
 Read 3^o *May 19*
 l. Read 1^o (*Marquess of Huntly*) *May 20*
 Read 2^o *May 31* (No. 88)
 Committee*; Report *June 2*
 Read 3^o *June 13*
 Royal Assent *June 27* [44 & 45 Vict. c. lxii]

Local Inquiries (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. Fay, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Dr. Cameron*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 10* [Bill 53]
 Bill withdrawn *June 29*

Local Taxation

Legislation, Question, Sir Baldwin Leighton;
 Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April 7*, [260] 886
The Annual Statement, Question, Mr. Pell;
 Answer, Mr. Dodson *April 28*, [260] 1319
The Statistical Abstract, Questions, General
 Sir George Ballfour; Answers, Mr. Dodson,
 Mr. Chamberlain *Aug 16*, [265] 27
 Returns 1879-80 P.P. 392

Local Taxation

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *May 23*,
 To leave out from "That," and add "the
 annual consideration of the measures impos-
 ing taxation should be accompanied by a
 Ministerial Statement of Local Taxation and
 Finance, so as to afford the House an oppor-
 tunity of reviewing, as a whole, the requisi-
 tions made on the Nation for local as well as

Local Taxation—cont.

Imperial purposes" (*Mr. Pell*) v., [261] 1084;
 Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;"
 after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
 Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Sir
 William Harcourt *Aug 15*, [264] 1924

**Local Taxation and County Government—
 Legislation**

Question, Mr. Heneage; Answer, Mr. Dodson
Jan 18, [257] 636

Local Taxation Returns (Scotland) Bill

[H.L.] (*The Earl of Dalhousie*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o *Feb 24* (No. 37)
 Read 2^o *Feb 28*, [258] 1839
 Committee *Mar 1*
 Report *Mar 3*
 Read 3^o *Mar 4*
 c. Read 1^o (*Lord Advocate*) *Mar 10* [Bill 107]
 2R., after short debate, Debate adjourned
Mar 14, [259] 1030
 Debate resumed *Mar 18*, 1474; after short
 debate, Bill read 2^o
 Committee*; Report *Mar 21*
 Read 3^o *Mar 22*
 l. Royal Assent *Mar 29* [44 Vict. c. 6]

LODER, Mr. R., Shoreham

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),
 2R. [258] 386; Comm. cl. 1, 664, 712, 716
 Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds), Comm.
 add. cl. [259] 1030

LONDON, Bishop of

Discharge of Contumacious Prisoners, formerly
 Ecclesiastical Courts Regulation, 3R. [264]
 1640
 Union of Benefices (City of London), Motion
 for an Address, [263] 486
 Water Supply (Metropolis), [264] 109

**London and South Western Railway Bill
 (by Order)**

- c. Read 2^o, after short debate *April 1*, [260] 453
 Considered *June 10*, [262] 224
 l. Moved, "That the Order of the 1st day of
April last, which limits the time for the
 Second Reading of any Private Bill brought
 from the House of Commons, be dispensed
 with in respect of the said Bill, and that the
 Bill be read 2^o" (*The Earl of Redesdale*)
July 4, 1915; after short debate, Motion
 agreed to; Bill read 2^o

**London City Lands (Thames Embank-
 ment) Bill [Lords] (by Order)**

- c. Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
April 5, [260] 732
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
 this day six months" (*Mr. Firth*); Question
 proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short
 debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question
 put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o, and com-
 mitted to a Select Committee, to consist of
 Fifteen Members, Ten to be nominated by
 the House, and Five by the Committee of
 Selection; Instruction to the Committee

London City Lands (Thames Embankment) Bill
[Lords]—cont.

And, on May 19, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Shaw Lefevre (Chairman), Mr. Bourke, Mr. Brand, Mr. Cubitt, Sir John Lubbock, Mr. M'Coan, Sir Henry Peek, Mr. Rendel, Mr. Rylands, and Mr. Schreiber:—Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Otway, Sir William Palliser, Mr. Bernhard Samuelson added by the Committee of Selection

London City (Parochial Charities) Bill

(Mr. Bryce, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Walter James, Mr. Davey)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 7 [Bill 13]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
May 25, [261] 1291
Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (Mr. Robert Fowler);
Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;"
after short debate, Debate adjourned
Debate resumed July 8, [263] 473; after short debate, Debate further adjourned
Bill withdrawn * Aug 17

London City (Parochial Charities) Bill
(by Order)

c. Moved, "That the Order for the Second Reading of the Bill upon Wednesday next be discharged, and that the Bill be referred to the Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills" (Mr. Bryce) Mar 31, [260] 341; Motion agreed to; Leave given to the Examiners to sit and proceed forthwith

Londonderry and Larne Railway Bill

l. Read 2^a, after short debate Mar 15, [259] 1039

LONG, Mr. W. H., Wilts, N.

Africa (South)—Transvaal Republic—Repayment of Advances, [260] 583
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, [260] 1419
Education Department—Highworth School Board, [264] 1538
Ireland, State of—Land League Meeting—Speech of Mr. Dillon, [260] 1421
Land Law (Ireland)—Mr. Parnell, Explanation, [263] 530, 532
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c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 27 [Bill 180]
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Lunacy Districts (Scotland) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Dalhousie*)

- 1. Presented; read 1st June 13 (No. 108)
- Read 2nd July 5, [263] 3 (No. 152)
- Committee July 7, 210
- Order for Report discharged * July 19

Lunacy Law Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Dilhwy, Sir George Balfour, Mr. Benjamin T. Williams*)

- c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 10 [Bill 56]
- Read 2nd, after short debate May 25, [261] 1278
- Committee *; Report June 30 [Bill 192]
- Bill withdrawn July 28, [264] 102

Lunacy Law Amendment [Salaries]

- c. Considered in Committee June 16, [262] 750
- Resolution reported June 17

Lunacy Law Assimilation (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Litton, Mr. Findlater, Sir Thomas M'Clure*)

- c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 24 [Bill 75]
- Read 2nd, after debate April 6, [260] 802
- Bill withdrawn * July 6

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- Banking Laws Amendment, 2R. [260] 1798
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Maintenance Law Amendment Bill

(Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Serjeant Simon)

- e. Motion for Leave (Mr. A. M. Sullivan) Mar 10, [259] 776; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1st [Bill 110]
- Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d" Mar 18, 1476

[cont.]

Maintenance Law Amendment Bill—cont.

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Whitley*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
Moved, "That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee;" Motion agreed to
And, on May 25, Committee nominated as follows:—*Mr. Findlater, Mr. Firth, Mr. Compton Lawrance, Mr. Meldon, Mr. Plunket, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Whitley, and Mr. Stuart-Wortley*

Maintenance of Children Bill

(*Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Thomasson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 13 [Bill 59]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
Mar 16, [259] 1214
After short debate, Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Lewis*); Question proposed, "That 'now' &c.;" after further short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Brodrick*); Question put; A. 71, N. 141; M. 70 (D. L. 162)
Question again proposed, "That 'now' &c.," 1218; after short debate, Debate adjourned
Bill withdrawn * Aug 11

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- 260] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 1117, 1307; Motion for Adjournment, 1617, 1901
 261] Comm. *cl.* 1, 1518, 1815, 1921
 262] 680; *cl.* 4, 1008, 1015, 1149, 1156, 1192; *cl.* 7, 1668, 1681, 1692, 2012
 263] *cl.* 8, 93; *cl.* 13, 183, 194; *cl.* 17, Amendt. 284; *cl.* 20, 398; *cl.* 25, 562, 609; *cl.* 36, 1055; *cl.* 44, 1156; *cl.* 46, 1190; *add. cl.* 1481, 1517, 1641, 1642, 1653, 1654, 1664; Consid. *cl.* 3, Amendt. 1919; *cl.* 27, 2000
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Markets Regulation Bill

(*Mr. Warton, Captain Aylmer*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 26]
 Bill withdrawn * Aug 24

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Marriage Law Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Monk, Mr. Otway*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 23]
 2R. [Dropped]

Marriages Registration Bill

(*Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Errington*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o Feb 28 [Bill 97]
 2R. [Dropped]

Marriages Registration (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Briggs, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Borlase, Mr. Barran, Mr. Denis O'Connor*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o Aug 20 [Bill 254]
 2R. [Dropped]

Married Women's Property Bill

(*Mr. Hinde Palmer, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Horace Davey*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o Jan 10 [Bill 50]
 Bill read 2^o, and committed to a Select Committee Jan 13, [257] 714
 And, on Feb 9, Committee nominated as follows:—Sir Henry James (Chairman), Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Jacob Bright, Mr. Davey, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Grantham, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Hastings, Mr. Henry Holland, Sir Henry Jackson, The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Pemberton, Mr. Round, Mr. Schreiber; Mar 7, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *added*

Report of Select Comm. * Mar 10 [No. 124]

Bill re-committed * Mar 10

Bill withdrawn * Aug 15 [Bill 106]

Married Women's Property (Scotland)

Bill (*Mr. Anderson, Mr. Duncan M'Larn, Sir David Wedderburn*)

- c.* Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 45]
 257] Order for 2R. read Jan 12, 551
 Moved, "That the Bill be read 2^o To-morrow;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Gill*); after further debate, Motion withdrawn
 Original Question put; A. 230, N. 33; M. 197 (D. L. 2)
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Jan 13, 706; after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Beatty*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn
 Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
 Moved, "That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Cullen*); Motion withdrawn

Married Women's Property (Scotland) Bill—cont.

Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill committed to a Select Committee

Moved, "That the Lord Advocate be a Member of the Select Committee" *Feb 11*, 258] 746; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir David Wedderburn*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question put, and agreed to:—Mr. Anderson, Mr. Armitstead, Mr. James Campbell, Sir Alexander Gordon, Sir John Hay, Mr. Staveley Hill, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Northote, Mr. Cochrane Patrick, Mr. Peddie, Mr. Francis Powell (void election *April 4*), Mr. Solicitor General for England, Mr. Webster, Mr. Williamson nominated other Members of the said Committee; *Feb 14*, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. M'Lagan, Sir David Wedderburn *added*

Report of Select Committee * *Mar 29* [No. 152] Bill re-committed * *Mar 29*

260] Committee (on re-comm.)—R.F. *April 4*, 687 [Bill 128]

Committee * (on re-comm.)—R.F. *April 7*

Committee * (on re-comm.); Report *April 8*

Moved, "That the Bill be now taken into Consideration" *April 25*, 1179; after short debate, Question put; A. 69, N. 19; M. 50 (D. L. 186)

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o" *April 29*, 1521; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Warton*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Original Question again proposed; after short debate, main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3^o

1. Read 1^o * (*Lord Chancellor*) *May 5* (No. 75)

261] Read 2^o, after short debate *May 27*, 1438

262] Committee *June 16*, 627 (No. 129)

Report * *June 23*

Read 3^o * *June 24*

c. Lords Amendts. *June 29* [Bill 199]

. Lords Amendts. considered *June 30*, 1761;

after short debate, Lords Amendts. agreed to

1. Royal Assent *July 18* [44 & 45 Vict. c. 21]

MARRIOTT, Mr. W. T., Brighton

Church Boards, 2R. [260] 1301

Small Debts (Limitation of Actions), 2R. Amendt. [261] 249

Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873—The Order in Council—Offices of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, &c., Motion for an Address, [258] 596

MARTIN, Mr. P., Kilkenny Co.

Army Estimates—Provisions, &c. [261] 1559

Customs and Inland Revenue Bill—District Registrars (Ireland), [261] 407

261] Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, 1470, 1933

262] cl. 4, 1128, 1129, 1411, 1412; Amendt. 1416, 1419, 1422; cl. 7, 1682, 1848

263] cl. 13, 177; cl. 14, 206, 261; cl. 25, 538,

. 572; cl. 26, 908, 909, 910; cl. 36, 1061;

. cl. 41, 1084; cl. 44, 1154, 1157; cl. 46,

. 1189, 1190, 1197, 1285; cl. 47, 1326; add.

. cl. 1439; Consid. cl. 7, 1972; cl. 18, 1994

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264] cl. 44, 40; Lords Amendts. Consid. 1587;

. Lords Reasons and Amendts. Consid. 1977

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[261] 661; Motion for Adjournment, 663, 667

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Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [258] 551, 702, 957; cl. 2, 1258

Relief of Distress Act—Loans to Railways, [261] 1665

MARTIN, Mr. R. Biddulph, Tewkesbury

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 3R. [258] 1813

Railway Commissioners—Legislation, [258] 1657

MARUM, Mr. E. P. M., Kilkenny Co.

Ireland, State of—Miscellaneous Questions

Constabulary—Arrest of Children at Castlecorner, [257] 1024, 1194

Land League—Domiciliary Visits of the Police, [257] 1732

Law and Justice—Trial by Judge, [257] 1194

Maiming of Cattle in Co. Kilkenny, [264] 1912

Proclamation of Meetings at Brookborough, &c. [257] 166, 171

262] Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, 50, 491,

. 501, 511, 688; cl. 2, Amendt. 774, 779, 787;

. cl. 3, 810, 876, 896; Amendt. 898, 899;

. cl. 4, 995, 1008, 1014, 1032, 1135, 1138,

. 1158, 1169, 1170, 1179, 1180, 1186, 1193,

. 1388, 1404; Amendt. 1407, 1409, 1410,

. 1426, 1452, 1456; cl. 5, 1523, 1528, 1536,

. 1558; cl. 7, 1593, 1663, 1709, 1710, 1711;

. Amendt. 1746, 1840, 1872, 1880, 1889, 1971,

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263] cl. 13, 153, 177, 179, 197; cl. 25, 552; cl. 26,

. 819; cl. 31, 1017, 1027, 1028; cl. 45, 1179,

. 1186; cl. 46, Amendt. 1187, 1276, 1277,

. 1280; cl. 47, 1305; Postponed cl. 15, 1378;

. add. cl. 1484, 1657, 1659; Consid. add. cl.

. 1906; cl. 4, 1925

264] cl. 44, 39; cl. 49, Amendt. 51; Lords

. Amendts. Consid. 1896, 1495

Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 561, 562

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Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 84

Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [259] 450; cl. 5, 642

Post Office—City and County of Kilkenny, [257] 1197

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1667, 1670

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881—Proclamation of Queen's Co. [261] 690

MASON, Mr. Hugh, Ashton-under-Lyne
Boiler Explosions—Explosions at Ruabon and
Maidstone, [258] 50
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Lyne, [258] 1658

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MASTER, Mr. T. W. C., Cirencester
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[261] 24
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[263] 368, 380; add. cl. 1697
Law and Police—Case of Thomas Titley, [257]
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cudbright**
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[260] 35; Comm. add. cl. 400
Medical Relief (Scotland), [258] 1949
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Wellington College—Annual Report, [259] 809

Medical Act (1858) Amendment Bill
(Mr. Hardcastle, Sir Trevor Lawrence,
Dr. Farquharson)

c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 7 [Bill 22]
Bill withdrawn * June 27

Medical Acts

Medical Distinctions (Scotland), Question, Sir
Trevor Lawrence; Answer, Mr. Mundella
Feb 28, [258] 1843
The Victoria University, Question, Mr. Sum-
mers; Answer, Mr. Mundella May 5, [260]
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Medical Appointments Qualifications Bill

(Mr. Errington, Mr. Arthur Moore)

c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 13 [Bill 60]
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Medical Reform

Questions, Mr. Errington; Answers, Mr. Man-
della Jan 20, [257] 1030; Mar 1, [258]
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MELDON, Mr. C. H., Kildare

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[261] 1836
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[261] 1426, 1428
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tions Act, 1868, &c.—Boston Election, [260]
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British Hospital at Pernambuco, Question, Mr.
Whitley; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish
Aug 19, [265] 360
Bristol Channel Pilots, Question, Sir Philip
Miles; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 29,
[260] 155
**Carriage of Grain Act, 1880—Grain Cargoes
from the United States**, Question, Mr.
Gourley; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Feb 7,
[258] 263
Lifeboat Services—The " Abraham Thomas,"
Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Cham-
berlain Jan 21, [257] 1104; — **The Steamship
" Rochester,"** Question, Sir Henry Havelock-
Allan; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Jan 27,
[257] 1602
Lights of Fishing Vessels, Question, Mr.
Murray; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke
Feb 4, [258] 167; — **Regulations as to Lights**,
Question, Mr. Birkbeck; Answer, Mr.
Chamberlain Jan 24, [257] 1185; Question,
Mr. Heneage; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 2,
[260] 1836
Lights of Trawling Smacks—Committee, Ques-
tion, Mr. Heneage; Answer, Mr. Evelyn
Ashley Mar 28, [260] 13; Question, Mr.
Birkbeck; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley,
April 7, 872

Mercantile Marine—cont.

Lightships and Lighthouses—Rocket Apparatus, Question, Mr. Birkbeck; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Feb 25, [258] 1731;—*Illuminating Lighthouses by Gas*, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain July 4, [262] 1957;—*Telegraphic Communication*, Question, Mr. Akers-Douglas; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 2, [264] 555
Pilotage at Swansea, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain July 7, [263] 248
The "City of Mecca," Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Aug 11, [264] 1524
The Passenger Acts—Short Ships, Question, Mr. Edward Clarke; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 1, [258] 1944
The Steamer "Ferret," Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Feb 17, [258] 1088

Mercantile Marine—Fishing Vessels' Lights—Report of the Select Committee

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that the recommendations of the Select Committee of last Session on Fishing Vessels' Lights be carried out in accordance with the Report of the Committee, so far as it affects trawlers' lights" (*Mr. Birkbeck*) May 31, [261] 1830; after short debate, Motion withdrawn
 Report on P.P. 78, 187

Merchant Seamen's Pensions

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Aug 1, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the grant to the Greenwich Hospital Fund should include widows whose husbands contributed to the fund, and merchant seamen now in receipt of the Mercantile Marine Fund Pensions" (*Mr. Gourley*) v., [264] 397; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Parl. Papers—

Mercantile Marine Funds, 1879-80, Accounts 427
 Merchant Seamen's Fund, 1879 . . 439

Merchant Shipping

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Experiments on Steel, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 4, [264] 840 P.P. [2897]
Lights on German Fishing Boats, Question, Mr. Birkbeck; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Mar 10, [259] 715
The Statutes, Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Jan 17, [257] 848

Merchant Shipping Act, 1876

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Case of William Lynch, Question, Mr. A. M. Sullivan; Answer, Sir William Harcourt July 21, [263] 1458
Crew of the "Fort George," Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain June 27, [262] 1350

Merchant Shipping Act, 1876—cont.

Emigrant Ships, Questions, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain May 9, [261] 27; Questions, Viscount Lymington, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain May 30, 1858; Questions, Mr. A. Moore, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain June 23, [262] 1103; Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 9, [264] 1381
 Ships detained . . . P.P. [2812] [2977]
Imprisonment of British Sailors Abroad, Questions, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 7, [263] 250
Nautical Assessors, Questions, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 18, [265] 212
Overloading—The "Dublin Castle," Question, Mr. Edward Clarke; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain May 5, [260] 1828

Merchant Shipping Bill

(*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Evelyn Ashley*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o May 6 [Bill 151]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" May 9, [261] 131
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. T. E. Smith*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn; Motion withdrawn; 2R. deferred
 Bill withdrawn * July 4

Metallic Mines (Gunpowder) Bill

(*Mr. Joseph Pease, Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Charles Palmer, Mr. Burt*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o June 22 [Bill 196]
 Read 2^o July 15
 Committee*; Report; read 3^o July 18
 l. Read 1^o (*The Earl of Dalhousie*) July 19
 Read 2^a July 26, [263] 1890 (No. 169)
 Committee*; Report July 28
 Read 3^a July 29
 Royal Assent Aug 1 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 26]

Metaliferous Mines—Inspectors' Reports, 1880

Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Sir William Harcourt July 14, [263] 835; Question, The Earl of Mount Edgoumbe; Answer, The Earl of Dalhousie July 19, 1250
 P.P. [2903] [3041]

METGE, Mr. R. H., *Mqath*

Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
 Griffith's Valuation, [257] 1186
 Poor Law—Regulation of Out-door Relief, [258] 55, 261
 State of—Magistracy—Land League Meetings, [258] 1375
 Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 84
 Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 984
 257] Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, 1771, 1910, 1911
 258] 2R. Motion for Adjournment, 427; Comm, cl. 1, 804, 805, 806, 834, 980, 1020, 1021, 1027, 1048; Amendt. 1167, 1174; cl. 2, Amendt. 1312, 1314, 1315, 1325; Consid. add. cl. 1532; cl. 1, 1627; Amendt. 1668

METROPOLIS

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

City of London

Attempt to blow up the Mansion House, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar 17*, [259] 1250

Education—Charities of the City of London, Question, Sir Henry Peek; Answer, Mr. Mundella *Feb 15*, [258] 887

Parochial Charities of the City of London, Question, Sir Henry Peek; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July 25*, [263] 1740

The Mitchell Charities—The Scheme, Question, Mr. Alderman Lawrence; Answer, The Attorney General *May 28*, [261] 1308

Income and Expenditure—The Chamberlain's Estimate, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. Courtney *May 30*, [261] 1639

Supply of Fish, Billingsgate, Questions, Mr. Firth; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *May 20*, [261] 945; *June 23*, [262] 1090; Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Sir James M'Garel Hogg *June 27*, 1377

The Church of St. Margaret Pattens, Lothbury, Questions, Sir Henry Peek; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Feb 18*, [258] 1221; *Mar 8*, [259] 540

The Magistracy—Election of an Alderman, Questions, Mr. Firth; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *June 20*, [262] 845

Wholesale and Retail Dealers—Combination, Question, Mr. Finigan; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb 18*, [258] 1225

Fire Brigade, The, Question, Captain Whalley; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Feb 11*, [258] 631

Fires, Question, Mr. M'Lagan; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Feb 24*, [258] 1654; Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Aug 8*, [264] 1198

Licensing, Question, Sir Patrick O'Brien; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *April 8*, [260] 754; —*Middlesex Magistrates—Music Licences (Good Friday)*, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Mr. Courtney *Mar 3*, [259] 139

Metropolitan Board of Works—Subways, Question, Sir Harry Verney; Answer, Sir James M'Garel Hogg *Mar 3*, [259] 138

Metropolitan Vestry Accounts—The Paddington Vestry, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Aug 8*, [264] 1199

Open Spaces—Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Question, Sir Eardley Wilmot; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *May 26*, [261] 1328

Poor Law Guardians—Nominated Guardians, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Mar 21*, [259] 1501

Poor Rate—Gray's Inn, Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Dodson *April 1*, [260] 474

Small Pox—See under Public Health

Street Traffic—The Vestries, Question, Mr. Carington; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Mar 28*, [260] 18; —*Wood Pavement in Piccadilly*, Question, Mr. Carington; Answer, Sir James M'Garel Hogg *Mar 22*, [259] 1656

The London Corporation, Vestries, and District Boards—Expenditure, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. Dodson *Feb 8*, [258] 341

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METROPOLIS—cont.

The Recent Snow Storm—Railway Passengers—The London and North-Western Railway Company, Question, Mr. Cohen; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Jan 27*, [257] 1490

257] *Police Act—The Vestries and Local Boards—Removal of Snow*, Questions, Mr. H. Edwards, Mr. Gibson; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Sir James M'Garel Hogg *Jan 21*, 1108; Question, Sir Harry Verney; Answer, Sir James M'Garel Hogg *Jan 24*, 1204; Question, Sir Charles Russell; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Jan 27*, 1505; Question, Colonel Alexander; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Jan 31*, 1734

The Parks

Cost of Watering Hyde, St. James's, and the Green Parks, Question, Mr. Lowther; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July 28*, [264] 15

263] *Hyde Park*, Question, Mr. Repton; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July 21*, 1460; —*The Ride in Rotten Row*, Notice of Question, Sir Thomas Bateson *July 18*, 1139; Question, Sir Thomas Bateson; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July 28*, 1895

Proposed Park for Paddington, Question, Sir Thomas Chambers; Answer, Mr. Evelyn Ashley *Aug 8*, [264] 1196

St. James's Park, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Mar 28*, [260] 5; —*Damage to the Trees*, Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *July 18*, [263] 1133

Seats in the Parks, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Aug 23*, [265] 610

Victoria Park, Question, Mr. Broadhurst; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Aug 25*, [265] 882

The Temple Bar Memorial, Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Jan 27*, [257] 1500

Union of Benefices (City of London), Motion for an Address, The Earl of Onslow *July 11*, [263] 479; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill

(*Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. John Holms*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Lord Frederick Cavendish*) *July 1*, [262] 1918; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o

[Bill 204]

263] Read 2^o, after short debate *July 18*, 1226
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" *July 22*, 1723

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "the Bill be referred to a Select Committee" (*Mr. Monk*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee; Report Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Mr. Speaker *July 25*, 1754

Moved, "That the Bill be now considered" *July 25*, 1880

[cont.]

Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill—cont.

Amendt. to leave out "now considered," and insert "referred to a Select Committee to be nominated by the Committee of Selection in like manner as Private Bills" (*Mr. Monk*); Question proposed, "That 'now considered,' &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill considered

Read 3^d * July 28

1. Read 1st * (*The Lord Thurlow*) July 28 (No. 186)
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d."
Aug 9, [264] 1365; Motion agreed to; Bill read 2^d

Moved, "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee" (*The Earl De La Warr*); after short debate, on question, resolved in the negative

Committee; Report, after short debate Aug 11, 1808

Read 3^d * Aug 12

Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 48]

Metropolitan Bridges and Ferry Roads Bill—East and West India Ferry Roads

Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Sir James McGarel-Hogg May 26, [261] 1309

Metropolitan Commons Supplemental Bill

(*Mr. Courtney, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

c. Ordered; read 1st * Mar 2 [Bill 99]

Read 2^d * and committed Mar 14

Report * April 5

Read 3^d * April 6

1. Read 1st * (*Earl of Dalhousie*) April 7 (No. 65)

Read 2^d * May 16

Committee * May 19

Report * May 20

Read 3^d * May 23

Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. xviii]

Metropolitan District Asylums Board

Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Dodson May 23, [261] 1071

Metropolitan District Railway Bill

c. Read 2^d, after short debate Feb 14, [258] 759

Metropolitan Open Spaces Act (1877) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. Walter James, Mr. Bryce*)

c. Ordered; read 1st * Jan 7 [Bill 9]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^d."
Mar 30, [260] 217

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Earl Percy*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^d

Committee; Report June 30, [262] 1747

Considered * July 11 [Bill 202]

Read 3^d * July 12

Metropolitan Open Spaces Act (1877) Amendment Bill—cont.

1. Read 1st * (*Lord Mount Temple*) July 14

Read 2^d * July 28, [264] 9 (No. 164)

Committee * July 29

Report * Aug 1

Read 3^d * Aug 2

Royal Assent Aug 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 34]

Metropolitan Water Supply

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Legislation, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer,

Sir William Harcourt Jan 18, [257] 935;—

The Water Trust, Question, Observations,

The Earl of Camperdown; Reply, The Earl

of Dalhousie Feb 1, [258] 1

260] Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Sir William Harcourt April 25, 1083

263] Question, Observations, Viscount Powerscourt; Reply, Lord Carlingford July 19,

1247; Questions, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr.

Cavendish Bentinck; Answers, Mr. Dodson,

1289; Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; An-

swer, Mr. Dodson July 21, 1456

264] Question, Observations, The Bishop of London; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie; short debate thereon July 29, 109

Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company,

Question, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Answer,

Mr. Dodson July 25, [263] 1740

The Grand Junction Water Company, Question,

Sir Henry Holland; Answer, Mr. Dod-

son Aug 8, [264] 1201 P.P. 408

Metropolitan Water Companies—

Accounts for 1880 . . . P.P. 366

Mexico—Diplomatic Relations

Question, Mr. H. B. Sheridan; Answer, Sir

Charles W. Dilke Jan 21, [257] 1101

Middlesex Land Registry Bill

(*Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Gregory, Sir Thomas Chambers, Sir Sydney Waterlow, Mr. Lewis*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Hopwood*) Feb 11, [258]

746; Motion postponed

Bill ordered; read 1st * Feb 14 [Bill 87]

Bill withdrawn, after short debate April 6, [260] 825

MIDLETON, Viscount

Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, 2R. [258]

868; Comm. [259] 534; cl. 7, Amendt. 535,

536, 537; Report of Amendts. cl. 9, Amendt.

1050, 1051

Ireland, State of—Intimidation and Outrages, [261] 376

Land Law (Ireland), 2R. [264] 503

Noxious Gases, [258] 157

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),

2R. [258] 1934

Union of Benefices (City of London), Motion for an Address, [263] 485

MILBANK, Mr. F. A., York, N.R.

Land Law (Ireland), 3R. [264] 178

Parliament—Business of the House, Res.

[257] 1331

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),

Motion for Leave, [257] 1949, 1963, 1964, 1974

MILES, Sir P. J. W., Somerset, E.

Mercantile Marine—Bristol Channel Pilots, [260] 155

Milton Abbas—Provisional Orders

Question, Mr. Montague Guest; Answer, Mr. Hibbert Mar 8, [259] 552

Mines

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Accidents in—Report of the Royal Commission, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 12, [261] 286

Explosions in—Appropriation of Relief Funds, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 14, [257] 718

Mining in Foreign Countries—Reports of Residents Abroad, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke May 6, [260] 1955

Mines Acts—Reports of Inspectors of Mines

Questions, Mr. Macdonald; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Jan 7, [257] 157; May 5, [260] 1816

Mines (Coal) Regulation Act, 1872—The Pen-y-Graig Explosion

Questions, Mr. Macdonald; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Jan 25, [257] 1309; Jan 27, 1494; May 17, [261] 685

Mines Regulation Acts—The Cleveland District—Use of Blasting Powder

Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Mar 10, [259] 716

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce

Amendt. on Committee of Supply May 13, To leave out from "That," and add "it is desirable that the functions of the Executive Government which especially relate to Agriculture and Commerce should, as far as possible, be administered by a distinct department, and be presided over by a responsible Minister of the Crown" (Sir Massey Lopes) v., [261] 438; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and negatived; words added; main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

MINTO, Earl of

Criminal Procedure (Scotland), [262] 325
Ministers' Stipends, &c. (Scotland), Address for a Return, [264] 103

Precongnitions (Scotland), Motion for Returns, [263] 342, 343

Scotch Business—Local Government and Local Taxation (Scotland), [261] 1765, 1769

Mint, The Royal—The Annual Report

Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Mar 25, [259] 1931
P.P. [2900]

MOLLOY, Mr. B. O., King's Co.

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(Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Walter James, Mr. Henry H. Fowler)

a. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 25]

Read 2^o Mar 30, [260] 248

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(*The Lord President*)

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Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Gray, Mr. Dawson, Mr. T. P. O'Connor*)

c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 7 [Bill 20]
2R. [Dropped]

Municipal Franchise (Scotland) Bill

(*Dr. Cameron, Colonel Alexander, Mr. Duncan M'Laren, Mr. M'Laren*)

c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 12 [Bill 57]

Read 2nd Jan 19

Committee*; Report Feb 9 [Bill 82]

Committee* (on re-comm.); Report Mar 23

Read 3rd Mar 24

1. Read 1st (*Earl of Camperdown*) Mar 25

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264] c. Resolutions in Committee Aug 1, 450

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. Read 3rd, after short debate Aug 12, 1817

1. Read 1st (*Lord Thurlow*) Aug 15 (No. 218)

Read 2nd; Committee negatived Aug 18

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(*Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Brassey*)

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423; after short debate, Motion agreed to;

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Quartermasters of Royal Marines, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan Mar 28, [260] 11

The Order of the Bath, Question, Mr. Lewis; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan July 7, [263] 231

The Army Warrant, Question, The Earl of Longford; Answer, The Earl of Northbrook Aug 19, [265] 347

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Memorandum showing certain changes in the pay and promotion of the Corps of Royal Marines: *Presented* (by command), and ordered to lie on the Table

The Proposed Changes . . . P.P. [3013]

Navy (Cadets)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Aug 3, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, Naval Cadets should be appointed at a more advanced age, and that if they are chosen by competitive examination such competition should be open and not limited for the purposes of patronage" (*Mr. Gorst*) v., [264] 720; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Navy—Loss of H.M.S. "Atalanta"

Moved, "That there be laid before this House Return of the entire expenses caused by the proceedings of the Committee appointed to inquire respecting the loss of H.M.S. 'Atalanta'" (*The Viscount Sidmouth*) June 14, [262] 453; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Navy (Sobriety)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Aug 13, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it will promote good conduct and sobriety among the men and boys of the Royal Navy if the spirit ration were henceforth discontinued, and some equivalent given, equal to the value of the spirit ration, in the form of improved dietary or increased wages" (*Mr. Curme*) v., [264] 1821; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to

Navy and Army Expenditure, 1879-80

Considered in Committee — Balances unexpended in respect of Votes for Navy and Army Services *Aug 15*, [264] 2012; after short debate, Resolutions agreed to

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Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 678

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257] 1449, 1450

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(*Mr. Labouchere, Sir*

Henry Drummond Wolff, Mr. Edward Clarke,

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, Mr. Dillwyn)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *May 9* [Bill 154]

Read 2^o *May 20*

Committee*; Report *May 25*

Considered* *May 28*

Read 3^o *May 27*

l. Read 1^o * (*Earl of Dunraven*) *May 30* (No. 101)

Read 2^o *June 23*, [262] 1087

Committee*; Report *June 24*

Read 3^o *June 27*

Royal Assent *July 18* [44 & 45 Vict. c. 19]

Newspapers (Law of Libel) Bill

(*Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Edward*

Leatham, Mr. Samuel Morley)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *Jan 7* [Bill 5]

261] Read 2^o, after short debate *May 11*, 218

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. Committee; Report *June 2*, 1978

262] Considered *June 10*, 285; after short debate, Further Proceeding on Consideration of the Bill, as amended, adjourned

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- 262] Comm. cl. 1, 479, 501, 662, 675; cl. 3, 929;
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- 263] cl. 13, 153; cl. 22, 410; cl. 24, 461; cl. 25,
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- 262] 61 ; cl. 4, 1002, 1016
- 263] cl. 13, 205 ; cl. 20, 399 ; cl. 22, 424 ; cl. 26, 804, 805, 955 ; cl. 46, 1192, 1274, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1282, 1290 ; cl. 47, 1353 ; add. cl. 1437, 1675, 1678, 1679
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- 258] 2R. 391 ; Comm. cl. 1, 554, 555, 556, 780, 906, 1040, 1041, 1062, 1173 ; cl. 2, 1289, 1318 ; cl. 3, 1431 ; add. cl. 1451, 1452, 1454 ; Consid. cl. 1, 1611, 1625, 1687 ; 3R. 1685
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Parliament

LORDS—

MEETING OF THE PARLIAMENT Jan 6

The Parliament opened by Commission

Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech

257] delivered by The LORD CHANCELLOR Jan 6, 3
The Queen's Speech having been reported by The LORD CHANCELLOR; An Address to HER MAJESTY thereon moved by The Lord CARINGTON (the Motion being seconded by The Earl of YARBOROUGH Jan 6, 8; after long debate, Address agreed to, *nemine dissente*

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS reported Jan 11, 426

Chairman of Committees—The Earl of Redesdale appointed, *Nemine Dissente*, to take the Chair in all Committees of this House for this Session Jan 6

Committee for Privileges—appointed Jan 6

Sub-Committee for the Journals—appointed Jan 6

Appeal Committee—appointed Jan 6

Office of the Clerk of the Parliaments and Office of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod—Select Committee appointed Feb 7: The Lords following were named of the Committee:—Ld. Chancellor, Ld. President, Ld. Privy Seal, D. Richmond, D. Saint Albans, M. Lansdowne, M. Salisbury, M. Bath, M. Hertford, Ld. Steward, E. Devon, E. Doncaster, E. Tankerville, E. Carnarvon, E. Bradford, E. Granville, E. Kimberley, E. Redesdale, E. Lathom, V. Hawarden, V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, Ld. Chamberlain, L. Colville of Culross, L. Monson, L. Colchester, and L. Aveland

Standing Orders Committee appointed Feb 7: The Lords following, with the Chairman of Committees, were named of the Committee:—D. Somerset, M. Winchester, M. Lansdowne, M. Bath, M. Hertford, Ld. Steward, E. Devon, E. Airie, E. Carnarvon, E. Cadogan, E. Belmore, E. Chichester, E. Powis, E. Verulam, E. Morley, E. Stradbroke, E. Amherst, E. Lathom, V. Hawarden,

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*cont.*

V. Hutchinson, V. Hardinge, V. Eversley, V. Halifax, L. Save and Sele, L. Balfour of Burley, L. Colville of Culross, L. Boyle, L. Monson, L. Digby, L. Carington, L. Colchester, L. Silchester, L. De Tabley, L. Sudeley, L. Belper, L. Ebury, L. Egerton, L. Hartismere, L. Penryhn, and L. Wolverton

Committee of Selection—The Lords following, viz.:—M. Lansdowne, E. Lathom, L. Colville of Culross, and L. Boyle, were appointed, with the Chairman of Committees, a Committee to select and propose to the House the names of the five Lords to form a Select Committee for the consideration of each opposed Private Bill *Feb 7*

Private Bills

Ordered, That this House will not receive any petition for a Private Bill after Friday the 11th day of March next, unless such Private Bill shall have been approved by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice; nor any Petition for a Private Bill approved by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice after Tuesday the 10th day of May next

That this House will not receive any report from the Judges upon petitions presented to this House for Private Bills after Tuesday the 10th day of May next

Ordered, That the said orders be printed and published, and affixed on the doors of this House and Westminster Hall (No. 10) *Feb 4*
All Petitions relating to Standing Orders which shall be presented during the present Session referred to the Standing Orders Committee, unless otherwise ordered *Feb 7*

Ordered, That no Private Bill brought from the House of Commons shall be read a second time after Tuesday the 14th day of 260] June next [and other Orders] *April 1, 451*

Standing Orders Nos. 22, 33, 91, 114, 115, 116, 117, and 140^s considered and amended, to be printed as amended *Aug 11* (No. 167)

Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 92. and 93. be suspended; and that the time for depositing petitions praying to be heard against Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, which would otherwise expire during the adjournment of the House at Easter, be extended to the first day on which the House shall sit after the recess *April 7*

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 92. and 93. be suspended; and that the time for depositing petitions praying to be heard against Private and Provisional Order Confirmation Bills, which would otherwise expire during the adjournment of the House at Whitsuntide, be extended to the first day on which the House shall sit after the recess

Ordered, That Standing Orders Nos. 72. and 82. be suspended for the remainder of the Session (*The Earl of Redesdale*) *May 30*

Business of the House

Ordered, That for the remainder of the Session the Bills which are entered for consideration on the Minutes of the day shall

[*cont.*

PARLIAMENT—LORDS—*Business of the House—cont.*

have the same precedence which Bills have on Tuesdays and Thursdays (*The Earl of Redesdale*) *Aug 12*

Rules of the House—Renewal of Motions, Question, Lord Denman; Answer, Earl Granville *Feb 22*, [258] 1517

Standing Order No. IV.—The Judicial Business of this House, Resolution, The Lord Chancellor *Mar 17*, [259] 1220

The Committee Rooms of this House—The Judges, Observation, The Earl of Redesdale; Reply, The Lord Chancellor *Mar 17*, [259] 1219

The Ministry—Resignation of the Duke of Argyll, Personal Explanation, The Duke of Argyll *April 8*, [260] 993

Palace of Westminster—Public Improvements near St. Margaret's Church, Question, Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley *July 29*, [264] 107

Parliamentary Printing, Observations, Question, Lord Monteagle; Answer, Lord Thurlow *May 19*, [261] 783

The Easter Recess, Question. The Duke of Somerset; Answer, Earl Granville *Mar 24*, [259] 1798; Observations, The Earl of Redesdale, Earl Granville *Mar 25*, 1928

Easter Recess, House adjourned *April 8*, to Thursday the 5th of May next.

Public Business—Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill, Questions, The Duke of Somerset, The Marquess of Salisbury, The Duke of Marlborough; Answers, Earl Spencer *May 31*, [261] 1769

Parliament—Claims of Peerage, &c.

Moved, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the present state of the law as to claims and assumptions of titles of peerage in the United Kingdom and in Scotland and Ireland respectively, and the means of proving and establishing the same; and as to the proceedings and claims to vote at elections of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland respectively; and as to the position and order of precedence of Scotch peerages upon the Roll called the Union Roll, and in the Decree of Ranking of 1606; and whether it is desirable that the present state of law or practice as to any of the matters aforesaid should be amended; And also to inquire into the present procedure and practice of this House in its Committee of Privileges; and whether such procedure and practice can be amended so as to diminish the delay and expense incident to the determination of claims of peerage and claims to vote at elections of Representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland respectively (*The Earl of Airlie*) *July 8*, [263] 344

Amend. To leave out ("and as to the position of order of precedence of Scotch peerages upon the Roll called the Union Roll, and in the Decree of Ranking of 1606") (*The Lord Balfour of Burley*); after short debate, on question, that the words, &c., resolved in the negative; motion, as amended, agreed to

[*cont.*

Parliament—Claims of Peerage, &c.—cont.

And, on July 14, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—M. Abercorn, E. Airlie, E. Mansfield, E. Belmore, E. Redesdale, V. Sherbrooke, L. Balfour of Burley, L. Stewart of Garlies, L. Inchiquin, L. Watson, L. Brabourne

Return P. P. I. 1

COMMONS—

The QUEEN'S SPEECH having been reported by Mr. Speaker; An humble Address thereon moved by Mr. STUART RENDEL (the Motion 257] being seconded by Mr. SLAGO Jan 6, 75; after long debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 7, 192

Amendt. at end of paragraph 9, to add "but we humbly assure Her Majesty that we are convinced that the peace and tranquillity of Ireland cannot be promoted by suspending any of the constitutional rights of the Irish people" (*Mr. Parnell*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after long debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 10, 342; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 11, 451; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 12, 589; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 13, 653; after long debate, Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 14, 725; after long debate, Question put; A. 57, N. 435; M. 378 Div. List, A. and N., 803

Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Justin M'Carthy*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 17, 857

Amendt. proposed, at the end thereof, to add, "And humbly to pray Her Majesty to refrain from using the Naval, Military, and Constabulary Forces of the Crown in enforcing ejectments for non-payment of rent in Ireland, until the measures proposed to be submitted to Her Majesty, with regard to the ownership of land in Ireland, have been decided upon by Parliament" (*Mr. Justin M'Carthy*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after long debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 18, 947; after long debate, Question put; A. 37, N. 201; M. 164 (D. L. 5)

Original Question again proposed; after debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 19, 995

Amendt. proposed, at the end thereof, to add, "That we humbly pray Her Majesty to submit a measure for the purpose of Assimilating the Borough Franchise in Ireland to that in England, as promised in Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech last Session" (*Mr. Dawson*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 20, 1038; after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—cont.

Amendt. proposed at end of Question, to add, "And we humbly assure Her Majesty that, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to submit a measure for the purpose of assimilating the Borough Franchise in Ireland to that in England, as promised in Her Majesty's Most Gracious Speech last Session" (*Mr. Sexton*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after short debate, Question put; A. 36, N. 274; M. 238 (D. L. 6)

Original Question again proposed

Amendt. proposed, at end of Question, to add, "And we humbly pray Her Majesty to guarantee to the people of Ireland their constitutional rights of public meeting" (*Mr. O'Kelly*); Question proposed, "That those words be there added;" after debate, Question put; A. 34, N. 173; M. 139 (D. L. 7)

Main Question put, and agreed to

Committee appointed to draw up the said Address:—Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Bright, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Secretary Childers, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Dodson, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Gladstone, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Marquess of Hartington, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Stuart Rendel, Mr. Slagg, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland

Report of Address brought up, and read Jan 20, 1064

Moved, "That the Address be now read 2^o" (*Mr. Stuart Rendel*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Address agreed to

Her Majesty's Answer to the Address reported Jan 24, 1207

Printing, Select Committee appointed and nominated Jan 20, as follows:—Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Massey, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Pease, Mr. Ramsay, Sir Charles Russell, Mr. William Henry Smith, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Rowland Winn

Privileges, Committee of Privileges appointed Jan 6, 75

Public Petitions, Select Committee appointed and nominated Jan 12, as follows:—Sir Charles Forster (Chairman), Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Colonel Digby, Mr. Lowther, Mr. M'Lagan, Mr. Mulholland, Viscount Newport, Mr. O'Connor, The O'Donoghue, Sir Charles Russell, Marquess of Stafford, Marquess of Tavistock, Mr. Charles Tennant, Mr. Hanbury Tracy, and Mr. Reginald Yorke

Selection, Select Committee nominated Jan 7, as follows:—Sir John Mowbray (Chairman), Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Orr Ewing, Sir Charles Forster, Mr. Mitchell Henry, and Mr. Whitbread

Standing Orders, Select Committee nominated Jan 7, as follows:—Sir John Mowbray (Chairman), Sir Edward Colebrooke, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Floyer, Mr. Monk, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. Denis O'Connor, Mr. Rodwell, Lord Arthur Russell, Sir David Wedderburn, and Mr. Whitbread

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms (House of Commons)

Moved, "That a Standing Committee be appointed to control the arrangements of the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms, in the department of the Serjeant at Arms attending this House" (*Lord Kensington*) Jan 7, [257] 275; after short debate, Motion postponed

Motion again proposed and agreed to Jan 10, 423; Committee nominated as follows:—Sir William Hart Dyke (Chairman), Mr. Maurice Brooks, Mr. Edwards, Sir Edmund Filmer, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Mr. Guest, Sir Arthur Divett Hayter, Lord Kensington, Mr. Monk, Mr. Muntz, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Richard Power, Lord Henry Thynne, and Sir Henry Wolff

Report P.P. 234, 400

Public Accounts—Select Committee nominated Feb 15, as follows:—Sir Henry Holland (Chairman), Sir Walter Barttelot, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Sir Gabriel Goldney, Mr. Laing, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Seely, Sir Henry Selwin-Ibbetson, and Mr. Shaw

Controverted Elections

City of Worcester—*Evesham*—*Berwick upon Tweed*—*Wallingford*, Judges' Certificates and Reports Jan 6, [257] 71

Evesham Election Jan 6, [257] 73

Return amended by substituting the name of Frederick Dixon Dixon Hartland for that of Frederick Lehmann as the Member returned for the said Borough Jan 7, 156

Wigan, Judges' Certificates and Report received April 4, [260] 550

The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, and the Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Acts, 1879 and 1880—*The Election Commissions*, Question, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 31, [257] 1729;—*The Election Commissioners' Reports*, Question, Mr. Rodwell; Answer, The Attorney General Mar 8, [259] 543; Questions, Mr. Onslow, Sir George Campbell, Mr. Lewis; Answers, The Attorney General, Sir William Harcourt Mar 14, 911;—*Knaresborough*, Question, Mr. Jackson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 29, [260] 147

Parliamentary Elections—*The Cost of Election Commissions*, Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, The Attorney General Mar 10, [259] 717;—*The Bribery Commissions*, Questions, Sir George Campbell; Answers, The Attorney General Mar 11, [259] 803;—*The Election Commissions—Expenses*, Question, Mr. J. H. Fowler; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish July 11, [263] 504

The Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, and the Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Acts 1879 and 1880—*The Reported Boroughs*, Questions, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Colonel Taylor; Answers, The Attorney General Mar 31, [260] 352; Questions, Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. Onslow; Answers, The Attorney General April 1, 465; Questions, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. Caine; Answers, Mr. Gladstone July 4, [262] 1939

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Controverted Elections*—*cont.*

Evesham and Oxford Elections, Questions, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Labouchere; Answers, The Attorney General Mar 17, [259] 1228

Suspension of Corrupt Boroughs, Question, Mr. T. Collins; Answer, The Attorney General Aug 2, [264] 560

Disqualification for Corrupt Practices, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, The Attorney General April 5, [260] 760

Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices)—*Oxford Election*—*Scheduling of Keepers of Public-houses and Beer-houses*, Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 24, [265] 818

Scheduled Solicitors, Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, "The Attorney General April 25, [260] 1080;—*Scheduled Persons*, Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, The Attorney General July 25, [263] 1745

Reported Magistrates, Questions, Mr. Caine, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answers, The Attorney General June 27, [262] 1359; Questions, Mr. Anderson, Mr. T. Collins, Mr. Healy, Mr. J. Cowen; Answers, The Attorney General Aug 1, [264] 380

Boston Election—*The Crown Prosecutions*, Questions, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Warton, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answers, Mr. Speaker, The Attorney General May 2, [260] 1546; Questions, Mr. Mellor, Mr. Warton; Answers, The Attorney General May 6, 1963; Question, Mr. O'Kelly; Answer, Sir William Harcourt July 28, [264] 30

Sandwich Election Commission, Question, Mr. Lewis; Answer, The Attorney General May 6, [260] 1956

Return of Election Charges, Question, Mr. Buxton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 24, [257] 1190; Question, Mr. Hinde Palmer; Answer, The Attorney General Mar 17, [259] 1246

Parliamentary Representation—*The Vacant Seats*, Question, Mr. Lewis; Answer, The Attorney General May 6, [260] 1956

Registration and Qualification of Voters, Questions, Mr. Puleston, Sir Joseph M'Kenna; Answers, Sir William Harcourt July 19, [263] 1283

Elections in Foreign Countries—*Corrupt Practices and the Ballot*, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke April 4, [260] 560; Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke April 5, 774 P.P. . . [2987] [3061]

Rules and Orders of the House
Rules of Debate

Un-Parliamentary Language—*England and Servia*, Notice of Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; short debate thereon July 21, [263] 1449

Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, Questions, Mr. A. M. Sullivan; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Parnell Jan 31, [257] 1745

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*cont.*

Petitions

Mr. Bradlaugh's Seat, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Speaker *June 20*, [262] 859;—*The Bradlaugh Petitions*, Explanation, Baron Henry De Worms; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Sir Charles Forster; Questions, Mr. Onslow, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Sir Charles Forster *June 23*, [262] 1111; Question, Mr. Newdegate; Answer, Mr. Speaker *July 15*, [263] 1011; Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *July 26*, 1897; Questions, Observations, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Answers, Sir Charles Forster *Aug 6*, [264] 1107

Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)—*The Order of 10th May*, Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Mr. Speaker; short debate thereon *July 5*, [263] 45

Questions

Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Feb 3*, [258] 67; Questions, Mr. Schreiber, Mr. Newdegate; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July 1*, [262] 1833; Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Speaker *July 16*, [263] 1012

Case of Thomas Tiley, Question, Mr. Sheridan; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *Aug 25*, [265] 879

Conduct of Public Business—The New Rules, Question, Mr. Rathbone; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 5*, [264] 994

Printing Replies, Question, Mr. Leake; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April 5*, [260] 762

Notices of Questions, Question, Mr. Dillwyn; Answer, Mr. Speaker *July 4*, [262] 1966

Alteration of Questions, Observations, Mr. O'Donnell; Reply, Mr. Speaker *June 9*, [262] 112

Answers to Questions, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 7*, [263] 253

Moving the Adjournment of the House at Question Time, Question, Mr. Alderman Lawrence; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Jan 17*, [257] 843; Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 4*, [264] 851

Hours of Sitting, Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 22*, [265] 613

Motions on the Paper—Absence of Members when called, Question, Mr. McCoan; Answer, Mr. Speaker *Jan 17*, [257] 933

State of Ireland—The Policy of the Government—Public Opinion, Notice of Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Observations, Mr. W. E. Forster *Jan 31*, [257] 1747

The Blue Books, Question, Sir George Campbell [no reply] *Jan 24*, [257] 1207

The Division Lists—Correction, Observations, Mr. D. O'Connor; Reply, Mr. Speaker *Feb 3*, [258] 87

Order—Rules of Debate—Divisions—Suspension of Members

Standing Order, No. 173a—Mr. Speaker Names Mr. Biggar, Member for Cavan, as disregarding the authority of the Chair:—Whereupon, Motion made, and Question put, "That Mr.

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Order—Rules of Debate—Divisions—Suspension of Members—cont.*

Biggar be suspended from the Service of the House during the remainder of this day's Sitting" (*Mr. W. E. Forster*) *Jan 25*, 1349; A. 160, N. 30; M. 130 (D. L. 9)

Mr. Speaker then pointed out to Mr. Biggar that, in obedience to the Vote of the House, he must now withdraw. Mr. Biggar withdrew accordingly

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. Dillon as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. Dillon be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Feb 3*, [258] 69; Question put; A. 395, N. 33; M. 362 (D. L. 21)

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. Parnell as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. Parnell be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*), 74; Question put; A. 405, N. 7; M. 393

Div. list, A. and N., 74

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. Finigan as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. Finigan be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*), 79; Question put; A. 405, N. 2; M. 403 (D. L. 23)

The several hon. Members mentioned below having been Named by Mr. SPEAKER as having wilfully disregarded the authority of the Chair, it was Moved, "That Mr. Barry, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Byrne, Mr. William Corbet, Mr. Daly, Mr. Dawson, Mr. Gill, Mr. Edmond Gray, Mr. Healy, Mr. Lalor, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Leahy, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. McCoan, Mr. Marum, Mr. Metge, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, The O'Donoghue, The O'Gorman Mahon, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smithwick, Mr. Alexander Sullivan, and Mr. Timothy Sullivan, be severally suspended from the service of the House for the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*), 81; Question put; A. 410, N. 6; M. 404 (D. L. 24)

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. Molloy as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. Molloy be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*), 86; Question put, and agreed to

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. O'Kelly as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. O'Kelly be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*), 87; Question put, and agreed to

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. O'Donnell as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. O'Donnell be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*), 87; Question put; A. 311, N. 1; M. 310 (D. L. 25)

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—Order—Rules of Debate
—Divisions—Suspension of Members—cont.

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. Richard Power and Mr. O'Shaughnessy as wilfully disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. Richard Power and Mr. O'Shaughnessy be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of 258] this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*), 88; Question put, and agreed to

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. Healy as continually disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. Healy be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*) 259] *Mar 3*, 188; Question put; A. 233, N. 15; M. 218 (D. L. 108)

State of Ireland—Reported Outrages in Galway, Questions, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. 262] O'Kelly; Answers, Mr. Speaker *June 3*, 17

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. O'Kelly for making use of a violent expression, Moved, "That Mr. O'Kelly be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*); Question put; A. 188, N. 14; M. 174 (D. L. 227); after short debate, Mr. Speaker directed Mr. O'Kelly to withdraw, and he withdrew accordingly

Questions, Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. O'Shea; Answers, Mr. Speaker, The Attorney General for Ireland; Notice of Motion, Mr. Parnell, 24

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. Parnell as having been repeatedly cautioned by him for making use of un-Parliamentary and improper language, Moved, "That Mr. Parnell be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's Sitting" 264] (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Aug 1*, 390; Question put; A. 181, N. 14; M. 117 (D. L. 346)

Order

The Standing Orders of this House, Question, Mr. Thomasson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May 23*, [261] 1080

The Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Speaker *June 21*, [262] 981 P.P. 420

Suspension of Mr. O'Kelly, Observations, Mr. Parnell; Reply, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon *Aug 4*, [264] 882

Notice of Motion—Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, Questions, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answers, Mr. Speaker *Aug 23*, [265] 735

Privilege

Alleged Disorderly Conduct of a Member of the House within its Precincts, Observations, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. R. N. Fowler *Aug 5*, [264] 995

"*Clarke v. Bradlaugh*," Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Sir Joseph McKenna; Answers, Mr. Speaker *July 21*, [263] 1476

John Dillon, Esquire, Letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland informing the Speaker of the arrest of Mr. John Dillon, a Member

[cont.

PARLIAMENT—Privilege—cont.

of this House, under the Act for the better Protection of Person and Property in Ireland; short debate thereon *May 4*, [260] 1744

Members of Parliament—Newspaper Comments, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June 9*, [262] 110

Mr. Bradlaugh—New Writ for Northampton, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answers, Mr. Speaker *Aug 4*, [264] 852

The Right of Petition—The Telegraph Clerks, Observations, Mr. O'Donnell; Reply, Mr. Speaker *June 22*, [262] 1035

Threatening a Member, Questions, Observations, Mr. Mac Iver; Reply, Mr. Speaker; Personal Explanation, Mr. Lyulph Stanley *July 5*, [263] 50

Private Bills

River Thames Bill, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Jan 28*, [257] 1638

Ordered, That Standing Orders 129 and 39 be suspended, and that the time for depositing Petitions against Private Bills, or against any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order or Provisional Certificate, and for depositing duplicates of any Documents relating to any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, be extended to Monday the 25th instant (*The Chairman of Ways and Means*) *April 8*

Ordered, That Standing Orders 129 and 39 be suspended, and that the time for depositing Petitions against Private Bills, or against any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, and for depositing duplicates of any Documents relating to any Bill to confirm any Provisional Order, or Provisional Certificate, be extended to Thursday the 9th instant (*The Chairman of Ways and Means*) *June 3*

Gas and Water—New Standing Order

Moved, "That the municipal or other local authority of any town or district alleging in their Petition that such town or district may be injuriously affected by the provisions of any Bill relating to the lighting or water supply thereof, or the raising of capital for any such purpose, shall be entitled to be heard against such Bill" (*Mr. E. Stanhope*) *May 10*, [261] 156

Amend. in line 8, after "against," to insert "any matter contained in or proposed to be enacted by" (*Mr. Pemberton*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Question put; A. 56, N. 311; M. 255 (D. L. 200)

Main Question put, and agreed to

Ordered, That the said Standing Order (Local Authorities to have a locus standi against Gas and Water Bills) be a Standing Order of this House

Railway and Canal Bills

General Committee nominated by the Committee of Selection as follows:—Mr. Evans (Chairman), Mr. Leveson Gower, Mr. Hardcastle, Sir John Kennaway, Colonel Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay, Earl of March, Mr.

[cont.

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Railway and Canal Bills*
—cont.

O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Richard Paget, Mr. Portman, Sir John Ramsden, Sir Matthew White Ridley, and Mr. Percy Wyndham

Business of the House and Public Business

- 257] Question, Mr. J. Cowen; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 10, 341; Question, Sir Baldwin Leighton; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 17, 855;—*Amendments to the Address*, Questions, Sir R. Assheton Cross, Mr. Gorst, Mr. Parnell; Answers, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, Sir Wilfrid Lawson Jan 20, 1034;—*Business of the House—Notice of Precedence—Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill*, Observations, Mr. Gladstone; Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Jan 21, 1109;—“*Obstruction*,” Question, Mr. Baxter; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 31, 1735;—*Opposed Business*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 31, 1741;—*Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill—An “All-Night Sitting,”* Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 31, 1745

- 258] *Entries on the Journals*, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 7, 257;—*Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill*, Question, Captain Aylmer; Answer, The Attorney General Feb 10, 489;—*The Army and Navy Estimates*, Questions, Sir John Hay, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Feb 11, 633;—Questions, Mr. Mac Iver, Mr. Ritchie; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Feb 22, 1529; Ministerial Statement, The Marquess of Hartington; short debate thereon Feb 24, 1663; Feb 25, 1742;—*The State of Ireland*, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland Feb 28, 1862;—Ministerial Statement, The Marquess of Hartington; short debate thereon Feb 28, 1865

- 259] Questions, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Callan; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Mar 4, 334; Question, Mr. Charles Russell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 7, 417;—*Private Bill Legislation—Local Inquiries*, Questions, Mr. Monk, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 7, 427;—*Withdrawal from Candahar*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 8, 546;—*The Army Estimates*, Question, Lord Eustace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 8, 553;—*Public Business*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 10, 736;—*Condition of Public Business*, Question, Mr. Baxter; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 11, 812;—*Arrangement of Public Business—Supply—Resolution of Urgency*, Ministerial Statement, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon Mar 11, 815;—*Supply and “Urgency,”* Questions, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Gorst, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gladstone Mar 14, 917;—*Private Bills—Gas and Water Companies’ Bills—The Court of Referees*, Question, Mr. E. Stanhope; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 15, 1058;—*Committee of Supply*, Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Business of the House and Public Business*—cont.

- 259] Mar 15, 1081; Observations, Mr. Gladstone; Postponement of Motions, Mr. Bradlaugh, Mr. J. W. Pease Mar 15, 1087;—*Supply—Army Estimates—Vote on Account*, Questions, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Mar 16, 1146;—*Rules of Debate—Obstruction*, Question, Colonel Barne; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 17, 1239;—Observations, Mr. Trevelyan, Colonel Barne, Mr. Gladstone Mar 17, 1251;—*Rules and Orders of the House—The Chairman of Committees*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Speaker Mar 17, 1251;—*The Easter Vacation*, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 18, 1366;—*The Navy Estimates—Arrangement of Business—Withdrawal of Motions*, Observations, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Errington; Questions, Sir John Hay; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan Mar 18, 1368;—*Ministerial Statement*, Questions, Mr. Baxter, Mr. E. W. Harcourt; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Mar 21, 1497;—Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker Mar 22, 1729;—*Order of Business*, Observations, Sir Stafford Northcote; Reply, Mr. Childers Mar 23, 1785

- 260] *Scotch Bills*, Question, Mr. Ramsay; Answer, The Lord Advocate Mar 31, 368;—Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 1, 494;—*The Bankruptcy Bill*, Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain April 5, 770;—Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone April 5, 773; April 7, 890;—*Land Law (Ireland) Bill*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 8, 1030; Question, The O'Donoghue; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 28, 1321;—*The Parliamentary Oaths Bill*, Questions, Mr. Newdegate, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Gladstone May 5, 1824;—*Proclamation of Co. Dublin—The Arrest of Mr. Dillon*, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 5, 1839;—*Morning Sitting for Tuesday*, Notice, Mr. A. J. Balfour May 6, 1967

- 261] *Arrangement of Public Business*, Questions, Mr. Newdegate, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Gladstone May 9, 33;—*Parliamentary Oaths Bill*, Questions, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Onslow; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gladstone May 9, 36;—*The “Count-out” on Tuesday*, Question, Observations, Colonel Alexander; Reply, Mr. Gladstone May 12, 276; Moved, “That this House do now adjourn” (*Lord Randolph Churchill*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived;—Observations, Mr. Gladstone May 12, 281;—*Land Law (Ireland) Bill*, Question, Mr. McCoan; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster May 16, 582;—*The Transvaal*, Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 16, 583;—*Thames River Bill*, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain May 17, 691;—*Land Law (Ireland) Bill*, Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 19, 822;—*Parliamentary Oaths Bill*, Question, Mr. Newde-

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PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Business of the House and Public Business*—cont.

- 261] gate; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May 19, 1824*; —*The Parliamentary Oath*, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Sir Wilfrid Lawson*) *May 20, 1836*; after short debate, Motion withdrawn; —*Customs and Inland Revenue Bill*, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *May 24, 1211*; —*Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill*, Question, Mr. Arthur Peel; Answer, Mr. Dodson *May 26, 1823*; —*The Derby Day*, Questions, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. R. Power; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Gladstone *May 26, 1835*; Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Speaker *May 27, 1460*; Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn until Thursday" (*Mr. Richard Power*) *May 31, 1783*; after short debate, Question put; A. 246, N. 119; M. 127 (D. L. 223); —*Supply—Vote on Account*, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon *May 27, 1460*; —*The Transvaal*, Question, Mr. Gorst; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June 2, 1885*; —*Army Re-organization Scheme*, Questions, Colonel Stanley, an hon. Member; Answers, Mr. Childers *June 2, 1887*
- 262] *Absence of Ministers*, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June 9, 116*; — Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone; Observation, Mr. Speaker *June 9, 113*; Observations, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote *June 27, 1379*; Ministerial Statement, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon *July 4, 1967*; —*Orders of the Day—The Notice Paper*, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Mr. Speaker *June 14, 569*; —*Scotch Business—Legislation*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June 16, 647*; —*Army Organization*, Question, Sir Walter B. Barttelot; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June 17, 768*; —*Order of Business—The Army Estimates*, Statement, Mr. Childers; short debate thereon *June 21, 989*; —*Land Law (Ireland) Bill*, Questions, Mr. H. H. Fowler, Mr. Healy; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *June 23, 1116*; —*The Transvaal Debate*, Question, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answer, Mr. Gladstone; Observations, Sir Stafford Northcote, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Reply, Mr. Gladstone *June 23, 1120*; —*Parliamentary Oaths Bill*, Questions, Sir Eardley Wilmot, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Mr. Childers *June 24, 1224*; —*Morning Sittings*, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June 29, 1645*; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June 30, 1855*
- 263] Question, Mr. Stevenson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 5, 29*; —*The Beer Bill*, Question, Colonel Barne; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 7, 257*; — Questions, Mr. Dillwyn, Colonel Barne; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July 7, 259*; —*Urgency*, Question, Mr. Fay; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *July 15, 1007*; — Ministerial Statement, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon *July 18, 1204*; Question, Mr. R. N. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon *July 19, 1265*; —*Com-*

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—*Business of the House and Public Business*—cont.

- menecement of Public Business*, Questions, Earl Percy, Mr. Healy, Sir George Campbell
- 263] bell; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July 19, 1271*; — Questions, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July 21, 1475*; Questions, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answers, Mr. Childers, Mr. Trevelyan *July 22, 1618*
- 264] *Order of Supply*, Questions, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Sir John Hay, Mr. Callan; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *July 23, 34*; —*Educational Endowments (Scotland) Bill*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 1, 370*; —*A Saturday Sitting*, Observation, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 4, 843*; —*Order of Supply*, Observations, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon *Aug 6, 998*; Questions, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Healy; Answers, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 8, 1209*; —*The Navy Estimates*, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 11, 1541*; —*Arrangement of Public Business*, Statement, Mr. Gladstone; short debate thereon *Aug 12, 1725*; —*Irish Church Act Amendment Bill*, Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster *Aug 12, 1728*; —*Land Law (Ireland) Bill*, Observations, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Sir Stafford Northcote *Aug 12, 1816*
- 265] Questions, Sir David Wedderburn, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Mr. Healy, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. W. E. Forster *Aug 19, 365*; —*Scotch Business—The Lord Advocate*, Questions, Mr. Arthur Elliot, General Sir George Balfour; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Aug 24, 818*

Adjournment (Funeral of the Earl of Beaconsfield), Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till To-morrow at Eight o'clock p.m." (*Lord Richard Grosvenor*) *April 25, [260] 1181*; Question amended, and agreed to

Resolved, That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till this day at Nine o'clock p.m.

Adjournment—Orders of the Day—Omission of Entries on the Notice Paper, Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Mr. Speaker *July 5, [263] 139*

House of Commons

Smoking Room, Question; Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Jan 24, [257] 1198*; Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill, Dr. Lyons, Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Jan 28, 1639*

Private Rooms for Members, Question, Mr. J. Howard; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Feb 4, [258] 165*

Corridor Lockers for Members, Question, Mr. McCoan; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Feb 4, [258] 166*

Lobby—Members' Refreshment Bar, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *Mar 17, [259] 1248*

PARLIAMENT—House of Commons—cont.

House of Commons Accommodation, Select Committee nominated May 12—See that title—*post*.

Accommodation of Members, Question, Mr. Hussey Vivian; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre July 4, [262] 1857

Securing Seats, Questions, Mr. Montague Guest, Mr. Macartney; Answers, Mr. Speaker Mar 25, [259] 1936

Accommodation for Reporters, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre Mar 3, [259] 140; Questions, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Onslow, Sir Alexander Gordon; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre June 21, [262] 985

Application of the Electric Light, Question, Mr. D. Grant; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre Jan 13, [257] 626

Lighting, Questions, Mr. Dillwyn; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre June 9, [262] 113; June 17, 789; Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre June 28, 1488

Telephonic Communication, Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Mr. Fawcett Mar 17, [259] 1245

House of Commons Arrangements—Report of Committee of 1868, Question, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre May 19, [261] 810

Temperature, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre Feb 10, [258] 484

The Sittings of the House—Signals on Clock Tower, Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre Feb 8, [258] 62

Palace of Westminster

Decoration of the Central Hall, Question, Mr. Schreiber; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre Jan 31, [257] 1741

Pictures in the Peers' Robing Room, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre Aug 23, [265] 725

Statue of Earl Russell, Question, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck; Answer, Mr. Shaw Lefevre Mar 21, [259] 1511

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Ash Wednesday—The Theatres, Question, Mr. Woodall; Answer, Mr. Courtney Mar 1, [258] 1941

"Draft Editorials"—The Government and the Press, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 3, [259] 135

Foreign Legislative Assemblies (Oaths and Procedure), Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Aug 12, [264] 1714

P.P. [2753] [2804];—Colonies [2984]

Parliamentary Elections—The Ballot Act—The St. Ives Election, Questions, Sir Henry Peek; Answers, The Attorney General May 23, [261] 1061

Parliamentary Papers—Distribution, Question, Mr. Buxton; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Mar 10, [259] 712;—*Delay in Delivery*, Questions, Mr. Hermon, Mr. Mitchell Henry; Answers, Lord Frederick Cavendish Mar 10, [259] 721

Parliamentary Printing, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Aug 22, [265] 616

Printing for the House of Commons—Messrs. Hansard's Contract, Question, Mr. Buxton;

[cont.]

PARLIAMENT—COMMONS—cont.

Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Mar 10, [259] 711

Stationery Office—Comptroller's

Report P.P. 356

Publication of Parliamentary Papers, Question, Mr. Thomasson; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish May 23, [261] 1064

Premature Publication of Documents, Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, The Lord Advocate Mar 24, [259] 1815

Public Money paid to Members of Parliament—Return, Question, Mr. Caine; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Feb 21, [258] 1377

The Ministry—Resignation of the Duke of Argyll, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 8, [260] 1029

The Assistant Serjeant-at-Arms, Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish June 23, [262] 1104

The Easter Recess, Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn until Monday 25th April" (Mr. Gladstone) April 8, [260] 1036; after debate, Question put, and agreed to

The Whitsuntide Recess, Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 19, [261] 826

Moved, "That this House, at its rising, do adjourn till Thursday next" (Mr. Gladstone) June 8, [262] 24; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Parliament—Business of the House—Postponement of Orders of the Day

The Address, Moved, "That the Notices of Motions be postponed until after the Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for an Address to Her Majesty" (Mr. Gladstone) Jan 11, 449; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Moved, "That the Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Motion for an Address to Her Majesty have precedence of Notices of Motions this day, and of the Orders of the Day appointed for Tomorrow" (The Marquess of Hartington) Jan 18, 945; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill, &c. Moved, "That the introduction and the several stages of the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill and the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill have precedence of all Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions, from day to day, until the House shall otherwise order" (Mr. Gladstone) Jan 25, 1313

After debate, Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day" (Mr. Arthur O'Connor) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c."

Mr. SPEAKER having Named Mr. Biggar as disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. Biggar be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's Sitting" (Mr. W. E. Forster); A. 160, N. 80; M. 130

Div. List, A. and N. 1349

[cont.]

Parliament—Business of the House—Postponement of Orders of the Day—cont.

Question again proposed, "That the words, 257] &c.," 1350; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Healy*); after short debate, Question put; A. 35, N. 269; M. 234 (D. L. 10) [a.m.]

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.," 1359; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Gray*); after short debate, Question put; A. 34, N. 277; M. 243 (D. L. 11) [11.55 a.m.]

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.," 1366; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Byrne*); after long debate, Question put; A. 24, N. 159; M. 135 (D. L. 12) [4.0 a.m.]

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.," 1419; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Dillon*)

Mr. Speaker having retired, Mr. Playfair, the Chairman of the Committees of Ways and Means, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker [5.55 a.m.]

After long debate, Question put; A. 21, N. 125; M. 104 (D. L. 13) [9.0 a.m.]

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.," 1452; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Sexton*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived [11.55 a.m.]

Question, "That the words, &c.," put, and agreed to

Main Question proposed, 1480; after debate, main Question put; A. 251, N. 33; M. 218 [1.45 p.m. of Wednesday]

Div. List, A. and N., 1485
Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. W. E. Gladstone*); Question put, and agreed to

[House adjourned at five minutes after Two o'clock, p.m. of Wednesday]

Assassination of the Emperor of Russia, Ordered, That the Notices of Motions be postponed until after the Notices of Motions for an Address to the Crown and a Message to Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh on the Assassination of the Emperor of Russia (*Mr. Gladstone*) Mar 15

Afghanistan, Moved, "That the Orders of the Day be postponed until after the Notice of Motion relating to Afghanistan" (*Mr. Gladstone*) Mar 24, 1826; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Moved, "That the Standing Order relative to Supply or Ways and Means standing the first Order of the Day on Friday be read and suspended:—That the Committee of Supply be deferred until after the Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on Afghanistan" (*Mr. Gladstone*) Mar 25, 1837; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Maintenance of Main Roads, &c. Orders of the Day, subsequent to the Order for the Second Reading of the Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual) Bill, postponed until after the Notices of Motions relating to the Maintenance of Main Roads and Fishing Vessels' 260] *Lights* (*Mr. Gladstone*) Mar 28, 19

Parliament—Business of the House—Postponement of Orders of the Day—cont.

Bankruptcy Bill, Orders of the Day, subsequent to the Order for the Consideration, as amended, of the Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual) Bill, deferred until after the Notice of Motion for leave to introduce the Bankruptcy Bill (*Mr. Gladstone*) April 4

Land Law (Ireland) Bill, Orders of the Day postponed until after the Notices of Motions for leave to introduce the Land Law (Ireland) Bill and the Bankruptcy Bill (*Mr. Gladstone*) April 7

Moved, "That, on and after Wednesday next, the several stages of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill have precedence of all Orders of the Day and Notices of Motions, on all days when it is set down among the Orders, until the House shall otherwise determine" (*Mr. Gladstone*) June 28, 1490

Amend. to leave out "when it is set down among the Orders" (*Mr. Chaplin*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Question put, and agreed to; main Question put, and agreed to

The Transvaal, Moved, "That the Orders of the Day be postponed until after the Notice of Motion relating to the Transvaal" (*Mr. Gladstone*) July 25; Motion agreed to

Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency)

Public Business, Notice of Resolutions, Mr. Gladstone

The Proposed Resolutions, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker; Personal Explanation, 258] Sir Stafford Northcote Feb 2, 5

Order—Privilege—Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill—Closure of the Debate by Mr. Speaker, Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Parnell, The O'Donoghue, Mr. A. M. Sullivan; Answers, Mr. Speaker Feb 2, 7

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. A. M. Sullivan*); after debate, Question put; A. 44, N. 278; M. 234 (D. L. 20)

Question, Observations, Mr. J. Cowen; Reply, Mr. Gladstone; Observations, Mr. A. M. Sullivan Feb 3, 64

Resolution, Mr. Gladstone (interruption) Feb 3, 68

[See title *Parliament—Order—Rules of Debate—Divisions—Suspension of Members*]

Moved, "That, if upon Notice given a Motion be made by a Minister of the Crown that the state of Public Business is urgent, and if on the call of the Speaker 40 Members shall support it by rising in their places, the Speaker shall forthwith put the Question, no Debate, Amendment, or Adjournment being allowed; and if, on the voices being given he shall without doubt perceive that the Noes have it, his decision shall not be challenged, but, if otherwise, a Division may be forthwith taken, and if the Question be resolved in the affirmative by a majority of not less than three to one, the powers of the House for the Regulation of its Business upon the

Parliament—Business of the House—Urgency—
cont.

several stages of Bills, and upon Motions and all other matters, shall be and remain with the Speaker, until the Speaker shall declare that the state of Public Business is no longer urgent, or until the House shall so determine upon a Motion, which after Notice given may be made by any Member, put without Amendment, Adjournment, or Debate, and decided by a majority" (*Mr.*

258] *Gladstone*) Feb 3, 88

Amendt. to leave out "a Motion be made by a Minister of the Crown that the state of Public Business is urgent," and insert "a Minister of the Crown shall declare in his place that any Bill, Motion, or other Question then before the House is urgent, and that it is of importance to the public interest that the same should be proceeded with without delay" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Amendt. proposed, in line 3, after "urgent," insert "upon which Motion such Minister shall declare in his place that any Bill, Motion, or other Question then before the House is urgent, and that it is of importance to the public interest that the same should be proceeded with without delay" (*Secretary Sir William Harcourt*), 120; Question proposed, "That those words, &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Healy*); after further debate, Question put; A. 28, N. 371; M. 343 (D. L. 26); Question put, and agreed to; words inserted Amendt. proposed, in line 8, leave out "and if on the call of the Speaker 40 Members shall support it by rising in their places" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*), 151; Amendment agreed to; words left out accordingly

Amendt. proposed, in line 14, after "one," insert "which majority shall consist of not less than 800 Members" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" after short debate, Amendt. proposed to said proposed Amendt. to leave out "which majority shall consist," and insert "in a House" (*Mr. Gladstone*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words 'which majority shall consist' stand part of the said proposed Amendt.;" after further short debate, Question put; A. 150, N. 234; M. 84 (D. L. 27); words "in a House" inserted in proposed Amendt.

Question proposed, "That the words 'in a House of not less than 800 Members,' be there inserted;" Question put, and agreed to

Amendt. proposed, in line 17, after "with the Speaker," insert "for the purpose of proceeding with such Bill, Motion, or other Question" (*Sir Stafford Northcote*), 155; Amendt. agreed to; words inserted accordingly Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Moved, "That the state of Public Business is urgent" (*Mr. Gladstone*); Question put, and agreed to

Resolved, That the state of Public Business is urgent

Parliament—Business of the House—Urgency—
cont.

Business of the House (Urgency)—Motions for Adjournment—Proposed New Rule, Observa-
258] tions, *Mr. Speaker* Feb 4, 182

Rules Framed by *Mr. Speaker* for the Regulation of the Business of the House, while the state of Public Business is Urgent—Rules Regulating the Proceedings of a Committee of the Whole House upon any Bill, or other matter declared Urgent—laid upon the Table (*Mr. Speaker*) Feb 9, 435

The New Rules of Procedure, Observations, *Mr. Gray*; Reply, *Mr. Speaker* Feb 10, 508

Additional Rules Framed by *Mr. Speaker* for the Regulation of the Business of the House, while the state of Public Business is Urgent—Additional Rule Regulating the Proceedings of a Committee of the Whole House upon any Bill or other Matter declared Urgent (*Mr. Speaker*) Feb 17, 1070

Ordered, That the said Rules be printed. [No. 73]

The New Rules, Question, *Mr. Callan*; Answer, *Mr. Speaker* Feb 17, 1091; Notice, *Mr. Gladstone*; Questions, *Sir Stafford Northcote*, *Mr. A. M. Sullivan*, *Mr. A. Moore*; Answers, *Mr. Speaker*, *Mr. W. E. Forster* Feb 17, 1092; Question, *Observations*, *Sir Stafford Northcote*; Question, *Mr. W. Holmes*; Answers, *Mr. Speaker* Feb 18, 1236

Additional Rule Framed by *Mr. Speaker* for the Regulation of the Business of the House, while the state of Public Business is Urgent, in lieu of the Rules laid upon the Table on the 17th February Feb 18, 1343

Ordered, That the Rule be printed [No. 73]

Question, *Mr. Ashton Dilke*; Answer, *Mr. Gladstone* Feb 21, 1383; Questions, *Mr. W. M. Torrens*, *Mr. Tottenham*, *Mr. T. D. Sullivan*, *Sir Stafford Northcote*; Answers, *Mr. Gladstone*, *Mr. Speaker*; Question, *Mr. T. P. O'Connor* [no reply], 1389

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill Moved, "That, in Committee upon the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill, this day, at 12 o'clock, the remaining Clauses of the Bill, and any Amendments and New Clauses then standing upon the Notice Paper, be put forthwith" (*Mr. Gladstone*) Feb 21, 1392; Question put; A. 415, N. 63; M. 352 (D. L. 62)

Moved, "That, upon the Consideration of the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill, as amended, this day, at 7 o'clock, any Amendments then standing upon the Notice Paper be put forthwith" (*The Marquess of Hartington*) Feb 24, 1665; Question put; A. 371, N. 53; M. 318 (D. L. 84)

Mr. Speaker: As the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill was passed on Friday last, I have now to declare, in pursuance of the Resolution of the House of the 3rd February, that the state of Public Business is no longer urgent Feb 28, [258] 1841

Parliament—Business of the House—Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill—Notice of Urgency

The Ministerial Statement, Questions, Observations, Sir Stafford Northcote; Reply, The Marquess of Hartington; short debate thereon *Mar 1*, [258] 1957

Moved, "That the state of Public Business is urgent" (*The Marquess of Hartington*); Question put; A. 398, N. 37; M. 358 (D. L. 99)

Committee, Notice of Motion, Sir William Harcourt; Questions, Mr. Healy, Mr. Callan; Answers, Mr. Speaker *Mar 8*, [259] 657

Moved, "That in Committee, this day, at Three o'clock, the remaining Clauses of the Bill, and any Amendments and New Clauses then standing upon the Notice Paper, be put forthwith" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Mar 9*, 659; Question put; A. 253, N. 17; M. 236 (D. L. 127)

Notice of Motion, Mr. W. E. Forster, 697

Moved, "That, upon the Consideration of the Bill, as amended, this day, at Ten o'clock, any New Clauses and Amendments then standing upon the Notice Paper be put forthwith" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Mar 10*; Question put; A. 347, N. 30; M. 317 (D. L. 141)

Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency)

Additional Rules framed by Mr. Speaker, for the Regulation of the Business of the House, while the state of Public Business is Urgent *Mar 11*, [259] 888

Ordered, That the said Rules be printed [No. 78]

Mr. Speaker stated, That the House having passed the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, it becomes my duty to declare, in pursuance of the Resolution of the House of the 3rd February, that the state of Public Business is no longer urgent *Mar 11*, 890

Moved, "That the state of Public Business is urgent" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Mar 14*, [259] 922; Question put; A. 298, N. 212; M. 84 Div. List, A. and N., 923

Parliament—Business of the House—Rules of Debate

Moved, "That Debate on a Bill shall be confined to the following occasions: Second Reading; Committee; Consideration of Report; Third Reading" (*Mr. Dillwyn*) *May 17*, [261] 695; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Rylands*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Original Motion withdrawn

Parliament—Central Hall (Palace of Westminster)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Aug 16*, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, the decoration of the Central Hall, interrupted twelve years since, should now be resumed and completed in mosaics" (*Mr. Schreiber*) *v.*, [265] 42; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Parliament—Committee on Public Petitions—Instruction

Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee on Public Petitions, that they have power in the case of Petitions from India to receive and print Petitions, which may be informal under the Rules of the House, if it shall appear to the Committee that the informality is due to inadvertence or ignorance of the Rules" (*Sir David Wedderburn*) *Feb 15*, [258] 992; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question put, and agreed to

Parliament—Public Business—Committees (Ascension Day)

Moved, "That Committees shall not sit Tomorrow, being Ascension Day, until Two of the clock, and have leave to sit until Six of the clock, notwithstanding the sitting of the House" (*Mr. Secretary Childers*) *May 25*, [261] 1263; after short debate, Question put; A. 58, N. 41; M. 17 (D. L. 213)

Parliament—New Writ for Knaresborough

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a New Writ for the electing of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Knaresborough, in the room of Sir Henry Meysey Meysey-Thompson, whose Election has been declared to be void" (*Lord Richard Grosvenor*) *May 5*, [260] 1870; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Parliament—Election Petitions and Corrupt Practices at Elections Act—Knaresborough Commission

Amendt. on Committee of Supply *Aug 2*, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, having regard to statements of the Royal Commissioners, it is not in accordance with justice nor with the policy of the Act of 31 and 32 Vic. c. 125, that the cost of this inquiry should be borne by the ratepayers of the borough of Knaresborough" (*Mr. Thomas Collins*) *v.*, [264] 580; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Parliament—House of Commons Accommodation

Questions, Sir Edward Reed, Mr. O'Shea; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre *April 8*, [260] 1023

Select Committee appointed, "to consider the proposals for the increased accommodation of the House, and to Report to the House what use shall be made of the Rooms proposed to be given up by the House of Lords" (*Mr. Shaw Lefevre*) *April 27*

And, on *May 12*, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Shaw Lefevre (Chairman), Sir William Hart Dyke, Sir Charles Forster, Sir James McGarel-Illogg, Lord John Manners, Mr. Onslow, Mr. Otway, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Rylands Report *P.P. 248*

**Parliament—Parliamentary Constituencies
(Number of Electors)**

Moved for "A Return, showing, with respect to each Parliamentary Constituency in the United Kingdom, the total number of Electors on the Register now in force" (Sir 257] *Charles W. Dilke*) Jan 12, 817; after short debate, Motion postponed
Motion withdrawn, being irregular Jan 13, 715

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Return showing, with respect to each Parliamentary Constituency in the United Kingdom, the total number of Electors on the Register now in force" (Sir *Charles W. Dilke*) Jan 14, 813; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to P.P. 174

**Parliament—Privilege (Mr. Bradlaugh)—
New Writ for the Borough of Northampton**

259] Notice of Motion, Mr. Gorst Mar 11, 802
Postponement of Motion, Mr. Gorst Mar 14, 921

Questions, Earl Percy, Viscount Folkestone; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Gorst Mar 21, 1614

Moved for, "New Writ for Northampton Borough,—in the room of Charles Bradlaugh, esquire, who, since his election, has vacated his seat in Parliament by sitting and voting in this House without having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by Law" (Mr. *Labouchere*) April 1, [260] 476; after debate, Motion agreed to

Parliament—Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)

Mr. Bradlaugh having risen to present Petitions in favour of the Motion for inquiry into Perpetual Pensions—Mr. Gorst objected that the hon. Gentleman is not a Member of this House; short debate thereon Mar 14, [259] 892

Mr. Speaker having stated that until the House shall otherwise order he should feel obliged to look upon the hon. Gentleman as filling the seat for Northampton

Mr. Bradlaugh thereon presented the Petitions

Parliament—Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)

260] Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, The Attorney General Mar 31, 353; Question, Mr. Schreiber; Answer, The Attorney General April 7, 884; Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Mr. Speaker May 2, 1530

263] Question, Viscount Folkestone; Answer, Mr. Speaker July 14, 865

264] Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Labouchere Aug 8, 1207;—*Legislation*, Question, Mr. Thomasson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Aug 11, 1539;—*Threatened Meeting in Trafalgar Square*, Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Sir William Harcourt July 29, 119

Parliament—Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)—cont.

Mr. Bradlaugh having come to the Table to take and subscribe the Oath, Moved, "That, having regard to the Resolution of this House of the 22nd June 1880, and to the Reports and Proceedings of the two Select Committees therein referred to, Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to go through the form of repeating the words of the Oath prescribed by the Statutes, 29 Vic. c. 19, and 31 and 32 Vic. c. 72" (Sir *Stafford* 260] *Northcote*) April 26, 1183

Amend. to leave out from "That," and add "in a case where a Member, duly elected, presents himself at the Table in conformity with the call of Mr. Speaker, and in proceeding to comply with the formalities prescribed for the taking of Parliamentary Oaths, without qualification, this House will not, on the ground of information extraneous to the transaction, offer any impediment to the fulfilment of the intention of such Member" (Mr. *Davey*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c."

Question, "That the Member for Northampton be now heard," put, and agreed to
The hon. Member having addressed the House from the Bar, withdrew; after debate, Question put; A. 208, N. 175; M. 33

Div. List, A. and N. 1238

Main Question put, and agreed to
Mr. Bradlaugh having again advanced to the Table of the House was directed by Mr. Speaker to withdraw;—and refusing—Moved, "That Mr. Bradlaugh do now withdraw" (Sir *Stafford Northcote*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Mr. Bradlaugh refusing to obey the order of the House was, by the direction of Mr. Speaker, removed by the Serjeant at Arms below the Bar; after further debate, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. *Joseph Cowen*); Question put, and agreed to
Mr. Bradlaugh having presented himself at the Table of the House to take and subscribe the Oath required by Law as Member for Northampton, he was ordered by Mr. Speaker to withdraw; but refusing to obey was conducted by the Serjeant at Arms below the Bar April 27, 1252; after short debate, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. *Labouchere*); after further long debate, Motion withdrawn

Mr. Bradlaugh having presented himself at the Table claiming to take the Oath required by law, Mr. Speaker, pursuant to the Order of the House, called upon Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw; who refusing was removed by the Serjeant at Arms below the Bar 261] May 10, 179; after some debate, Moved, "That the Serjeant at Arms do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House, until he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House" (Sir *Stafford Northcote*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Mr. Speaker acquainted the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, returned as one of the Members for the Borough of Northampton, relative to the proceedings of the House in his case May 11, 217

Parliament—Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)—cont.

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Notice of Motion (Sir Wilfrid Lawson), Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Labouchere) May 13, 414; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Interference of Government Officials at Woolwich Arsenal, Questions, Mr. Labouchere, Baron Henry De Worms; Answers, Mr. Childers May 26, 1315; Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Mr. Childers May 30, 1657

Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Bradlaugh

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the Resolution of the House passed 10th May last, 'That the Serjeant at Arms do remove Mr. Bradlaugh from the House, until he shall engage not further to disturb the proceedings of the House,' meant that Mr. Bradlaugh should not come within the outer door of this Chamber, and did not give any power to the Serjeant at Arms to hinder him from entering and remaining in all or any other portions of this edifice, and that therefore the Serjeant at Arms and the Officers of the House acting under him, in excluding Mr. Bradlaugh from such other portions of the edifice, acted without the authority of this House, and in so doing interfered with the privileges inherent in Membership of this House, and from which no Member can be deprived without a Resolution of this House to that effect" (*Mr. Labouchere*) Aug 3, [264] 695

After debate, Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House approves the action of Mr. Speaker and of the Officers of this House acting under his orders" (*Sir Henry Holland*); Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further short debate, Question put; A. 7, N. 191; M. 184 (D. L. 351)

Question proposed, "That the words 'this House approves the action of Mr. Speaker and of the Officers of this House acting under his orders' be there added;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to

Parliament—Privilege—Mr. P. Egan

Moved, "That the Letter published in the 'Freeman's Journal' of the 26th May, signed Patrick Egan, is a breach of the Privileges of this House" (*Mr. Mitchell Henry*) May 30, [261] 1687; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Parliament—Privilege—The Chairman of Committees—Suspension of Mr. O'Donnell

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Mar 21, To leave out from "That," and add "Mr. Chairman of Committees, in the proceedings in Committee on the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, on Tuesday March 8th, was under an erroneous impression in informing the Committee that the Member for Dungarvan was disregarding the authority of the Chair" (*Mr. O'Donnell*) v., [259] 1515; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Moved, "That this House, having heard what passed in Committee on the 8th of March, and approving of the action taken by the Chairman of Ways and Means upon the facts then before him, accepts the explanation of the honourable Member for Dungarvan that it was not his desire or intention to disregard the authority of the Chair" (*Sir William Harecourt*) June 2, [261] 1984; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

Parliament—Privilege—The "World" Newspaper—Reflections on Members of this House

Moved, "That the article in the 'World' newspaper of the 9th day of February, entitled 'Squaring the Irish Members,' is a breach of the Privileges of this House" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*) Feb 10, [258] 509; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Parliament—Public Business

Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Aug 1, [264] 373

Moved, "That for the remainder of the Session Orders of the Day have precedence of Notices of Motions on Tuesday, Government Orders having priority, and that Government Orders have priority on Wednesday" (*Mr. Gladstone*); after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*); Question put, and negatived

Original Question put; A. 111, N. 12; M. 99 (D. L. 347)

Parliament—Public Business (Half-past Twelve Rule)

Standing Order relative thereto [18th February, 1879] read May 3, [260] 1706

Moved, "That this Rule shall not apply to the Motion for leave to bring in a Bill, nor to any Bill which has passed through Committee of the whole House" (*Mr. Monk*)

Amendt. to insert before the first word "Bill," the word "Government" (*Mr. Robert Fowler*); Question proposed, "That the word 'Government' be there inserted;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir R. Asheton Cross*); after further short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned till Thursday

Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 6, 1828; Notice, Mr. Monk; Question,

Parliament—Public Business (Half-past Twelve Rule)—cont.

Sir John Mowbray; Answer, Mr. Speaker, 1839; Question, Lord Randolph Churhill; Answer, Mr. Speaker June 21, [262] 981

Order for resuming Adjourned Debate [3rd May] read Aug 11, [264] 1519; Moved, "That the Order be discharged" (*Mr. Monk*); Motion agreed to; Order discharged P.P. 420

Parliament—Sittings of the House

Resolved, That whenever the House shall meet at Two of the clock, the Sitting of the House shall be held subject to the Resolutions of the House of the 30th day of April 1869 (*Mr. Hibbert*) April 7

Parliament—Wigan Election

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, as followeth:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the

Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled, beg leave humbly to represent to Your Majesty that Sir William Robert Grove, knight, and Sir Syngé Christopher Charles Bowen, knight, two of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, being two of the Justices appointed for the trial of Election Petitions, pursuant to "The Parliamentary Elections Act 1868," and "The Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices Act 1879," have reported to the House of Commons that there is reason to believe that corrupt practices have extensively prevailed at the last Election for the Borough of Wigan:

We therefore humbly pray Your Majesty, that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to cause inquiry to be made, pursuant to the powers of the Act of Parliament passed in the sixteenth year of the reign of Your Majesty, intituled "An Act to provide for the more effectual inquiry into the existence of Corrupt Practices at Elections for Members to serve in Parliament," by the appointing of John Morgan Howard, esquire, one of Your Majesty's Counsel, Thomas William Snagge, esquire, barrister at law, and Douglas Kingsford, esquire, barrister at law, as Commissioners, for the purpose of making inquiry into the existence of such corrupt practices" (*Mr. Attorney General*) Aug 20, [265] 504; after short debate, Question put; A. 37, N. 43; M. 6 (D. L. 403)

New Writ for Wigan Borough—Questions, Mr. Arthur Elliot, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answers, The Attorney General Aug 25, [265] 877

Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do issue his Warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a New Writ for the Election of a Member to serve in this present Parliament for the Borough of Wigan, in the room of Francis Sharp Powell, esquire, whose Election has been declared to be void" (*Mr. Arthur O'Connor*) Aug 25, [265] 885; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF LORDS

New Peers

Jan 6—The Right Hon. Edward Robert Lytton Lord Lytton, G.C.B., created Viscount Knebworth of Knebworth in the county of Hertford, and Earl of Lytton in the county of Derby

June 20—His Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, created Baron Arklow, Earl of Clarence, and Duke of Albany

July 5—The Right Honourable Sir Odo William Leopold Russell (commonly called Lord Odo William Leopold Russell), G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany, created Baron Amphil of Amphil in the county of Bedford

Sat First

Jan 6—The Lord Clifford, after the death of his father

Feb 21—The Lord Wigan (Earl of Crawford and Balcarres), after the death of his father

The Lord Ormathwaite, after the death of his father

Feb 28—The Lord Wenlock, after the death of his father

May 5—The Earl of Saint Germans, after the death of his brother

May 13—The Lord Strathapey (the Earl of Seafield), after the death of his father

May 17—The Lord Camoys, after the death of his grandfather

June 21—The Lord Tenterden, after the death of his uncle

Aug 1—The Lord Fingall, after the death of his father

Aug 15—The Earl of Harrington, after the death of his father

Representative Peers for Ireland (Writs and Returns)

June 13—The Earl of Bandon, v. Lord Dunboyne, deceased

Aug 22—The Earl of Milltown, v. Earl of Wicklow, deceased

PARLIAMENT—HOUSE OF COMMONS

New Writs Issued

During Recess—For Carnarvon County, v. Charles James Watkin Williams, esquire, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice

For Clackmannan and Kinross Counties, v. Right Hon. William Patrick Adam, Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, at Madras, in the East Indies

For Renfrew County, v. Lieutenant Colonel William Mure, deceased

For Reading Borough, v. George John Shaw Lefevre, esquire, First Commissioner of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings

PARLIAMENT — COMMONS — *New Writs Issued* —
cont.

- For Kendal Borough, v. John Whitwell, esquire, deceased*
For Wexford Borough, v. William Archer Redmond, esquire, deceased
Jan 10—For Wigan, v. James Ludovic Lindsay, commonly called Lord Lindsay, now Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, called up to the House of Peers as Baron Wigan
Jan 20—For Edinburgh, v. Duncan M'Laren, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds
Jan 24—For New Ross, v. Joseph William Foley, esquire, Manor of Northstead
Feb 8—For Northamptonshire (Southern Division), v. Fairfax William Cartwright, esquire, deceased
Feb 17—For Cumberland County (Eastern Division), v. Sir Richard Courtenay Musgrave, baronet, deceased
Mar 7—For Coventry, v. Sir Henry Mather Jackson, baronet, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice
April 1—For Saint Ives, v. Sir Charles Reed, knight, deceased
For Northampton Borough, v. Charles Bradlaugh, esquire, who, since his election, has vacated his seat in Parliament by sitting and voting in this House without having taken and subscribed the oath prescribed by Law
April 6—For Sunderland, v. Sir Henry Marshman Havelock - Allan, baronet, V.C.C.B., Chiltern Hundreds
April 8—For Chester County (Western Division), v. Sir Philip De Malpas Grey Egerton, baronet, deceased
May 5—For the Borough of Knarborough, v. Sir Henry Meysey Meysey - Thompson, void Election
May 13—For Preston, v. Edward Hermon, esquire, deceased
July 4—For the District of Elgin, v. the Right Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone Grant Duff, Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George at Madras, in the East Indies
Aug 18—For Leeds, v. Herbert John Gladstone, esquire, one of the Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer of Great Britain, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland
For Edinburgh City, v. Right Hon. John M'Laren, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Session in Scotland
Aug 19—For the Elgin Burghs, v. Alexander Asher, esquire, Her Majesty's Solicitor General for Scotland
Aug 20—For Lincoln County (Northern Division), v. Robert Laycock, esquire, deceased
Aug 22—For Durham County (Northern Division), v. John Joicey, esquire, deceased

PARLIAMENT — COMMONS — *New Writs Issued* —
cont.

- For Tyrone County, v. Edward Falconer Litton, esquire, one of the Land Commissioners under "The Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881"*
Aug 27—For Cambridge County, v. Benjamin Hunter Rodwell, esquire, Chiltern Hundreds

New Members Sworn

- Jan 6—James Cropper, esquire, Kendal*
Alexander Crum, esquire, Renfrew
Right Hon. George John Shaw Lefevre, Reading
John Blair Ralfour, esquire, Clackmannan and Kinross
William Rathbone, esquire, Carnarvon County
Jan 7—Frederick Dixon Dixon Hartland, esquire, Evesham (amended Return)
Jan 10—Timothy Michael Healy, esquire, Wexford Borough
Jan 21—Francis Sharp Powell, esquire, Wigan
Jan 28—John M'Laren, Lord Advocate of Scotland, Edinburgh City
Feb 2—John Edward Redmond, esquire, New Ross
Feb 17—Pickering Phipps, esquire, Northampton County (Southern Division)
Mar 3—George James Howard, esquire, Cumberland County (Eastern Division)
Mar 14—Henry William Eaton, esquire, Coventry
April 25—Charles Campbell Ross, esquire, St. Ives
Henry James Tollemache, esquire, Chester County (Western Division)
April 28—Samuel Storey, esquire, Sunderland
May 20—Thomas Collins, esquire, Knarborough
May 26—William Farrer Eoroyd, esquire, Preston
July 18—Alexander Asher, esquire, Elgin District of Burghs
Aug 24—Herbert John Gladstone, esquire, Leeds
Thomas Ryburn Buchanan, esquire, Edinburgh City

Parliamentary Elections Bill

(*Mr. Morgan Lloyd, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Rathbone*
Mr. Cohen)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 37]
 2R. [Dropped]

Parliamentary Elections and Corrupt Practices (Consolidation) Bill

(*Mr. Harcourt, Sir Alexander Gordon*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o May 25 [Bill 176]
 Bill withdrawn * July 26

Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Bill

(*Mr. Attorney General, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Solicitor General*)

- c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Attorney General*) Jan 7, [257] 265; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o [Bill 1]
2R. deferred, after short debate Feb 17, [258] 1194
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn, after short debate July 11, [263] 621

Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt Practices Commissions)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, that She will be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before this House, a Return to be made by the Commissioners who have recently sat or are still sitting for the purpose of inquiring into Corrupt Practices in the Cities of Canterbury, Chester, Gloucester, and Oxford, and in the Boroughs of Boston, Knareborough, Macclesfield, and Sandwich, of the actual places or premises in which bribery has been carried on, specifying shops, private houses, public institutions, public houses, stables, solicitors' offices, the open street, and all other places and premises (if any), and giving the number of persons bribed, and the amount of money laid out in bribery in each kind of place or premises respectively" (*Mr. Warton*) Mar 24, [259] 1920; after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Parliamentary Elections (Expenses) Bill

(*Mr. Ashton Dilke, Mr. Barran, Mr. Burt*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 36]
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn Feb 22, [258] 1803
Leave given to present another Bill, instead thereof

Parliamentary Elections (Expenses and Second Election) Bill

(*Mr. Ashton Dilke, Mr. Barran, Mr. Burt*)

- c. Presented; read 1^o Feb 22 [Bill 93]
Bill withdrawn * July 12

Parliamentary Oaths Act—Legislation

Observations, *Mr. Gladstone*; Questions, *Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Newdegate*; Answers, *Mr. Gladstone* April 29, [260] 1422; Question, Observations, *Mr. Onslow, Mr. R. N. Fowler, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Earl Percy*; Reply, *The Attorney General*, 1527

Parliamentary Oaths Bill

Question, *Mr. Newdegate*; Answer, *Mr. Gladstone* May 2, [260] 1556
Moved, "That the Orders of the Day, subsequent to the Order of the Day for resuming the Adjourned Debate on the Second Reading of the Land Law (Ireland) Bill, be post-

Parliamentary Oaths Bill—cont.

poned until after the Notice of Motion for the introduction of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill" (*Mr. Gladstone*); after short debate, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Lewis*); Question put; A. 43, N. 318; M. 275 (D. L. 189)
Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Mac Iver*); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn
Original Question put, and agreed to
Questions, *Mr. Newdegate, Colonel Makins*; Answers, *The Attorney General, Mr. Gladstone* May 2, 1556

Parliamentary Oaths (Motion for Bill)

- 260] Motion for Bill May 2, 1818; after debate, Moved, "That *Mr. Speaker* do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Attorney General*), 1821; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Lord Randolph Churchill*); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed May 6, 2046; Moved, "That the Debate be further adjourned till Tuesday next, at Two of the clock" (*Lord Frederick Cavendish*)
Amend. to leave out "at Two of the clock" (*Mr. Arthur Balfour*); Question proposed, "That 'at Two of the clock,' &c.;" after debate, Question put; A. 128, N. 122; M. 6 (D. L. 195)
Main Question proposed; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Ritchie*); after short debate, Question put; A. 116; N. 127; M. 12 (D. L. 196)
Main Question again proposed; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr. Chaplin*); after short debate, Question put; A. 100, N. 121; M. 21 (D. L. 197)
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir H. Drummond Wolff*); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Order read, for resuming Adjourned Debate on Question [6th May], "That the Adjourned Debate on the Question [2nd May], 'That *Mr. Speaker* do now leave the Chair for Committee on the Parliamentary Oaths (Motion for Bill)' be further Adjourned till Tuesday next, at Two of the clock" (*Lord Frederick Cavendish*); Debate resumed May 9, [261] 123; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir Walter B. Barttelot*); after short debate, Question put; A. 182, N. 202; M. 20 (D. L. 199)
Main Question again proposed; after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Debate on Question [2nd May], "That *Mr. Speaker* do now leave the Chair," further adjourned
Notice of Question, *Colonel Makins*; Answer, *Mr. Gladstone* July 25, [263] 1755

Parliamentary Registration Bill

(*Mr. Boord, Mr. Ashton Dilke, Mr. Grantham*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o May 12 [Bill 165]
Read 2^o June 22
Committee [Dropped]

Parliamentary Revision (Dublin County)
Bill (*Mr. Attorney General for Ireland,*
Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland)

c. Ordered: read 1^o *July* 8 [Bill 208]
 Bill withdrawn *Aug* 8

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 261] 2R. 347, 350, 883; Comm. 1375, 1378; cl. 1, 1959, 1965
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263] *Consid. add. cl.* 1906; *cl.* 4, *Amendt.* 1923, 1925, 1926, 1928, 1929; *cl.* 7, 1966, 1975; *Amendt.* 1985; *cl.* 27, *Amendt.* 1997, 2000; *cl.* 35, 2003, 2005

264] *cl.* 45, 39; *Amendt.* 43, 44, 47; *cl.* 49, 51; *Amendt.* 52; *cl.* 53, *Amendt.* 60; *Lords Amendts. Consid.* 1390; *Amendt.* 1392, 1396, 1397, 1408, 1409, 1412, 1427, 1429, 1433, 1442, 1445, 1448, 1495, 1496, 1497, 1555, 1582, 1597, 1606, 1621, 1635; *Lords Reasons and Amendts. Consid.* 1932, 1940, 1945, 1947, 1952, 1964, 1973; *Amendt.* 1974, 1978, 1990, 1991

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258] *Comm. cl.* 1, 1241; *cl.* 2, 1247, 1248, 1322,

1334; *cl.* 3, 1446; *add. cl. Amendt.* 1472,

1474; *Consid. cl.* 1, *Amendt.* 1547, 1551,

1552, 1567, 1577, 1582

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[261] 1746, 1748; *Amendt.* 1750, 1758

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1083; *Amendt.* 1084; [265] 444;

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1068; [265] 423, 426

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Offices of the Lord Chief Justice, &c. [257]

1641

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for Leave, [257] 549

Parochial Charities of the City of London

—Legislation

Question, Mr. Cubitt; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 14, [257] 719

Passenger Acts—Emigrant Ships

Question, Captain Price; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain May 17, [261] 685; *Observations, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. A. Moore; Reply, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 13,* [264] 1865

[House counted out]

Patent Law Reform—Legislation

Question, Mr. Monk; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 10, [259] 719

Patent Museum, The—Gifts of Models of Inventions

Question, Mr. Hinde Palmer; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 11, [264] 1581

Patents for Inventions Bill

(*Mr. Anderson, Mr. Alexander Brown, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Broadhurst*)

- a. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 15]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
 June 15, [262] 570
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Dillwyn*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate, Amendt. withdrawn; main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
 Committee [Dropped]

PATRICK, MR. R. W. COCHRAN-, Ayrshire, N.

- Ancient Monuments, Res. [259] 877
 Army Organization—Quartermasters, [263] 851
 Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts, 1880—Foot-and-Mouth Disease (Scotland), [257] 944
 Free Education (Scotland), 2R. [261] 738
 Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 25, Amendt. [263] 580, 587
 Supply—Local Government Board, &c. Amendt. [264] 569, 571, 574
 Technical Education, [260] 533

Patriotic Fund Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Northbrook*)

- l. Presented: read 1^o July 25 (No. 183)
 Read 2^o, after short debate July 28, [264] 10
 Committee*; Report July 29
 Read 3^o Aug 1
 c. Read 1^o (*Mr. Childers*) Aug 5 [Bill 240]
 Read 2^o, after short debate Aug 8, 1343
 Committee*; Report Aug 10
 Considered*; read 3^o Aug 11
 l. Commons Amendt. considered, and agreed to;
 Question, Viscount Sidmouth; Answer, The Earl of Northbrook Aug 15, 1881
 Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 46]

Patronage of Benefices (Church of England)

- Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the simoniacal evasions of the law, and other scandals connected with the exercise and disposal of private patronage in the Church of England, are such as to call for remedial measures of the most stringent and radical character" (*Mr. Edward Leatham*) Mar 29, [260] 178
 Amendt. to leave out from "House," and add "the Reports of the Select Committee of the House of Lords on Church Patronage, and of the Royal Commission on the sale, exchange, and resignation of Ecclesiastical Benefices, disclose evils connected with the exercise and disposal of Church Patronage which call for legislation at the earliest possible moment" (*Mr. Stuart-Wortley*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn

Pawnbrokers

- Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Return of the number of attendances of pawnbrokers and their assist-

Pawnbrokers—cont.

ants at the police courts of the Metropolis from 1st January 1880 to 31st December 1880" (*The Earl Beauchamp*) Aug 16, [265] 22; Motion agreed to

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill

(*Secretary Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. William Edward Forster*)

- c. Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, 258 Lord Frederick Cavendish Feb 24, 1722
 Motion for Leave (*Secretary Sir William Harcourt*) Mar 1, 1863; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Sexton*); Question put; A. 21, N. 202; M. 181 (D. L. 100)
 Moved, "That the Question be now put" (*The Marquess of Hartington*); Question put; A. 200, N. 23; M. 178 (D. L. 101)
 Original Question put; A. 196, N. 26; M. 170 (D. L. 102)
 Bill to amend the Law relating to the carrying and possession of Arms, and for the preservation of the Public Peace in Ireland, ordered; presented accordingly
 Moved, "That the Bill be read 1^o;" Question put; A. 188, N. 26; M. 162 (D. L. 103) [Bill 98]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" 259 Mar 2, 2
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (*Mr. Justin M.Carthy*); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after long debate, Debate adjourned
 Debate resumed Mar 3, 150
 Mr. Speaker having Named Mr. Healy as continually disregarding the authority of the Chair, Moved, "That Mr. Healy be suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of this day's sitting" (*Mr. Gladstone*); Question put; A. 233, N. 15; M. 218 (D. L. 106)
 Question again proposed, "That 'now' &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Secretary Childers*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 277, N. 28; M. 249 (D. L. 107); Debate further adjourned

Deposit of Arms and Ammunition, Question, Mr. Gibson; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Mar 4, 334

Debate resumed Mar 4, 335; after long debate, Question put; A. 144, N. 37; M. 107 (D. L. 168)

Main Question put; A. 145, N. 34; M. 111 (D. L. 109); Bill read 2^o

Committee—R.P. Mar 7, 433

Committee—R.P. Mar 8, 533

Urgency—Committee, Notice of Motion, Sir William Harcourt; Questions, Mr. Healy, Mr. Callan; Answers, Mr. Speaker Mar 8, 657

Vote of Urgency, Moved, "That, in Committee this day, at Three o'clock, the remaining Clauses of the Bill, and any Amendments and New Clauses then standing upon the Notice Paper, be put forthwith" (*Mr. Gladstone*) Mar 9, 659; Question put; A. 253, N. 17; M. 236 (D. L. 127)

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill—cont.

- 259] Committee; Report Mar 9, 659
Urgency, Notice of Motion, Mr. W. E. Forster
 Mar 9, 697
Votes of Urgency, Moved, "That, upon the
 Consideration of the Bill, as amended, this
 day, at Ten o'clock, any New Clauses and
 Amendments then standing upon the Notice
 Paper be put forthwith" (*Mr. Gladstone*)
 Mar 10; Question put; A. 347, N. 30;
 M. 317 (D. L. 141)
 Considered Mar 10, 741 [Bill 105]
 After long consideration, Moved, "That the
 Bill be re-committed in respect of the
 Amendment to Clause 1, relating to Com-
 pensation, now standing upon the Notice
 Paper" (*Secretary Sir William Harcourt*);
 Motion agreed to; Bill re-committed; Com-
 mittee; Report; Considered
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o"
 Mar 11, 829
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
 this day six months" (*Mr. Parnell*); Ques-
 tion proposed, "That 'now' &c.;" after
 long debate, Question put; A. 265, N. 36;
 M. 219 (D. L. 152)
 Main Question put; A. 260, N. 28; M. 222
 (D. L. 153)
 Motion made, and Question put, "That the
 Bill do pass;" A. 236, N. 26; M. 210
 (D. L. 154)
 Read 1^o (*Lord President*) Mar 14 (No. 46)
 Read 2^a Mar 15, 1046
 Committee; Report Mar 17
 Read 3^a, after short debate Mar 18, 1352
 Royal Assent Mar 21 [44 Vict. c. 5]

Peace Preservation (Ireland) [Compensation]

- 259] Matter considered in Committee Mar 8, 656
 Resolved, That it is expedient to authorise the
 payment, out of moneys to be provided by
 Parliament, of compensation for arms and
 ammunition voluntarily surrendered, in pur-
 suance of the provisions of any Act of the
 present Session for the Preservation of the
 Peace in Ireland
 Resolution reported Mar 9, 696
 Resolution read 2^o; after short debate, Moved,
 "That the House doth agree with the Com-
 mittee in the said Resolution;" objected
 to; further Proceeding thereupon adjourned
 Further Proceeding resumed Mar 10, 740
 Moved, "That this House doth agree with the
 Committee in the said Resolution;" Ques-
 tion put, and agreed to

PEASE, Mr. A., *Whitby*

- Africa (South)—Basutos (Negotiations), [260]
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 China—The Opium Trade, [264] 1711
 Western Pacific—Kidnapping Natives, [262]
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PEASE, Mr. J. W., *Durham, S.*

- Ancient Monuments, Res. [259] 879
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 [260] 764
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PEASE, Mr. J. W.—*cont.*

- China—Miscellaneous Questions
 Chefoo Convention—Opium Tax, [257] 934
 Commercial Treaties, [262] 1351
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 Instruction, [259] 1036
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Pedlars (Certificates) Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Dalhousie*)

- l.* Presented; read 1st July 14 (No. 163)
Read 2nd July 26, [263] 1890
Committee: Report July 28
Read 3rd July 29
- c.* Read 1st (*Mr. Courtney*) Aug 1 [Bill 234]
Read 2nd, after short debate Aug 4, [264] 917
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" Aug 12, 1818; after short debate, Question put; A. 80, N. 8; M. 72 (D. L. 385); Committee; Report; read 3rd
- l.* Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 *Vict. c. 45*]

PEEK, Sir H. W., *Surrey, Mid.*

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Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 4, Amendt. 264] 798; *cl.* 7, Amendt. 811, 923; *cl.* 12, 946; Report, *cl.* 8, Amendt. 1172; *cl.* 21, Amendt. 1174; Commons Amendt. to Lords Amendt. Consid. 1672; Amendt. 1686

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Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 12, [264] 946

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[259] 1235

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James; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke
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Aug 15, [264] 1917

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Girls, Motion for a Select Committee, [261]
1611

Petroleum (Hawking) Bill [H.L.]

(The Earl of Dalhousie)

l. Presented; read 1st June 30 (No. 139)

Read 2nd July 7

Committee; Report July 14

Read 3rd July 19

c. Read 1st (Mr. Courtney) July 21 [Bill 222]

Read 2nd July 25, [263] 1880

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr.
Speaker do now leave the Chair" July 26,
1886; Moved, "That the Debate be now
adjourned" (Mr. Hopwood); after short
debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c."
put, and agreed to; Committee—*a.r.*
Committee July 29, [264] 226

[House counted out]

Committee; Report Aug 2, 681

Consideration, as amended, deferred, after short
debate Aug 12, 1820

Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be now
considered" Aug 23, [265] 764

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
this day three months" (Mr. Warton) v;
Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;"
after short debate, Question put; A. 61,
N. 10; M. 51 (D. L. 409)

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill con-
sidered; read 3rd, after short debate

l. Commons Amendments. Aug 24 (No. 230)

Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 67]

Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. Litton, Mr. James Richardson)

c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 7 [Bill 41]

Read 2nd, after short debate April 6, [260] 839

Committee—*a.r.* May 12

Committee—*a.r.* May 16, [261] 667

Committee; Report May 26, 1425

Considered June 3

Read 3rd June 15

l. Read 1st (Viscount Powerscourt) June 16

Read 2nd June 21

(No. 113)

Committee; Report June 23

Read 3rd June 24

Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 18]

Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation

Bill consolidated with the Pier and Har-
bour Orders Confirmation (No. 2)

Bill (Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Evelyn Ashley)

c. Ordered; read 1st April 28 [Bill 143]

Read 2nd, and committed May 9

Report June 17

[Bill 161]

Considered June 20

Read 3rd June 21

l. Read 1st June 21

(No. 122)

Read 2nd July 5

Committee July 7

Report July 8

Read 3rd July 11

Royal Assent July 18 [44 & 45 Vict. c. civ]

Pier and Harbour Orders Confirmation

(No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * May 12 [Bill 161]

Read 2^o * May 20

Committee discharged * May 31

PLAYFAIR, Right Hon. Mr. Lyon
(Chairman of Committees of Ways
and Means and Deputy Speaker),
Edinburgh and St. Andrew's Uni-
versities

Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. cl. 3,
[260] 1632, 1637; cl. 10, [261] 1416

Army Acts Consolidation, Comm. cl. 1, [265]
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Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual),
Comm. add. cl. [260] 416

Army Estimates—Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry,
and Volunteer Corps, [264] 1044

Provisions, &c. [261] 1673, 1677, 1679,
1680, 1681

Benconsfield, K.G., Monument to the late Right
Hon. the Earl of, Comm. [261] 57

Butter (Spurious Compounds), Res. [260] 512

Cheshire Salt Districts Compensation, 2R.
[258] 161

Coroners (Ireland), Comm. add. cl. [262] 1215

Corrupt Practicoes (Suspension of Elections),
[264] 1101; Schedule, ib.

Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. cl. 2,
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cl. 16, 1161; cl. 20, 1169; cl. 38, 1364

Customs (Outport Officers), Res. [260] 1738

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Edmonton Local Board, 2R. [259] 800

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[265] 592; cl. 3, 594

261] Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, 1411,

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262] 400, 476, 494, 520, 521; *cl.* 2, 783; Amendt.
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Pollen Fishing (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland, Mr. Attorney
General for Ireland, Mr. William Edward
Forster*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Aug 12 [Bill 248]
Read 2^o Aug 15, [264] 2016
Committee*; Report; read 3^o Aug 16

l. Read 1^o (Lord Carlingford) Aug 18 (No. 218)
Read 2^o Aug 19
Committee*; Report Aug 22
Read 3^o Aug 23
Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 66]

Poor Allotments Management Act, 1873—

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Question, Mr. Hollond; Answer, Sir William
Harcourt July 14, [263] 849

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Pauper Schools (Metropolis), Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, Mr. Dodson June 2, [261] 1861

Roman Catholic Children in Workhouses, Question, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answer, Mr. Dodson Aug 19, [265] 359

St. Olave's Workhouse, Question, Mr. Blennerhassett; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 3, [259] 138

Superannuation of Poor Law Officers, Question, Mr. Solater-Booth; Answer, Mr. Dodson June 30, [262] 1852

The Oldham Guardians—Catholic Children, Question, Mr. Bellingham; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 28, [260] 5

Poor Law Medical Officers—Mr. Hele, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. Dodson June 23, [262] 1099

The Poor Rate—Liability of Tenant, Question, Mr. Mao Iver; Answer, Mr. Dodson Feb 3, [258] 59

The Strand Union, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 22, [259] 1851

Vaccination—The Holborn Board of Guardians, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Dodson Feb 3, [258] 61

Workhouse at Champion Hill, Question, Mr. Roundell; Answer, Mr. Dodson April 7, [260] 885

Workhouse Inmates—Religious Attendance, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 31, [260] 353

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Board of Guardians—Swinford Union, Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland June 3, [262] 4

Poor Law Guardians Election (Ireland)

Bill (*Mr. Edmond Gray, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Errington, Mr. O'Connor Power*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * Jan 7 [Bill 32]
2R. [Dropped]

Poor Law (Ireland) Bill—Arrears of Rent, &c.

Questions, Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Parnell, Mr. A. M. Sullivan; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Gladstone May 5, [260] 1834; Question, Mr. Blennerhassett; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 23, [261] 1073

Poor Law Officers (Scotland) Superannuation Bill (*The Lord Advocate, Secretary Sir William Harcourt*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * Mar 14 [Bill 113]
Read 2° Mar 21, [259] 1614
Bill withdrawn * July 7

Poor Relief and Audit of Accounts (Scotland) Bill (*The Lord Advocate, Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland*)

c. Motion for Leave (*The Lord Advocate*) June 2, [261] 1983; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 182]

Read 2°, and committed to a Select Committee, after short debate July 7, [263] 340

Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Nineteen Members" July 12, 754; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Colonel Alexander*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Original Question put, and agreed to; Committee nominated as follows:—The Lord Advocate (Chairman), Colonel Alexander, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Bolton; Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Dalrymple, Lord Elcho, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Andrew Grant, Mr. J. Hamilton, Admiral Sir John Hay, Mr. Healy, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Loder, Mr. McLagan, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Meldoun, and Mr. Cochrane-Patrick; July 19, Sir Edward Colebrooke and Mr. Arthur Balfour *added* Report of Select Comm. * Aug 3 [No. 373]
Bill re-committed * Aug 3
Bill withdrawn * Aug 4 [Bill 239]

Poor Relief (Clerical Guardians) (Ireland) Bill (*Mr. Moore, Mr. P. J. Smyth, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. Errington, Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Molloy*)

c. Ordered; read 1° * Feb 3 [Bill 80]
2R. [Dropped]

Poor Removal (Ireland) Bill

(*Sir Hervey Bruce, Mr. Corry, Mr. Lewis*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Sir Hervey Bruce*) Feb 18, [258] 1343; after short debate, Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1° * [Bill 89]
Bill withdrawn * July 28

PORTARLINGTON, Earl of

Land Law (Ireland), 3R. [264] 1188

PORTMAN, Hon. W. H. B., Dorsetshire

Great North of Scotland Railway, Consd. [261] 1617

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The Lorenzo Marques Treaty—Cession of Portuguese Territory, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Mar 11, [259] 315; Question, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke April 7, [260] 867; Question, Mr. W. Cartwright; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke May 6, 1958;—*Ratification*, Questions, Observations, Lord Lamington; Reply, The Earl of Kimberley June 2, [261] 1854

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Coin in Registered Letters, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Mr. Fawcett Aug 18, [265] 223
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Manchester Post Office, Question, Mr. Slagg; Answer, Mr. Fawcett Feb 28, [258] 1850
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Metropolitan Letter Carriers, Questions, Mr. Schreiber; Answers, Mr. Fawcett May 30, [261] 1643; June 23, [262] 1101; Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Mr. Fawcett June 30, 1648; Question, Mr. Schreiber; Answer, Mr. Fawcett Aug 4, [264] 822
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Highland Counties of Scotland, Question, Lord Colin Campbell; Answer, Mr. Fawcett June 27, [262] 1358
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Post Office (Land) Bill

(*Mr. Fawcett, Lord Frederick Cavendish*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o *May 5* [Bill 150]
 Read 2^o *June 3*
 Committee^o; Report *June 13*
 Considered^o; read 3^o *June 14*
 l. Read 1^o (*Lord Thurlow*) *June 18* (No. 114)
 Read 2^o *June 21*
 Committee^o; Report *June 23*
 Read 3^o *June 27*
 Royal Assent *July 18* [44 & 45 Vict. c. 20]

Potato Crop Committee, 1880

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should take steps to carry into effect such of the recommendations of the Potato Crop Committee of 1880 as relate to Ireland, by promoting the creation and establishment of new varieties of the Potato; by facilitating the progress of further experiments as the best means of lessening the spread of the Potato Disease; and by bringing within the reach of small farmers supplies of sound seed to be obtained for cash payments" (*Major Nolan*) *May 31*, [261] 1841; after short debate, [House counted out]

Potato Crop Committee, 1880

Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should take steps to carry into effect such of the recommendations of the Potato Crop Committee of 1880 as relate to Ireland, by promoting the creation and establishment of new varieties of the Potato; by facilitating the progress of further experiments as to the best means of lessening the spread of the Potato Disease; and by bringing within the reach of small farmers supplies of sound seed to be obtained for cash payments" (*Major Nolan*) *July 19*, [263] 1862

After short debate, Amendt. to leave out from "Disease" to end (*Mr. Denis O'Connor*): Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after further short debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that Her Majesty's Government should take steps to carry into effect such of the recommendations of the Potato Crop Committee of 1880 as relate to Ireland, by facilitating the progress of further experiments as to the best means of lessening the spread of the Potato Disease, and promoting the creation and establishment of new varieties of the Potato (*Mr. William Edward Forster*) *July 20*

POWER, Mr. J. O'Connor, Mayo

- Army—Non-Commissioned Officers, [260] 765
 Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
 Board of Works—Killala Harbour, [257] 1099
 Bridges—River Moy, Co. Mayo, [262] 8;
 [265] 209
 Evictions, [260] 770;—Carrowan, Bohola,
 Co. Mayo, [262] 982;—Middle Mass,
 Claremorris, [262] 989

POWER, Mr. J. O'Connor—cont.

- Magistracy—Ballyhannis Petty Sessions, [260] 1011
 Poor Law—Board of Guardians—Swinford Union, [262] 4; [264] 20
 Post Office—Telegraph Service—Post Office Savings Banks—Female Clerks, [263] 252
 Royal Irish Constabulary—Alleged Excess of Duty at Ballina, Co. Mayo, [265] 209, 210
 Seeds Act, 1880—Postponement of Special Rate, [263] 851
 Ireland, State of—Miscellaneous Question
 Castlebar, Distress at, [257] 1730; [260] 1010
 Proclamations for the Suppression of Meetings, [257] 324
 Prohibited Meeting in Galway, [257] 841
 Reported Collision at Claremorris, [257] 823
 Representation by Foreign Powers, [257] 854
 Ireland—Irish Executive, Motion of Censure, [262] 102; Res. [265] 185, 185, 242
 260] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 1881
 261] Comm. cl. 1, 1902
 262] cl. 4, 1139, 1184, 1148, 1152, 1175, 1181, 1393, 1398, 1441
 263] cl. 25, 588, 589, 578, 594, 596, 601, 603, 605, 615, 652, 661, 662; cl. 26, 738; cl. 31, 1019, 1021
 264] SR. 178
 Law and Justice—The Magistracy (Scotland)—*Mr. Stopford Blair*, [257] 630
 Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 580, 710, 713
 Parliament—Privilege (*Mr. P. Egan*), [261] 1872, 1878, 1681, 1893
 Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 218, 893, 899, 900, 981, 982, 1039
 Parliament—Business of the House—Land Law (Ireland), Res. [262] 1508
 Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 81, 85
 Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act, 1831—Case of *Mr. John P. McCarthy*, a Prisoner under the Act, [265] 355, 356
 Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1665, 1689, 1941, 1899, 1921, 1962, 1963, 1968, 1970, 1971
 Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1891—Miscellaneous Questions
 Arrested Persons, [259] 1850
 Arrests at Cork, [263] 517
 Treatment of Prisoners under the Act, [260] 1538
 Supply—Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [265] 445
 Local Government Board, Ireland, [265] 422
 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [265] 322, 334
 Secret Services, [264] 680
 Technical Education, [260] 541

POWER, Mr. R., Waterford

- Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. cl. 11, [261] 1417; cl. 13, 1419; cl. 16, 1987
 Army Estimates—Provisions, &c. [261] 1581, 1582, 1584

POWER, Mr. R.—*cont.*

- Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
 - Board of Works, [264] 132
 - Crime—City of Waterford, [262] 1828, 1830
 - National Schools—Agriculture, [257] 880
 - Peace Preservation Act, 1881—Arrests of Rev. Father Sheehy and Others, [261] 986
 - State of—Dungarvan Workhouse, [261] 1684
- Ireland—Protection of Person and Property Act, 1881—Miscellaneous Questions
 - Crime and Outrage—Co. of Waterford, [263] 641
 - Mr. Dillon, [260] 1664; [261] 211
 - Prescribing the City of Waterford, [262] 1227, 1366, 1369; [263] 844; [264] 18
- Ireland—Irish Executive, Res. [265] 193
- Land Law (Ireland)—Emigration Clause, [263] 862
- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. [261] 1369, 1370; *cl.* 25, [263] 615; *cl.* 26, 729, 745, 874, 884, 894, 905, 924, 925, 929; Amendt. 939, 975; *add. cl.* Amendt. 1644, 1649, 1655; 3R. [264] 185, 187, 188
- Local Courts of Bankruptcy (Ireland), 2R. [261] 666
- Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 556
- Parliament—Public Business—Derby Day, [261] 1335; Motion for Adjournment, 1785, 1791, 1792
- Petty Sessions Clerks (Ireland), Comm. [261] 668
- Prisons Acts—Prison Cells, [258] 1087
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, Motion for Adjournment, 257] 1580, 1642, 1643
- 258] Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. 774, 914; Motion for reporting Progress, 988, 1026, 1027, 1167; *cl.* 2, 1268, 1270, 1305; Consid. *cl.* 1, 1617, 1633, 1670; 3R. 1785
- Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds), 2R. [258] 855
- Supply—Secret Services, [264] 668, 670, 679

Power of Representatives (*Abroad*)

Amendt. on Committee of Supply April 29, To leave out from "That," and add "the power claimed and exercised by the representatives of this Country in various parts of the world to contract engagements, annex territories, and make war in the name of the Nation without authority from the Central Government is opposed to the principles of the British Constitution, is at variance with recognised rules of International Law, and is fraught with danger to the honour and true interests of the Country" (*Mr. Richard*) v., [260] 1424; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.," after debate, Question put; A. 72, N. 64; M. 8 (D. L. 188)

POWERSCOURT, Viscount

Land Law (Ireland), 2R. [264] 487; Comm. *cl.* 7, 928, 936; *cl.* 19, 975; Commons Amendts to Lords Amendts. Consid. 1664, 1682

POWERSCOURT, Viscount—*cont.*

Tramways (Ireland) Acts Amendment, Report of Amendts. *cl.* 7, [262] 833
Water Supply (Metropolis), [263] 1247

POWIS, Earl of

Army Organization—New Scheme, [260] 694
Revised Memorandum—General Officers—The Five Years' Rule, [262] 1475
Army (Thanks of Parliament), Motion for a Return, [261] 675
Supreme Court of Judicature, 2R. [263] 632; Comm. *cl.* 15, Amendt. 1241, 1242

Presumption of Life (Scotland) Bill

(*Mr. Anderson, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Orr-Ewing, Mr. Preston Bruce, Mr. James Campbell*)

- c. Ordered: read 1^o Feb 14 [Bill 86]
- Read 2^o, after short debate, and committed to a Select Committee Mar 4, [259] 366
- And, on Mar 24, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Solicitor General for Scotland (Chairman), Mr. Anderson, Mr. Preston Bruce, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Athur Elliot, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Grantham, Admiral Sir John Hay, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. Hinde Palmer, Mr. Cochrane Patriok, Mr. Dick-Peddie, Mr. Warton, Dr. Webster, and Sir David Wedderburn
- Report of Select Comm. • June 17 [No. 287]
- Bill re committed • June 17
- Committee • (*on re-comm.*); Report June 27
- Read 3^o • June 30 [Bill 191]
- l. Read 1^o • (*Lord Watson*) July 1 (No. 142)
- Read 2^o, after short debate July 11, [263] 496
- Committee •: Report Aug 2
- Committee •: Report Aug 4 (No. 197)
- Read 3^o • Aug 5
- c. Lords Amendts. Aug 8 [Bill 246]
- l. Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 47]

PRICE, Captain G. E., *Devonport*

Army—Miscellaneous Questions
Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, [261] 1878
Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual)—Summary Punishments, [260] 1026
Militia Bands, [261] 1879
Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual), Consid. *cl.* 4, Motion for Adjournment, [260] 664, 672, 680; Amendt. 682, 683
Greece, Affairs of, Res. [260] 2037
India—Cinchona Plant, [260] 1011
Mutiny Acts—Corporal Punishment, [260] 459
Navy—Miscellaneous Questions
"Atalanta" Relief Fund, [262] 351
Coastguard Pay and Pension, [259] 1360
Employees in Government Dockyards, [258] 250
Engineer Officers—Greenwich Pensions, [258] 1233
Greenwich Age Pensions, [258] 339
H.M.S. "Atalanta," [258] 169
Naval and Greenwich Hospital Pensions, [259] 1935
Navigating Officers, [259] 719
Non-Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines—Loss of Time for Pensions, [258] 345

PAID, Captain G. E.—*cont.*

- Royal Marine Corps, [262] 1851;—Reorganization, [258] 845;—Increase of Pay—Long Standing of Senior Lieutenants, [258] 1234
- Supply of Seamen, [260] 1182
- Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [259] 1461
- Coastguard Service and Royal Naval Reserves, &c. [259] 1463
- Martial Law, &c. [259] 1468
- Men and Boys, [259] 1426
- Scientific Branch, [259] 1465
- Newfoundland Fisheries—Anglo-French Commission, [263] 1467
- Passenger Acts—Emigrant Ships, [261] 885

Prince Edward's Island—The Land Question

Question, Mr. Gray; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Jan 17, [257] 848

"Princess Alice" Catastrophe, The—Burial Expenses of the Sufferers—Tidal Rivers (Interments) Bill

Question, Mr. Montagu Scott; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 20, [261] 987; Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 11, [264] 1622

Prisons (England) Act, 1877

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- First-Class Misdemeanants*, Question, Mr. Healy; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 12, [261] 268
- Maidstone Gaol*, Questions, Mr. Akers-Douglas; Answers, Sir William Harcourt April 4, [260] 559; April 7, 888
- Newcastle and Morpeth Prisons*, Question, Sir Matthew White Ridley; Answer, Mr. Courtney May 2, [260] 1536
- S Scarborough Prison*, Question, Mr. Daine; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 24, [257] 1203
- Prison Cells*, Questions, Mr. R. Power, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Sir William Harcourt Feb 17, [258] 1087
- Prison Labour*, Question, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Answer, Sir William Harcourt June 14, [262] 465

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Act, 1881—See under Ireland

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. William Edward Forster, Mr. Gladstone, Secretary Sir William Harcourt)

- c. Moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill for the better Protection of Person and Property in Ireland" (Mr. William Edward Forster) Jan 24, 1208
- Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is expedient and desirable, and is most fully in accord with a wise and generous exercise of the undisputed power of this House, and the Empire at large, that remedial legislation on the

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill—cont.

Land Question in Ireland should take precedence over the Coercive Measures designed by Government, and that Her Majesty's Ministers be requested to reconsider their decision in this regard" (Dr. Lyons) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Labouchere); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

257] Debate resumed Jan 27, 1510; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. William Fowler); Motion withdrawn; after further debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Richard Power); Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Jan 28, 1841; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Charles Lewis); Question put, and agreed to; Debate further adjourned

Premature Circulation of the Bill, Questions, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. Speaker Jan 31, 1743

Debate resumed Jan 31, 1748

Tuesday, February 1

Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Gabbett), 1809

Mr. Speaker having retired, the Clerk at the Table, after some time, informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker Whereupon Mr. Playfair, the Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means, took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Standing Order

[4.50 A.M. Tuesday, Feb 1]

Question put; A. 27, N. 148; M. 121 (D. L. 18)

[8.30 A.M. Tuesday, Feb 1]

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c." 1875

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Healy), 1886

Mr. Speaker returned to the House, and resumed the Chair [1.25 P.M. Tuesday, Feb 1]

Question of Privilege—Objection being taken to the regularity of the Deputy Speaker leaving the Chair, based upon the terms of the Standing Order of the 20th July, 1855 (Mr. Parnell), 1907; Mr. Speaker, under the present circumstances, did not consider that the Standing Order had any application

Question put; A. 21, N. 225; M. 204 (D. L. 16)

[2.50 P.M. Tuesday, Feb 1]

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.," 1915; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Daly); Question put; A. 23, N. 163; M. 140 (D. L. 17)

[7.30 P.M. Tuesday, Feb 1]

Question again proposed, "That the words, &c.," 1932

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members being found present, Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Finigan), 1938

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland)
Bill—cont.

Mr. Speaker having retired, the Clerk at the Table, after some time, informed the House of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker Whereupon Mr. Playfair, the Chairman of Committees of Ways and Means, again took the Chair as Deputy Speaker, pursuant to the Standing Order

[11.35 P.M. Tuesday, Feb 1]

Wednesday, February 2

Question put; A. 22, N. 197; M. 175 (D. L. 18)

[1.35 A.M. Wednesday, Feb 2]

Question again proposed, "That the words, 257] &c.," 1873

Notice taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members being found present; after debate, Notice again taken, that 40 Members were not present; House counted, and 40 Members being found present

[9 A.M. Wednesday, Feb 2]

At this time Mr. Speaker returned to the House and resumed the Chair

Mr. Speaker then informed the House of his intention to decline to call upon any more Members to speak, and at once proceed to put the Question from the Chair; Question put, "That the words, &c.," A. 164, N. 19; M. 145

Div. List, A. and N., 2036

Main Question agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o

[Bill 79]

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Gladstone); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

[Then, after an unbroken Sitting of 4¼ hours, House adjourned at half after Nine o'clock in the morning]

Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" 258] Feb 4, 170

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (Mr. Bradlaugh); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.," after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Sir Rowland Blennerhassett); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Feb 7, 269; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Sir George Campbell); Motion withdrawn

Question again proposed, "That 'now,' &c.," 321; after further debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Schreiber); Motion agreed to; Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed Feb 8, 352; after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Justin McCarthy); after further short debate, Question put; A. 44, N. 422; M. 378 (D. L. 28)

Question again proposed, "That 'now,' &c.," 427; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Meigs); Motion withdrawn; Debate further adjourned

Debate resumed Feb 9, 438; after long debate, Question put; A. 359, N. 56; M. 303 (D. L. 29)

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o *Aliens*, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster Feb 10, 508

[cont.]

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland)
Bill—cont.

258] Committee—R.P. Feb 10, 523

Committee—R.P. Feb 11, 636

Committee—R.P. Feb 14, 774

Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor [no reply] Feb 16, 893

Committee—R.P. Feb 16, 893

Committee—R.P. Feb 16, 996

Committee—R.P. Feb 17, 1094

Committee—R.P. Feb 18, 1238

Committee, Notice of Motion, The Marquess of Hartington; Questions, Mr. Monk, Mr. Callan; Answers, Mr. Speaker Feb 18 1344

Vote of Urgency, Moved, "That, in Committee upon the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill, this day, at 12 o'clock, the remaining Clauses of the Bill, and any Amendments and New Clauses then standing upon the Notice Paper, be put forthwith" (Mr. Gladstone) Feb 21, 1392; Question put; A. 415, N. 63; M. 352 (D. L. 62)

Committee Feb 21, 1392; after long time spent therein, Question put, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair;" A. 324, N. 32; M. 292 (D. L. 69)

Moved, "That the Bill, as amended, be taken into Consideration To-morrow"

Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow," and insert "Monday next" (Mr. Parnell) v.; Question proposed, "That 'To-morrow' stand part of the Question;" after short debate, Question put; A. 287, N. 33; M. 234 (D. L. 70)

Main Question put, and agreed to [Bill 90]

Bill, as amended, considered Feb 22, 1530; after debate, further Proceeding deferred

Further Proceeding resumed Feb 23, 1608; after debate, it being a quarter of an hour before Six of the clock, further Consideration deferred

Vote of Urgency, Moved, "That, upon the Consideration of the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill, as amended, this day, at 7 o'clock, any Amendments then standing upon the Notice Paper be put forthwith" (The Marquess of Hartington) Feb 24, 1665; Question put; A. 371, N. 53; M. 318 (D. L. 84)

Further Proceeding resumed Feb 24, 1665; after debate, Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^o," 1675

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon this day six months" (Mr. Justin McCarthy); Question proposed, "That 'now,' &c.," after long debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (Mr. Sexton); Motion agreed to; Debate adjourned

Debate resumed Feb 25, 1754; after long debate, Question put; A. 321, N. 51; M. 270 (D. L. 94)

Main Question put; A. 303, N. 46; M. 257 (D. L. 95)

Moved, "That this Bill do pass;" after short debate, Moved, "That the Question be now put" (The Marquess of Hartington); Question put; A. 282, N. 32; M. 250 (D. L. 96) Question put, "That this Bill do pass;" A. 281, N. 36; M. 245 (D. L. 97)

[cont.]

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill—cont.

1. Brought from the Commons; read 1^a (The 258] *Lord President*) Feb 28, 1835 (No. 40)
Question, The Earl of Redesdale; Answer, Earl Spencer
Read 2^a; Committee negatived, after debate Mar 1, 1817
Read 3^a Mar 2
Royal Assent Mar 2 [44 *Vict. c. 4*]

Protection of Young Girls, Law Relating to the

Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the state of the law relative to the protection of young girls from artifices to induce them to lead a corrupt life, and into the means of amending the same" (*The Earl of Dalhousie*) May 30, [261] 1803; after short debate, on Question? agreed to

And, on June 14, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—M. Salisbury, E. Mount-Edgcumbe, E. Belmore, E. Cairns, L. Bp. London, L. Braye, L. Leigh, L. Penzance, L. Aberdare, L. Ramsay, L. Tollemache, L. Norton, L. Mount Temple

The Report of Mr. Snagge, Question, Mr. McCoan; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Aug 24, [265] 823

Report P.P. 448

Public Health

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Bathing Season, The, Question, Mr. Gourley; Answer, Mr. Dodson Aug 19, [265] 381; Questions, Mr. Pugh, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; Answers, Mr. Dodson Aug 23, 731

Cement Manufactures, Question, Mr. Warton; Answer, Mr. Dodson May 16, [261] 567

Cholera at Chicago—Butterine, Question, Mr. O'Shaughnessy; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 31, [260] 364

Covered Dust Carts (Metropolis), Question, Viscount Newport; Answer, Mr. Dodson June 23, [262] 1099

Hampstead Hospital Case—Law Costs, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 31, [260] 363

Importation of American Hams and Butterine, Question, Observations, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Marquess of Huntly May 16, [261] 513; Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain April 5, [260] 769

Mortality at Ashton-under-Lyne, Question, Mr. Hugh Mason; Answer, Mr. Hibbert Feb 24, [258] 1688

Noxious Gases—Legislation, Question, Observations, Viscount Middleton; Reply, The Marquess of Huntly Feb 4, [258] 157

Sale of Food and Drugs Act—Oleo-margarine, Question, Mr. Severne; Answer, Mr. Dodson May 5, [260] 1820

Small-Pox (Boxley, Kent), Question, Mr. Ross; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 24, [259] 1802

Small-Pox at Gravesend, Question, Mr. Findlater; Answer, Sir William Harcourt June 18, [262] 342

Public Health—cont.

Small-Pox (Metropolis)

258] Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Dodson Feb 10, 494; Question, Mr. W. M. Torrens; Answer, Mr. Dodson 507

260] Question, Sir Sydney Waterlow; Answer, Mr. Dodson April 7, 888; Questions, Mr. Puleston; Answers, Mr. Dodson April 8, 1024; Question, Mr. Pell; Answer, Mr. Dodson April 28, 1315; Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Mr. Dodson April 29, 1418; Questions, Baron Henry De Worms, Mr. Dawson; Answers, Mr. Dodson May 5, 1822

261] Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Mr. Dodson May 9, 25

264] Question, Mr. Henry Allen; Answer, Mr. Dodson Aug 9, 1384

Fever and Small-Pox Hospitals—Legislation, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 14, [259] 202

Fever Hospitals and Convalescent Homes, Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 25, [259] 1934

Fulham Small-Pox Hospital, Questions, Mr. Firth; Answers, Mr. Dodson Mar 3, [259] 141; Mar 7, 432; Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Dodson; Observations, Mr. Firth Mar 25, 1929

Hill v. The Metropolitan Asylums Board—Appeal, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 22, [259] 1659

Hospitals, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr. Dodson May 12, [261] 275

Hospital Ships on the River Thames, Questions, Baron Henry De Worms; Answers, Mr. Dodson Aug 8, [264] 1202

Hospital Tents, Question, Colonel Makins; Answer, Mr. Dodson May 6, [260] 1959

Small-Pox Patients, Question, Mr. W. M. Torrens; Answer, Mr. Dodson Aug 22, [265] 624

The Hop-Picking Season—Small-Pox, Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr. Dodson July 26, [263] 1896

The Local Government Board, Observations, Dr. Cameron; Reply, Mr. Dodson; Observations, Mr. Warton Aug 1, [264] 404

The Wool Sorters' Disease, Question, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton; Answer, Mr. Mundella July 23, [263] 1746

Trichinosis—Importation of Pork from the United States, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Feb 17, [258] 1072; Question, Mr. Dixon-Hartland; Answer, Mr. Mundella Mar 1, 1941; Question, Dr. Farquharson; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 8, [259] 649

Vaccination—Cow-Pox, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Hibbert Mar 29, [260] 148;—*Death at Plymouth*, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Dodson June 28, [262] 1480;—*Vaccination of the Lower Animals*, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Dodson Aug 16, [265] 28; Question, Mr. Thomasson; Answer, Mr. Dodson Aug 19, 362

Memorandum of Dr. Buchanan P.P. 275
Persons Imprisoned, &c. 280

Public Houses (Closing on Sundays) Bill

(*Mr. Pease, Viscount Castlereagh*)

- c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Pease*) Jan 7, [257] 274; after short debate, Motion postponed
Ordered; read 1^o * Jan 17 [Bill 64]
Bill withdrawn * July 13

Public Loans (Ireland) Remission Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Frederick Cavendish*)

- c. Resolution considered in Committee July 11, [263] 622
Resolution reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o * July 12 [Bill 212]
Read 2^o * July 18
Committee; Report July 21, 1592
Read 3^o July 22, 1674
l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Thurlow*) July 25 (No. 176)
Read 2^o * July 29
Committee *; Report Aug 1
Read 3^o * Aug 2
Royal Assent Aug 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 32]

Public Offices, The—Writers and Copyists
Question, *Mr. Ritchie*; Answer, *Lord Frederick Cavendish* April 29, [260] 1415

Public Works Loans [Advances]

- c. Resolution considered in Committee July 22, [263] 1734 [House counted out]
Resolution reported, and agreed to July 25

Public Works Loans Bill

(*Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Dodson, Lord Frederick Cavendish*)

- c. Resolutions considered in Committee July 11, [263] 622
Resolutions reported, and agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o * July 12 [Bill 211]
Read 2^o * July 21
Committee *; Report July 27
Considered * July 28
Read 3^o * Aug 1
l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Thurlow*) Aug 2 (No. 196)
Read 2^o * Aug 8
Committee *; Report Aug 9
Read 3^o * Aug 11
Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 33]

Public Worship Regulation Act—The Rev. S. F. Green

Question, *Colonel Makins*; Answer, *Sir William Harcourt* Mar 22, [259] 1655

PUGH, Mr. L. P., Cardiganshire

Army Acts Consolidation, Comm. cl. 13, [265] 856
Crown Lands (Wales), Motion for a Select Committee, [261] 1262
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- Continuous Brakes**, Observations, Questions Earl De La Warr; Reply, Lord Sudeley; short debate thereon *July 18*, [263] 1101; Question, Mr. Lea; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Aug 11*, [264] 1533
- Deal and Dover Railway**, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar 21*, [259] 1504
- Landlip on the South Eastern Railway**, Question, Mr. W. H. James; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar 24*, [259] 1805
- London and South Western Railway—The Station at Guildford**, Question, Mr. Onslow; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb 28*, [258] 1847
- Metropolitan District Railway Company**, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May 12*, [261] 271
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- Railway Fares—Excessive Rates—The South Western Railway**, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June 9*, [262] 112;—**The Racing Meetings**, Question, Mr. Labouchere; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *May 30*, [261] 1642
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- Railway Passengers' Communication—The Cord System**, Question, Mr. Armitage; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb 22*, [258] 1519; Questions, Mr. Sheridan; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *June 30*, [262] 1649
- Railway Structures—Wind Pressure**, Question, Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *June 3*, [262] 6
- The Blackburn Railway Accident**, Question, Mr. Briggs; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Aug 9*, [264] 1387
- The Railway Commissioners—Legislation**, Question, Mr. R. Biddulph Martin; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb 21*, [258] 1657
- The Solway Bridge**, Question, Mr. J. W. Pease; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Feb 8*, [258] 340
- West London Extension Railway—Dangerous Crossing**, Question, Sir Trevor Lawrence; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar 17*, [259] 1241

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- Resolution, The Earl of Belmore *July 19*, [263] 1245; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

Railways

- Moved, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the charges of Railway Companies for the conveyance of merchandise, minerals, agricultural produce, and parcels on Railways and Canals, into the Laws and other conditions affecting such charges, and into the working of the Railway Commission of 1873; and to report as to any amendment of the Laws and practice affecting the said charges and the powers of the said Commission that may be desirable" (*Mr. B. Samuelson*) *Feb 15*, [258] 991
- Amend. proposed, in line 2, after "Companies," insert "and Canal Companies, and Railway and Canal Companies" (*Mr. Monk*); Question proposed, "That those words be there inserted;" Question put, and agreed to
- Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
- Ordered, That the Select Committee do consist of Twenty-three Members
- And, on *Mar 3*, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Evelyn Ashley (Chairman), Mr. Barclay, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Callan, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Oraig, Mr. Cross, Mr. Dillwyn, Sir Daniel Gooch, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Lowther, Mr. Monk, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Mulholland, Mr. W. N. Nicholson, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Richard Paget, Mr. Joseph Pease, Mr. Pell, Mr. Samuelson, Mr. Selator-Booth, Sir Henry Tyler, and Sir Edward Watkin
- Constitution of the Committee**, Questions, Mr. Stanhope, Earl Percy; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain *Mar 10*, [259] 723
- Motion for an Instruction**, Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Railways Committee, that they do inquire into the existing regulations of the Board of Trade as affecting the making, opening, and working of railways, and into the Acts of Parliament which authorise such regulations, and into the manner in which such regulations are carried out and enforced" (*Mr. J. W. Pease*) *Mar 14*, 1036; after short debate, Question put; A. 9, N. 26; M. 17 (D. L. 159)
- Moved, "That the Select Committee do consist of Twenty-seven Members:—That Mr. Barnes, Mr. Caine, Sir Baldwyn Leighton, and Mr. Phipps be added to the Select Committee on Railways" (*Mr. Chamberlain*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
- Report (P.P. 374)

RAMSAY, Mr. J., Falkirk, &c.

- Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual), Comm. add. cl. [260] 414
- Free Education (Scotland), 2R. [261] 786
- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, Motion for reporting Progress, [261] 1735; Amendt. 1795, 1813; cl. 26, [263] 696; add. cl. 1491; Amendt. 1611
- Parliament—Public Business, [260] 368; Ministerial Statement, [264] 378
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [258] 1993
- Supply—Local Government Board, &c. [259] 949, 951; [264] 224, 578
- Maintenance and Repair of Public Buildings in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, [259] 1611

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- Land Law (Ireland), 2R. [261] 332

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- Army (Auxiliary Forces) — Armouries for Volunteer Corps, [259] 140
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- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 4, Amendt. [262] 1022
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- Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. [261] 1092
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- Reading-Books in Board Schools, [258] 1858
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- Highways—Maintenance of Main Roads, Res. [260] 71
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- Science and Art Department, South Kensington, &c.—Case of Mr. Goffin, Head Master, [264] 1294

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Reformatory Institutions (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Gabbett, Mr. Gray*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 18]
Read 2^o June 9, [262] 221
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Considered* July 15
Read 3^o July 19
l. Read 1^o (*The Lord Emly*) July 20 (No. 172)
Read 2^o July 25, [263] 1734
Committee*; Report July 26
Read 3^o July 28
Royal Assent Aug 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 29]

Regulation of the Forces Bill

(*Mr. Secretary Childers, The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o June 20 [Bill 193]
263] Read 2^o, after short debate July 11, 620
Committee; Report, after short debate Aug 1, 264] 440
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Consideration, as amended, deferred Aug 12, 1817
Considered*; read 3^o Aug 20
l. Read 1^o (*The Earl of Morley*), after short debate Aug 22, 606 (No. 221)
Read 2^o, after short debate Aug 23, 716
Committee; Report Aug 24, 808
Read 3^o Aug 25
Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 57]

REID, Mr. R. T., *Hereford*

Ireland—Irish Executive, Res. [265] 262
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Relief of Distress (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill

- (*Major Nolan, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. James Corry, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Litton, Colonel Colthurst, Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Givan*)
c. Ordered; read 1^o June 23 [Bill 195]
2R. [Dropped]

Religious Disabilities—Legislation

Question, Mr. Bellingham; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 12, [261] 274

Removal Terms (Burghs) (Scotland) Bill

(*Mr. James Stewart, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Patrick, Mr. Mackintosh*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 8]
261] Read 2^o, after short debate May 25, 1270
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" July 8, 263] 474; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Orr Ewing*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
Debate resumed July 20, 1444; Question put, and agreed to; Committee—R.F.
Committee—R.F. July 21, 1597
Committee; Report July 22, 1732
Considered*; read 3^o July 25
l. Read 1^o (*E. of Camperdown*) July 26 (No. 184)
264] Read 2^o, after short debate July 28, 14
Committee* Aug 4
Report* Aug 5 (No. 205)
Read 3^o Aug 8
c. Lords Amendments considered, and agreed to, after short debate Aug 9, 1464
l. Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 39]

RENDEL, Mr. S., *Montgomeryshire*

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Amendt. on Committee of Supply May 27, To leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into and report upon the system of election of Members of this House best calculated to secure the just and complete representation of the whole electoral body" (*Mr. Blennerhassett*) v. [261] 1524; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 102, N. 40; M. 62 (D. L. 217)

REPTON, Mr. G. W. J., *Warwick*

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[260] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 1104
[261] Comm. cl. 1, 1961
[262] 488; cl. 4, 1144; cl. 5, 1569
[263] cl. 19, 372; cl. 26, 816; Amendt. 921, 923; cl. 44, Amendt. 1152, 1155, 1158; Postponed cl. 34, 1410
[264] Lords Amendts. Consid. 1436
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RIDLEY, Sir M. W., *Northumberland, N.*

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Ways and Means—Financial Statement—Silver Duties, Statement, [260] 1297

River Floods Prevention Bill

(*Mr. Magniac, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. Biddulph, Sir Charles Reed*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 35]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
 Jan 27, [257] 1580; after short debate,
 Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned"
 (*Lord Randolph Churchill*); after further
 short debate, Motion withdrawn
 Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill
 read 2^o
 Committee discharged * April 8, and Bill com-
 mitted to the Select Committee on Rivers
 Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill
 Report of Select Comm. * June 29
 Reported without Amendment

Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill [H.L.] (*The Lord President*)

c. *Legislation*, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold;
 257] Answer, Mr. Dodson Jan 13, 642

i. Presented; read 1^o Jan 17 (No. 15)

Questions, Earl Spencer, The Earl of Redes-
 dale; Answers, The Duke of Richmond and
 Gordon, Earl Spencer Jan 24, 1173

Read 2^o, after debate Jan 31, 1704

Questions, The Earl of Camperdown, The
 Duke of Somerset; Answers, Earl Spencer
 258] Feb 3, 43; Question, Mr. Arthur Peel;

Answer, Mr. Dodson Feb 4, 167

Order for Committee read, and discharged
 Feb 7, 235

Moved, "That the Bill be referred to a Select
 Committee;" after short debate, on Ques-
 tion agreed to

And, on Feb 8, the Lords following were named
 of the Committee:—Ld. President, D. Somers-
 set, D. Bedford, D. Marlborough, E. Derby,
 E. Sandwich, E. Jersey, E. Camperdown,
 J. Ashford, L. Monson, L. Meldrum, L.
 Penrhyn, L. Norton; Feb 10, M. Lans-
 downe, E. Beauchamp *added*

Report of Select Comm. * Feb 25 [No. 38]

Committee *; Report Feb 25 (No. 39)

Question, Earl Spencer; Answer, The Earl of
 Redesdale Feb 28, 1834

259] Committee Mar 10, 699

Report Mar 15, 1062 (No. 44)

Read 3^o Mar 17, 1221; after short debate, Bill
 passed

c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Dodson*) Mar 18 [Bill 120]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"

[*cont.*]

Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill — *cont.*

260] Mar 31, 430; Moved, "That the Debate be
 now adjourned" (*Mr. Chaplin*); after short
 debate, Question put; A. 36, N. 74; M. 38
 (D. L. 174)

Original Question again proposed; Moved,
 "That this House do now adjourn" (*Mr.
 Arthur O'Connor*); after short debate, Ques-
 tion put; A. 29, N. 69; M. 40 (D. L. 176)

Original Question again proposed; Moved,
 "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr.
 Long*); after short debate, Question put, and
 agreed to; Debate adjourned

Questions, Viscount Folkestone, Mr. Heneage;
 Answers, Mr. Dodson April 5, 773

Debate resumed April 7, 940

Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
 this day six months" (*Mr. Pell*); Question
 proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after debate,
 Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned"
 (*Mr. Storer*); after further short debate,
 Question put; A. 51, N. 118; M. 67 (D. L.
 181)

Question put, "That 'now,' &c.;" A. 118, N.
 42; M. 76 (D. L. 182)

Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
 Moved, "That the Bill be referred to a Select
 Committee;" Motion agreed to; Bill com-
 mitted to a Select Committee

Moved, "That the Select Committee do con-
 sist of Nineteen Members" May 4, 1799;
 after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate
 be now adjourned" (*Mr. A. H. Brown*);
 Question put, and agreed to; Debate ad-
 journed

262] Debate resumed June 9, 216; Moved, "That
 the Debate be further adjourned until To-
 morrow"

Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow," and insert
 "Thursday 23rd June" (*Mr. Brodrick*);
 Question proposed, "That 'To-morrow,'
 &c.;" after short debate, Amendt. and Mo-
 tion withdrawn; Debate further adjourned
 till To-morrow

Debate resumed June 10, 232

Amendt. to leave out "nineteen," and insert
 "twenty-one" (*Mr. Heneage*) v.; Question,
 "That 'nineteen' stand part of the Ques-
 tion," put, and negatived; Question, "That
 'twenty-one' be inserted instead thereof,"
 put, and agreed to

Ordered, That the Select Committee do con-
 sist of Twenty-one Members; Select Com-
 mittee nominated as follows:—Mr. Dodson
 (Chairman), Mr. Arthur Arnold, Mr. Arthur
 Balfour, Lord Edward Cavendish, Sir Robert
 Cunliffe, Sir Andrew Fairbairn, Mr. Fel-
 lowes, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. Har-
 court, Mr. Ilbert, Sir Rainald Knightley,
 Mr. Compton Lawrance, Mr. Levett, Mr.
 Magniac, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Peel, Mr.
 Pell, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Selater-Booth, Mr.
 Stanhope, and Mr. Reginald Yorke

Moved, "That the Committee have power to
 send for persons, papers and records" (*Mr.
 Stanhope*); after short debate, Question
 put; A. 63, N. 116; M. 53 (D. L. 238)

Moved, "That the River Floods Prevention
 Bill be referred to the Select Committee"
 (*Mr. Magniac*); after short debate, Motion
 agreed to

[*cont.*]

Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill
—cont.

- Ordered, That all Petitions for or against the Bills be referred to the said Select Committee (*Mr. Hibbert*)
Report of Select Comm. * June 29 [No. 303]
As amended by the Select Committee June 29, Bill re-committed June 29 [Bill 210]
263] Questions, Mr. Evans Williams, Viscount Folkestone; Answers, Mr. Gladstone July 18, 1138
Committee deferred, after short debate July 18, 1228
Committee deferred, after short debate July 21, 1591
Questions, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Arthur Arnold; 264] Answers, Mr. Gladstone July 28, 35
Bill withdrawn * Aug 1
1. Question, The Earl of Sandwich; Answer, Earl Spencer Aug 9, 1345

Rivers Pollution Prevention Act, 1876—Legislation

- Question, Mr. Birkbeck; Answer, Mr. Dodson Feb 8, [258] 350

Roads, Maintenance of, in Foreign Countries
Question, Viscount Sidmouth; Answer, Earl Granville June 30, [262] 1605

Roads Provisional Order (Edinburgh) Bill (*Secretary Sir William Harcourt, The Lord Advocate*)

- a. Ordered; read 1^o * June 13 [Bill 185]
Read 2^o * June 28
Bill withdrawn * July 13

ROBERTS, Mr. J., *Flint, &c.*

- Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales), 2R. [260] 1748; Comm. cl. 2, [262] 626;
Consid. cl. 3, Amendt. 952

RODWELL, Mr. B. B. H., *Cambridgeshire*

- Agricultural Tenants' Compensation, 2R. Amendt. [259] 1748, 1781
Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Res. [259] 1698
Controverted Elections—The Election Commissioners' Reports, [259] 643
Land Law (Ireland), 2R. [261] 621; Comm. cl. 1, [262] 701, 743
Parliament—New Standing Order, [261] 169
Post Office Savings Bank Act—Depositors' Accounts, [262] 468
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 2R. [258] 291, 293

ROGERS, Mr. J. E. Thorold, *Southwark*

- Ancient Monuments, Res. [259] 876
Church Patronage, 2R. [260] 934
Clerical Disabilities Act Repeal, 2R. [261] 234
Currency—Monetary Conference at Paris—Bi-Metallism, [261] 172, 955
Highways—Maintenance of Main Roads, Res. [260] 70
Land Law (Ireland)—Urgency, [261] 285
Land Law (Ireland), 2R. [260] 1606, 1610;
Comm. cl. 1, [261] 1516

ROGERS, Mr. J. E. Thorold—cont.

- Navy—Life Boats—The Harwich Life Boat, [257] 1300
Oxford and Cambridge Examinations, [258] 1655
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 404, 1038
Rules and Orders—The Bradlaugh Petitions, [264] 1109
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257] 1429
Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 128
Poor Law—Fees to Medical Officers, [262] 852
Prisons (England) Act, 1877—Prison Labour, [262] 465
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Comm. cl. 2, [258] 1287
Summary Jurisdiction Act—Maintenance of Children in Industrial Schools—Recovery of Cost, [259] 1245
Supply—British Museum, [264] 1338
Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, &c. [264] 1089
Charity Commission for England and Wales, [264] 216
Civil Service Commission, [264] 218
Houses of Parliament, [259] 1594
Maintenance and Repair of Public Buildings in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, [259] 1598
Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [259] 1558, 1559, 1560, 1567, 1573
Water Supply (Metropolis)—Southwark and Vauxhall Water Company, [263] 1740
Westminster School—Exchange of Estates—Order, [261] 1318
Westminster School and Christ Church College, Oxford, [261] 807, 960

ROSEBERRY, Earl of

- Claims of Peerage, &c. Motion for a Select Committee, [263] 356
Court of Session (Scotland), [259] 697; Comm. 1624
Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, 1878—Burnett's Literary Fund—Provisional Order, [257] 1179, 1180, 1183
Greek Frontier, Address for a Paper, [262] 1631, 1632
Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 7, [264] 806
Minister for Scotland, [262] 315
Pawnbrokers, Address for a Return, [265] 22
Russia—Persecution of the Jews, [261] 513
Sunday Opening of National Museums and Galleries, [258] 1503
Supply—Science and Art Department, &c. [264] 1331
Turkey and Greece—Miscellaneous Questions
Boundary Question, [262] 1604
Frontier, Postponement of Motion for Papers, [262] 307
The Convention, [261] 1183

ROSS, Major A. H., *Maidstone*

- Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Militia Forces, [258] 1736
Quartermasters, [259] 1243
Public Health—Small Pox (Boxley, Kent), [259] 1802
Weights and Measures Act, 1878—Section 45, [258] 627

ROSSE, Earl of
Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 34, Amendt.
[264] 988

Rotherham and Bawtry Railway Bill (by Order)

c. Read 3^o, after short debate Feb 18, [258] 1220

ROUND, Mr. J., Essex, E.

Army (Auxiliary Forces)—Militia Adjutants,
[264] 559

Militia Uniforms, [264] 1197

Army Estimates—Militia and Militia Reserve,
[264] 895

Customs—Port of Maldon, [259] 1656

India—Forest Department, [263] 252

Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Res.
[261] 471, 472

Post Office—Telegraphs in Rural Districts,
[261] 1877

Wild Birds Protection Act (1880) Amendment,
Consid. cl. 2, Amendt. [264] 691

ROUNDELL, Mr. C. S., Grantham

Education Department—Rural School Boards,
[259] 1664

Endowed Schools—Dulwich College, [257]
441;—New Scheme, [258] 56

Poor Law (Metropolis)—Workhouse at Cham-
pion Hill, [260] 885

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Sta-
tutes), Comm. add. cl. [265] 782

Royal Parks, &c.—Windsor Park

Amendt. on Committee of Supply July 28, To
leave out from "That," and add "in the
opinion of this House, it is desirable that
the charge of Windsor Park be transferred
from the Commissioners of Woods, Forests,
and Land Revenues to the Commissioners of
Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings"
(*Mr. Arthur Arnold*) v., [264] 67; Question
proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after
short debate, Amendt. withdrawn

Royal Princes, The—False Rumours

Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Mr.
Trevelyan July 5, [263] 28

Royal University of Ireland Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Privy Seal*)

- l. Presented; read 1^o Aug 2 (No. 184)
Read 2^o, after short debate Aug 5, [264] 922
Committee*; Report Aug 8
Read 3^o Aug 9
c. Read 1^o (*Mr. W. E. Forster*) Aug 9 [Bill 247]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
Aug 15, 1899
Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned"
(*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); after short debate,
Question put, and negative; main Question
put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
Questions, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Mitchell
Henry; Answers, Mr. W. E. Forster Aug 16,
[265] 41
Committee; Report; read 3^o, after short de-
bate Aug 16, 185
l. Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 53]

RUSSELL, Sir C., Westminster

Snow Storm—Removal of Snow (Metropolis),
[257] 1505

RUSSELL, Mr. C., Dundalk

Ireland—Peace Preservation Act, 1881—Ar-
rests of Rev. Father Sheehy and Others,
[261] 979

Protection of Person and Property Act,
1881—Treatment of Prisoners under the
Act, [263] 1745

Ireland—The Magistracy, Res. [258] 1886,
1903, 1906

260] Land Law (Ireland), Leave, 931, 932; 2R.
1337

261] Comm. cl. 1, 1906, 1939, 1959

262] 393, 408, 427, 488; Amendt. 491, 506, 672,

673, 679; cl. 2, 791; Amendt. 794; cl. 3,

810, 879; Amendt. 885, 893, 903, 911, 918;

cl. 4, 1397, 1433, 1452; cl. 5, Amendt. 1531,

1538, 1540, 1585; cl. 7, 1591, 1669; Amendt.

1711, 1726, 1733, 1977, 1992, 1994, 1998

263] cl. 8, 89; cl. 9, Amendt. 101, 110, 121, 130;

cl. 17, 282; cl. 19, 294, 317; Amendt. 336,

340; cl. 22, Amendt. 404, 439; cl. 24, 461;

cl. 25, Amendt. 463, 468, 556, 562, 563, 564,

571; add. cl. 1575, 1643, 1679, 1689, 1715,

1716

264] Lords Amendts. Consid. 1459, 1479, 1552,

1606, 1607; Lords Reasons and Amendts.

Consid. 1946, 1954, 1962, 1970, 1972, 1992

Parliament—Business of the House, [259] 417

Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to,

[257] 365

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),

Motion for Leave, [257] 1757; Comm. cl. 2,

[258] 1252

Royal University of Ireland, 2R. [264] 2000

RUSSELL, Mr. G. W. E., Aylesbury

Church Boards, 2R. Amendt. [260] 1304

Land Law (Ireland), 3R. [264] 147

Peace Preservation (Ireland), 3R. [259] 170

Post Office Savings Banks—Factories, [259]

541

Russia

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Alleged Secret Treaty of May 31st, 1878, Ques-
tion, Mr. Errington; Answer, Sir Charles
W. Dilke Mar 10, [259] 722

Persecution of the Jews, Question, The Earl of
Rosebery; Answer, Earl Granville May 16,
[261] 513

Position of Foreign Jews in Russia

*Expulsion of Mr. L. Lewisoohn, a Naturalized
British Subject*, Questions, Baron Henry De
Worms; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke

261] May 16, 563; Questions, Baron Henry De

Worms, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers,

Sir Charles W. Dilke; Question, Mr. J.

Cowen [no reply] May 19, 803; Questions,

Mr. J. Cowen, Lord Randolph Churchill,

Mr. O'Donnell, Baron Henry De Worms;

Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke, 825; Notice

of Question, Baron Henry De Worms; An-

swer, Sir Charles W. Dilke May 20, 962;

Questions, Baron Henry De Worms, Sir H.

Drummond Wolff; Answers, Sir Charles W.

Dilke May 23, 1073

Russia—Position of Foreign Jews in Russia—cont.

- 262] Questions, Baron Henry De Worms; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June 13, 336; June 16, 642; June 20, 847; June 23, 1096*
 263] Questions, Baron Henry De Worms; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July 7, 240*
 264] *Aug 4, 839; Aug 15, 1927*
 265] Questions, Baron Henry De Worms; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke, The Attorney General *Aug 23, 724; Aug 28, 876*
Inquiry by Special Agent, Question, Mr. O'Donnell; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke May 26, [261] 1312
 Correspondence P.P. [8013]

Russia—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias

Loans

- Assassination of the Emperor of Russia, Notice of an Address, Earl Granville Mar 14, 259] 891*
 Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to convey to Her Majesty the expression of the indignation and deep concern with which this House has learned the assassination of Her Majesty's relative and ally His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, and to pray Her Majesty that she will be graciously pleased to express to His Majesty the present Emperor, on the part of this House, their abhorrence of the crime, and their sympathy with the Imperial family of Russia and with the Government and people of that country" (*The Earl Granville*) *Mar 15, 1042; after short debate, on Question, agreed to, nemine dissente*
 Moved to resolve, "That this House do condole with Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, Grand Duchess of Russia, on the heavy loss which she has sustained in the death, under circumstances of so painful a character, of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias" (*The Earl Granville*) *Mar 15, 1045; on Question, agreed to, nemine dissente*
 Her Majesty's Answer to Address reported *Mar 18, 1350*
 Reply of Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh to the Message of Condolence reported *May 6, [260] 1926*

Commons

- Assassination of the Emperor of Russia, Notice of an Address, Mr. Gladstone Mar 14, 901*
 Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, to convey to Her Majesty the expression of the indignation and deep concern with which this House has learned the Assassination of Her Majesty's relative and ally, His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias, and to pray Her Majesty that She will be graciously pleased to express to His Majesty the present Emperor, on the part of Her faithful Commons, their abhorrence of the crime, and their sympathy with the Imperial Family of Russia, and with the Government and people of that Country" (*Mr. Gladstone*) *Mar 15, 1062; on Question, agreed to, Nemine Contradicente*

Russia—His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias—Commons—cont.

- Moved, "That it be ordered, That a Message of Condolence be sent to Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, and that the Marquess of Tavistock and the Earl Percy do attend Her Royal and Imperial Highness with the said Message"
 259] (*Mr. Gladstone*), 1066
 Resolved, Nemine Contradicente, That this House do condole with Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh, Grand Duchess of Russia, on the heavy blow which she has sustained in the death, under circumstances of so painful a character, of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of All the Russias
 Her Majesty's Answer to Address reported *Mar 18, 1365*
 Observations, The Duke of Richmond and 260] Gordon *May 6, 1926*
 Reply of Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh to the Message of 261] Condolence reported *May 9, 98*
 P.P. [2806] [2880]

Russia—Central Asia—see title Central Asia

Russia and China—The Recent Treaty

- Question, Mr. Magniac; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar 10, [259] 736*

RYLANDS, Mr. P., Burnley

- Africa (South)—Miscellaneous Questions**
 Military Operations in Basutoland, [257] 1034
 Natal—Sir Owen Lanyon, [261] 264
 The Transvaal—Insurrection of the Boers
 —Proclamation of the Dutch Triumvirate, [258] 346;—The Boers, [260] 1816
Africa (South)—Annexation of the Transvaal, Res. [257] 1109, 1172
 Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. [260] 1173
 Ancient Monuments, Res. [259] 874
 Anglo-Turkish Convention, Motion for an Address, [262] 1273
 Army—Competitive Examinations, [261] 544
 Army Discipline and Regulation (Annual), 2R. [260] 29
 Army Estimates—Army Supplementary Estimate, [259] 1545
 Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment, 2R. [257] 1063
 Beaconsfield, K.G., Monument to the Right Hon. the late Earl of—The Inscription, [260] 1960
 Berlin Conference—The French at Tunis, [260] 8
 Bills of Exchange, 2R. [264] 1462
 Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. cl. 20, [261] 1341; cl. 29, 1357
 Cyprus—Miscellaneous Questions
 Floods at Limassol, [257] 1031
 Taxation, [260] 867
 Temuat Tax, [258] 1079
 The Papers, [262] 115

RYLANDS, Mr. P.—cont.

France and Tunis—Privileges and Immunities of Diplomatic Agents, [262] 988
 Irish Executive, [261] 1459
 Land Law (Ireland), Lords Amendts. Consid. [264] 1410
 London City Lands (Thames Embankment), 2R. [260] 741
 Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 554
 Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
 Business of the House, Motion for Adjournment, [261] 699
 Order of Business, [262] 990
 Public Business, Ministerial Statement, [259] 825
 Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 677
 Parliament—Public Business (Half-past Twelve Rule), Res. [260] 1712
 Parliamentary Elections Act, 1888—Disqualification for Corrupt Practices, [260] 760
 Scheduled Solicitors, [260] 1080
 Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [260] 1250, 1256, 1258
 Power of Representatives (Abroad), Res. [260] 1446
 Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [258] 535, 554, 928, 1028, 1104; cl. 2, 1246, 1247; cl. 3, 1418
 Public Loans (Ireland) Remission, Comm. [263] 1592
 Royal Mint—Annual Report, [259] 1931
 Sir Henry Layard, late H.M. Ambassador at Constantinople, [257] 326
 Supply—Board of Trade, [259] 974; [264] 99
 Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum, [264] 1087, 1089
 Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, &c. [264] 1064
 Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Offices of the, [259] 967
 Civil Service Commission, [259] 948
 Commissioners in Lunacy in England, [264] 612
 Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, [259] 937; [262] 215
 Diplomatic Services, [259] 987, 988
 Foreign Office, [259] 942
 Harbours, &c. under the Board of Trade, [262] 180
 House of Lords, [262] 251, 253
 Land Registry, [264] 1070
 Local Government Board, &c. [264] 223, 574
 Maintenance and Repair of Public Buildings in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, [259] 1599
 Metropolitan Police Court Buildings, Amendt. [262] 146, 151
 Mint, including Coinage, Amendt. [264] 612, 614, 616, 616
 Museum of Science and Art, Dublin—Erection, &c. [262] 199, 204
 Natural History Museum, Erection of, &c. [262] 166
 Police—Counties and Boroughs (Great Britain), [259] 981
 Prisons, England, [259] 982, 984; [264] 1081
 Public Buildings, [259] 931

RYLANDS, Mr. P.—cont.

Rates on Government Property, [262] 181
 Record Office, [264] 635
 Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [259] 1561, 1571
 Science and Art Department Buildings, [259] 933, 936; [262] 157
 Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, [262] 265, 269
 Supreme Court of Judicature, Central Office, [259] 981
 Survey of the United Kingdom, [262] 153
 Temporary Commissions, [259] 994
 Tonnage Bounties, &c. and Liberated African Department, [259] 990
 Treasury, [259] 938, 979
 Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873—Offices of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, &c. [258] 831

ST. ALBANS, Duke of

Highway Act, 1878—Re-appointment of Committee, [258] 160
 Lord Chamberlain's Department—Egress from Theatres (Metropolis), [260] 689
 Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland)—Griffith's Valuation, [261] 1429

ST. AUBYN, Sir J., Cornwall, W.

Fishing Vessels' Lights, Report of Select Committee, Res. [261] 1839

Sale and Use of Poisons Bill [H.L.]

(*The Duke of Richmond*)

l. Presented; read 1st * July 12 (No. 159)
 Read 2nd * July 15
 Committee discharged * July 18

Sale of Food and Drugs Act

Oleo-margarine, Question, Mr. Severne; Answer, Mr. Dodson, May 5, [260] 1820
 Correspondence (United States) P.P. [2767]
 Poisoning of Horses with Arsenic in Lincolnshire, Question, Mr. Chaplin; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Feb 10, [258] 501

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill

(*Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Birley, Mr. William M^r Arthur, Mr. Charles Wilson, Mr. Walter James*)
 c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Stevenson*) Jan 7, [257] 273; after short debate, Motion postponed
 Ordered; read 1st * Jan 10 [Bill 55]
 Bill withdrawn * July 12

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales) Bill

(*Mr. Roberts, Mr. Richard, Mr. Samuel Holland, Mr. Hussey Vivian, Mr. Rathbone*)
 c. Ordered; read 1st * Jan 7 [Bill 8]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd" May 4, [260] 1748; after debate, Question put; A. 163, N. 17; M. 146 (D. L. 193)
 Bill read 2nd

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales)
Bill—cont.

- 262] Order for Committee read June 15, 614
Moved, "That it be an Instruction to the Committee, That they have power to extend the provisions of the Bill to Monmouthshire" (*Mr. Carbutt*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived; Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair," 617
Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add "this House will, upon this day six months, resolve itself into the said Committee" (*Mr. Warton*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put; A. 123, N. 29; M. 94 (D. L. 251)
Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c.," put, and agreed to; Committee; Report
Considered June 20, 649
265] Moved, "That the Bill be now read 3^d" Aug 20, 600
Amendt. to leave out from "Bill be," and add "re-committed in respect of Clause 1" (*Mr. Warton*) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to
Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 3^d
I. Read 1st * (*Lord Aberdare*) Aug 22 (No. 224)
Read 2^d * Aug 23, 719
Committee; Report, after short debate Aug 24, Read 3^d * Aug 25
Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 61]

SALISBURY, Marquess of

Africa (South)—The Transvaal—Miscellaneous Questions

- Armistice—Reported Interception of Supplies, [259] 788
Peace Arrangements, [260] 314, 316, 318
Slavery, [260] 450
Withdrawal of Troops, [260] 446
Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. cl. 27, [259] 538; Report of Amendts. 1051
Army—Auxiliary Forces—Militia—Memorandum of June, 1881, [264] 1376, 1377
Army (Thanks of Parliament), Motion for a Return, [261] 675
Army Desertions—"Waste of the Army," Res. [262] 830
Asia (Central)—Russian Advances, [265] 18
Beaconsfield, K. G., Right Hon. the late Earl of—Address to Her Majesty, [261] 6
Candahar, Res. [259] 113, 125, 266, 304
Charitable Trusts Acts Amendment, 2R. [261] 260; Comm. cl. 2, 1188; cl. 3, Amendt. 1190, 1194; cl. 4, Amendt. 1196, 1198; cl. 7, 1199; Report of Amendts. add. cl. [262] 835
Cottiers and Cottars (Dwellings), 2R. [264] 7
Drainage (Ireland) Provisional Order, Res. [264] 1879
Ecclesiastical Courts Regulation, 2R. [264] 1364
Endowed Institutions (Scotland) Act, 1878—The Provisional Orders, [263] 216
Government and the Land League, [263] 16
Greek Frontier, Address for a Paper, [262] 1626, 1632
India—Cooper's Hill College for Civil Engineers, Address for Papers, [263] 999
Irish Land Question—Duke of Argyll's Motion—Postponement, [262] 1089

SALISBURY, Marquess of—cont.

- 264] Land Law (Ireland), 115; 2R. 254, 271; Comm. cl. 1, 767, 771, 775, 777, 786; cl. 4, 792; Amendt. 794, 795, 797, 799; cl. 5, 801; cl. 7, Amendt. 804, 806, 808, 813, 816, 817, 818, 819, 923, 924, 932, 937, 940; cl. 12, 946; cl. 14, 949; cl. 18, 957; cl. 19, 967, 973; cl. 23, 979; cl. 31, 982, 983; cl. 44, 984, 985; cl. 53, 986; cl. 57, Amendt. ib.; Report, 1170; cl. 8, 1174; cl. 21, 1175; cl. 31, 1178; cl. 57, Amendt. 1180; Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts. Consid. Amendt. 1642, 1645, 1648, 1649, 1655, 1668, 1688, 1689, 1672, 1675, 1676, 1687, 1690, 1691, 1695, 1698, 1701, 1703, 1704, 1705
265] 1, 14
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), Motion for Papers, [262] 1812
Leases for Schools (Ireland), 2R. [264] 1373
Married Women's Property (Scotland), Comm. cl. 1, [262] 627
Parliament—Public Business, [261] 1769
Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention, Comm. cl. 9, [259] 705; cl. 19, 707; 3R. 1221
Stolen Goods, 2R. [261] 257
Sugar Industries—Petition from the Island of Barbadoes, [263] 220, 226, 230
Supreme Court of Judicature, Comm. cl. 15, [263] 1241
Tunis, Address for Circular, [262] 976
Affairs of, [261] 1448
Turkey—Sir A. H. Layard, late H.M. Ambassador at the Porte, Address for Papers, [260] 1005
Union of Benefices (City of London), Motion for an Address, [263] 490
United States—Attempted Assassination of the President, [262] 1914
Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes), Commons Amendts. Consid. Amendt. [265] 903, 907
Veterinary Surgeons, 2R. [261] 1764; Comm. cl. 3, Amendt. [262] 1459

Salmon and Fresh Water Fisheries Bill

(*Sir Joseph Bailey, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Howard*)

- a. Ordered; read 1st * Jan 7 [Bill 49]
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[See title *Sunday Opening of National Museums and Galleries*]

Science and Art—*Art and Industrial Museums*

Amendt. on Committee of Supply Aug 8, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, grants in aid of Art and Industrial Museums should not be confined to London, Edinburgh, and Dublin" (*Mr. Jesse Collings*) v., [264] 1236 ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c. ;" after debate, Question put ; A. 48, N. 85 ; M. 37 (D. L. 360)

Science and Art—*The National Gallery*

Amendt. on Committee of Supply June 9, To leave out from "That," and add "in the opinion of this House, it is expedient that immediate steps be taken to carry out extensions to the National Gallery, so as to afford sufficient accommodation for the present collection, and for probable future additions" (*Mr. Coope*) v., [262] 141 ; Question proposed, "That the words, &c. ;" after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

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Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. cl. 9, [261] 1416 ; cl. 12, 1418 ; cl. 13, 1419 ; cl. 15, 1422 ; add. cl. [262] 444 ; Schedule, 446, 451

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Parliament—Business of the House, Ministerial Statement, [258] 1746

Poor Law (Ireland)—Superannuation of Poor Law Officers, [262] 1652

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [258] 1096

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County Representative Boards, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay ; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 28, [260] 1320

Criminal Law

Alleged Outrage at Brachead, Dunfermline, Question, Mr. Sexton ; Answer, The Lord Advocate May 9, [261] 12

Case of Mistaken Identity, Question, Mr. Macdonald ; Answer, The Lord Advocate Mar 1, [258] 1942

Case of Mr. Fraser, Question, Mr. Cameron ; Answer, The Lord Advocate May 9, [261] 13

Criminal Procedure, Question, Observations, The Earl of Minto, Lord Waveney ; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie June 13, [262] 325

The Glenluce Murder, Question, Sir Herbert Maxwell ; Answer, The Lord Advocate May 13, [261] 403

Education (Scotland) Act, 1872—School Children—The Census, Question, Mr. Dick-Peddie ; Answer, The Lord Advocate Mar 14, [259] 907

Education (Scotland) Act, 1878—Examination of Higher Class Schools, Question, Mr. J. Campbell ; Answer, Mr. Mundella Mar 25, [259] 1932

Elementary Education, Question, Mr. Dick-Peddie ; Answer, Mr. Mundella Mar 21, [259] 1500

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Seventh Report (Accountant) . . . [2820]

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Grantown Female Infant School, Question, Mr. Henderson ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Feb 8, [258] 348 ; Questions, Mr. Thomasson, Mr. Pennington, Mr. Henderson ; Answers, Mr. Mundella, The Lord Advocate, Sir William Harcourt Feb 14, 763

Scotch Endowments—Gordon Hospital Provisional Order, Question, Mr. J. W. Barclay ; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 24, [257] 1187

The Provisional Orders, Observations, The Duke of Richmond and Gordon ; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie ; short debate thereon July 7, [263] 213 ; Questions, Sir David Wedderburn, Mr. Webster ; Answers, Mr. Gladstone July 22, 1616

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The General Register House, Edinburgh—Re-organisation, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb 3*, [258] 57; Question, Mr. James Campbell; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb 15*, 886; Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish *May 19*, [261] 794;—*The Indices*, Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb 8*, [258] 349

The Savings Office, Edinburgh, Questions, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answers, The Lord Advocate *Mar 11*, [259] 813; *Mar 21*, 1497; Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish *June 30*, [262] 1641

Law and Justice

Circuit Courts, Question, Mr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April 7*, [260] 873

High Court of Justice—The Court of Session, Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 1*, [264] 368;—*Admission of Reporters*, Questions, Mr. Dick-Peddie; Answers, The Lord Advocate *July 1*, [262] 1830; *July 5*, [263] 20;—*The Vacant Judgeship*, Question, Mr. Dick-Peddie; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April 28*, [260] 1312

Law of Bail and Sheriff Courts—Legislation, Question, Mr. Henderson; Answer, The Solicitor General for Scotland *Jan 17*, [257] 850

Preconceptions, Motion for Returns, The Earl of Minto *July 8*, [263] 342; after short debate, Motion agreed to

The Law of Entail, Question, Mr. Donald Currie; Answer, The Lord Advocate *June 2*, [261] 1886

The Magistracy—Mr. Stopford Blair, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Sir William Harcourt; Questions, Mr. O'Connor Power, Mr. Parnell [no reply] *Jan 13*, [257] 629

The Sheriff Clerk of Fife, Question, Mr. Fraser-Mackintosh; Answer, The Lord Advocate *July 25*, [263] 1741; Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Aug 25*, [265] 871

Lighthouses, Question, Mr. Charles Palmer; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain *Aug 16*, [265] 29

Local Taxation, Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb 25*, [258] 1754

Lord Advocate of Scotland, The—Scotch Business, Questions, Mr. A. Elliot, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answers, Mr. Gladstone *Aug 16*, [265] 32

Minister for Scotland, Observations, Question, The Earl of Fife; Answer, Earl Granville; short debate thereon *June 13*, [262] 308

Movement of Animals Order—Importation of Cattle into Scotland, Question, Mr. Dalrymple; Answer, Mr. Mundella *June 23*, [262] 1108

Poor Law

Inspectors of the Poor, Question, Mr. P. Bruce; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar 10*, [259] 726

SCOTLAND—Poor Law—cont.

Medical Poor Law Grants, Question, Mr. Crum; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish *Mar 14*, [259] 916

Medical Relief, Question, Captain Maxwell-Illeron; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish *Mar 1*, [258] 1949

Roads and Highways, Question, General Sir George Balfour; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar 14*, [259] 915

Royal Historiographer for Scotland, Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Sir William Harcourt *Aug 23*, [265] 723

Scotch Business—Local Government and Local Taxation, Observations, The Earl of Minto, The Duke of Argyll, The Earl of Camperdown; Reply, The Earl of Dalhousie *May 31*, [261] 1765

Solway Fisheries—Geo. IV. c. 45, s. 9—Report of the Commissioners—Legislation, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *May 19*, [261] 819

Teinds or Tithes—Legislation, Question, Colonel Alexander; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Feb 14*, [258] 766

The Herring Trade, Question, Mr. A. Grant; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish *Feb 23*, [258] 1863

The Lottery Acts—“A Whisky Wapinschow,” Question, Sir Wilfrid Lawson; Answer, The Lord Advocate *Mar 24*, [259] 1800

The Treasury Minute on Scotch Banks, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish *April 7*, [260] 873

Threatened Evictions in Skye, Question, Dr. Cameron; Answer, Sir William Harcourt *June 13*, [262] 355

Vagrancy in Counties, Question, Mr. Cameron; Answer, The Lord Advocate *April 7*, [260] 873

Volunteer Review, The Edinburgh, Question, Mr. Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Childers *July 15*, [263] 1013

Scotland—Endowed Institutions (Scotland)

Act, 1878—Burnett's Literary Fund—The Provisional Order

Moved to resolve, That this House doth disapprove of the Provisional Order made by the Secretary of State relating to Burnett's Literary Fund (*The Duke of Richmond and Gordon*) *Jan 24*, [257] 1174; after short debate, on Question† agreed to

Scotland—Herring Brand

Moved, That a Select Committee be appointed, “to inquire into the expediency of continuing the present system of branding herrings, and into the appropriation of the revenue raised from the brand fee” (*Mr. Robert Duff*) *Mar 7*, [259] 532; after short debate, Motion agreed to

Nomination of the Select Committee *Mar 11*, [259] 884; Moved, “That Mr. Robert Duff be one other Member of the said Committee;” after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; remaining names agreed to

Scotland—Herring Brand—cont.

Committed nominated as follows:—Mr. Robert Duff (Chairman), Mr. Baxter, Mr. Birkbeck, Mr. Blake, Mr. Donald Cameron, Lord Elcho, Mr. Orr Ewing, Sir Alexander Gordon, Mr. Andrew Grant, Admiral Sir John Hay, Mr. Hermon, Mr. John Holmes, Mr. Marjoribanks, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Mr. Pender, and Mr. Williamson
Report P.P. 293

Scotland—Ministers Stipends, &c.

Moved an Address for, "Return for each county in Scotland of the name of every parish in which an augmentation was made, of ministers stipend and of allowances for communion elements respectively during the period that has elapsed since the 30th March 1876; also the name of each parish in which there are unexhausted teinds, and the amount applicable to the augmentation of ministers stipend, &c. in each such parish (in continuation of former Return, No. 242, 1876)" (*The Earl of Minto*) July 29, [264] 103; after short debate, Motion agreed to

SCOTT, Lord H. J. M. D., Hants, S.

Land Law (Ireland), Comm. add. cl. [263] 1874
Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds), Comm. cl. 1, [259] 1019
Trade and Commerce—Hawick and Galashiels, [261] 812

SCOTT, Mr. M. D., Sussex, E.

Ireland, State of—Co. Longford—Ploughing of Grass Lands, [259] 735
National Gallery, Res. [262] 144
"Princess Alice" Catastrophe—Burial Expenses of the Sufferers—Tidal Rivers Interments Bill, [261] 957

Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds) Bill

(*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Evelyn Ashley*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Feb 9 [Bill 83]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Feb 14, [258] 855; Question put; A. 97, N. 5; M. 92 (D. L. 43); Bill read 2^o
Order for Committee read Feb 21, 1475
Moved, That it be an Instruction to the Committee, That they have power to protect beds within territorial waters where herrings are known to spawn" (*Mr. Williamson*)
Amendt. to add "and also fishing banks" (*Mr. Webster*); Question, "That those words be there added," put, and agreed to
Main Question, as amended, put, and agreed to
Moved, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Chamberlain*); Motion agreed to; Committee
Moved, "That the Chairman do report Progress, and ask leave to sit again" (*Mr. Chamberlain*); Question put, and agreed to; Committee—*n.r.*
Committee; Report Mar 14, [259] 1007
Considered * Mar 17
Read 3^o, after short debate Mar 18, 1472

[cont.]

Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds)—cont.

l. Read 1^o (*Lord Sudley*) Mar 21 (No. 53)
Read 2^o April 5, [260] 690
Committee * April 7
Report * April 8
Read 3^o May 5
Royal Assent June 3 [44 Vict. c. 11]

Seed Supply and other Acts (Ireland) Amendment Bill

(*Mr. William Edward Forster, Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. Solicitor General for Ireland*)
c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. W. E. Forster*) July 18, [263] 1233; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered; read 1^o [Bill 217]
Read 2^o July 21
Committee *; Report; read 3^o July 22
l. Read 1^o (*The Lord Carlingford*) July 25
Read 2^o July 26, 1892 (No. 177)
Committee *; Report July 28
Read 3^o July 29
Royal Assent Aug 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 28]

Seeds Act, 1880—Postponement of Special Rate

Question, Mr. O'Connor Power; Answer, Mr. W. E. Forster July 14, [263] 851

SELWIN-IBBETSON, Sir H. J., Essex, W.

Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease, Res. [259] 1637, 1638
Parliamentary Oaths, Motion for Bill, [260] 2018, 2069
Police Superannuation, [258] 882
Post Office—Purchase of Christ's Hospital Site, [261] 1332
Supply—Science and Art Department Buildings, [259] 934
Treasury, [259] 939

Serbia—The Commercial Papers

Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 14, [263] 856
P.P. [2751] [2938] [2939] [2989] [2994]
[See title *Austro-Servian Commercial Treaty*]

Settled Land Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl Cairns*)

l. Presented; read 1^o Jan 10 (No. 6)
Read 2^o Feb 8
Committee *; Report Feb 14
Read 3^o Feb 18
c. Read 1^o (*Sir R. Assheton Cross*) Feb 25
Order for 2R. read May 13, [261] 512 [Bill 95]
[House counted out]
2R. [Dropped]

SEVERNE, Mr. J. E., Shropshire, S.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act—Oleo-margarine, [260] 1820

SEXTON, Mr. T., Sligo

Army—Public Worship—Political Sermons, [260] 870
Barristers' Admission (Ireland), 2R. [257] 1589

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SEXTON, Mr. T.—*cont.*

- Crime (Sootland)—Alleged Outrage at Braehead, Dunfermline, [261] 12
- Criminal Law—Michael Davitt, [258] 636
- India Office (Sale of Superfluous Land), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, [258] 2022
- Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
- Agrarian Crime, [257] 1638;—The Returns, [258] 1605
- Compensation for Malicious Injury, [259] 1800
- Landlord and Tenant—Mr. Lloyd Apjohn, [265] 874
- National Education—Parsonstown Model School, [257] 444
- Peace Preservation Act, 1881—Arrests of Rev. Father Sheehy and Others, [261] 981, 1210
- Royal Irish Constabulary—Alleged Misconduct at Ballinamon, [261] 10
- Ireland—Protection of Person and Property Act, 1881—Miscellaneous Questions
- Arrested Persons—The Three Monthly Investigation, [262] 355
- Arrest of Mr. Dillon, [260] 1663, 1880
- Mr. Dillon, [261] 23, 963, 1077, 1078
- Prisoners in Kilmainham Gaol, [260] 9, 1964
- Prisoners under the Act, [264] 387
- Ireland, State of—Miscellaneous Questions [262] 114
- Conflict near Clogher—Verdict of "Wilful Murder," [260] 1658, 1660
- Constabulary—Private Work, [259] 1233
- Ejectments—Number of Families, [260] 1660
- Evictions in the West of Ireland, [260] 473
- Land League Meetings—Speech of Mr. Dillon, [260] 1421, 1554
- Proclamation of County Sligo, [257] 1107, 1205
- Proclamation of Meetings at Brookborough, &c. [257] 167
- Ireland—Agrarian Offences, Motion for a Return, [257] 807, 832
- Ireland—Agricultural Labourers' Habitations, Res. [260] 1998, 2004
- Ireland—Intoxicating Liquors on Saturday, Res. [261] 1027
- Ireland—Magistracy, The, Res. [258] 1879, 1912
- Irish Land Act Commission—The Evidence, [258] 1948
- Land Tax Commissioners' Names, Comm. [261] 1170
- Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 570
- Parliament—New Writ for Knaresborough, [260] 1872
- Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 740, 749, 755, 989; Amendt. 1042, 1055
- Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257] 1377; Motion for Adjournment, 1452, 1453
- Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 86
- 259] Peace Preservation (Ireland), 2R. 11, 14, 43; . Comm. *cl.* 1, 447, 462, 465, 466, 482, 486; . Amendt. 504, 506, 512, 513, 514, 520; *cl.* 2, . Amendt. 554, 556; *cl.* 3, 577; Amendt. 580,

SEXTON, Mr. T.—*cont.*

- 259] 590, 593, 607; *cl.* 4, 608; Amendt. 600; . *cl.* 5, 628, 634, 639, 653; Amendt. 659, 665, . 674, 679, 692
- Peace Preservation (Ireland) [Compensation], [259] 697
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), 257] Motion for Leave, 1561, 1861, 2008, 2010, . 2021, 2024
- 258] 2R. 422, 438, 443, 445; Comm. *cl.* 3, 1424; . Consid. *add. cl.* 1532, 1535, 1541, 1543; . *cl.* 1, 1555; Amendt. 1570, 1610, 1616, 1621, . 1628, 1629, 1630, 1634, 1671; 3R. Motion . for Adjournment, 1722
- Sligo Borough Re-enfranchisement, 2R. [259] 1782

SHAFTESBURY, Earl of

- Africa (South)—The Transvaal (Military Operations)—Telegrams, [258] 330
- Ecclesiastical Courts Regulation, Comm. *add. cl.* [264] 1507
- Law Relating to the Protection of Young Girls, Motion for a Select Committee, [261] 1609
- Mills and Factories (India), [263] 1108
- Reformatory Education, Res. [261] 1602
- Sunday Opening of National Museums and Galleries, Res. Amendt. [258] 1494

SHAW, Mr. W., *Cork Co.*

- Banking Laws Amendment, 2R. [260] 1791
- Butter (Spurious Compounds), Res. [260] 523
- Ireland—Landlord and Tenant Act, 1870, Commission (The Earl of Bessborough's)—The Evidence, [260] 880, 881; [263] 1460
- Ireland—Agricultural Labourers' Habitations, Res. [260] 2003
- Land Law (Ireland)—Emigration Clause, [263] 862
- 260] Land Law (Ireland), Leave, 927; 2R. 1915
- 261] Motion for Adjournment, 123, 288; Comm. . *cl.* 1, 1710, 1807, 1931, 1941, 1959
- 262] 50, 410, 482, 498, 501, 511, 678, 707, 778; . *cl.* 3, 808, 890, 903; *cl.* 4, 1000, 1015, 1167, . 1173, 1207, 1387, 1411, 1435, 1441; *cl.* 5, . 1556, 1563; *cl.* 7, 1665, 1718, 1742, 1861, . 1872, 1955
- 263] 83, 84, 85; *cl.* 13, 174; Amendt. 175, 183; . *cl.* 17, 279; *cl.* 19, 306; *cl.* 23, 414, 450; . *cl.* 25, 560, 675; *cl.* 26, 773, 873, 969; *cl.* 31, . Amendt. 1019, 1023; *cl.* 40, 1075, 1077; . *cl.* 46, 1282, 1291; Postponed *cl.* 27, 1388; . *cl.* 34, 1412; *add. cl.* 1432; Consid. *add.* . *cl.* 1906; *cl.* 6, 1935; *cl.* 35, 2003
- 264] 3R. 137, 173; Lords Amendts. Consid. . 1481, 1558; Lords Reasons and Amendts. . Consid. 1965
- Lunacy Law Assimilation (Ireland), 2R. [260] 819
- Parliament—Order—Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), [258] 22
- Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 342
- Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 117, 134
- Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales), 2R. [260] 1777

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- Turkey—Sir A. H. Layard, late H.M. Ambassador at the Porte, Address for Papers, [260] 1006

SHERIDAN, Mr. H. B., *Dudley*
 Employers' Liability Act, 1880—Look-out of
 Miners, [257] 939
 Law and Police—Case of Thomas Tittley, [257]
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 Detection of Crime, [257] 941
 Mexico—Diplomatic Relations, [257] 1101
 Parliament—Order—Case of Thomas Tittley,
 [265] 879, 880
 Railways—Railway Passengers' Communica-
 tion, [262] 1649, 1650

SHIELD, Mr. H., *Cambridge*
 India—Afghanistan—Retention of Candahar,
 [259] 1242

Shop Hours Regulation Bill [H.L.]
(The Earl Stanhope)

l. Presented; read 1st Aug 1 (No. 191)

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 [262] 1605
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 Funds for Widows and Orphans of Seamen,
 [258] 44, 47
 Loss of H.M.S. "Atalanta"—Report and
 Evidence of Committee, [257] 438
 Naval Education, [260] 1930
 Widows of Seamen and Marines—The Com-
 mittee, [261] 671, 675
 Navy—Loss of H.M.S. "Atalanta," Motion for
 a Paper, [262] 453, 457
 Reformatory Education, Res. [261] 1802

SIMON, Mr. Serjeant J., *Dewsbury*
 Africa (South)—The Transvaal—The Orange
 Free State, [257] 447
 Africa (South)—Annexation of the Transvaal,
 Res. [257] 1134, 1138
 Ancient Monuments, Res. [259] 880
 Barristers' Admission (Ireland), 2R. [257]
 1591
 Bills of Sale Act (1878) Amendment, 2R. [259]
 827
 Boiler Explosions—Explosion at Batley, [257]
 1740
 Capital Punishment (Abolition), 2R. [262]
 1070
 Commercial Treaty with France (Negotiations)
 —New French General Tariff, Res. [262]
 124, 128
 Coroners (Ireland), 2R. [259] 373
 Jamaica—Its Government as a Crown Colony,
 [260] 877
 Morocco—Outrage at Tangiers, [257] 838
 Navy Estimates—Men and Boys, [259] 1454
 Parliament—Arrangement of Business, [257]
 946
 House of Commons—Members' Smoking
 Room, [257] 1638
 Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [260]
 1283;—New Writ for the Borough of North-
 ampton, [260] 488

SIMON, Mr. Serjeant J.—*cont.*

Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1,
 [259] 516; cl. 3, 598; cl. 5, Amendt. 633;
 cl. 8, Amendt. 693; Consid. add. cl. 780
 Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),
 Motion for Leave, [257] 1527; Comm. cl. 1,
 [258] 544; cl. 3, 1414

***Skipton and Kettlewell Railway (Exten-
 sion to Aysgarth) Bill (by Order)***
c. Considered, after short debate April 8, [260]
 1010

SLAGG, Mr. J., *Manchester*

Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. add. cl.
 Amendt. [261] 1975, 1978
 Art and Industrial Museums, Res. [264] 1244
 Commercial Treaty with France—New French
 General Tariff, [261] 37
 Commercial Treaty with France (Negotiations)
 —New French General Tariff, Res. [262] 132
 Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. [261]
 1106
 Law and Police—Alleged Man and Dog Fight,
 [259] 1367
 Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Res.
 [261] 456
 Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in An-
 swer to, [257] 84
 Post Office—Manchester Post Office, [258]
 1850

Sligo Borough Re-Enfranchisement Bill
*(Mr. Saxton, Mr. D. M. O'Connor, Major Nolan,
 Dr. Commins, Mr. T. P. O'Connor)*

c. Ordered * Jan 13 [Bill 62]
 Read 1st Jan 14
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd"
 Mar 23, [259] 1782; after short debate,
 Question put; A. 30, N. 180; M. 150
 (D. L. 168)

Small Debts (Limitation of Actions) Bill
*(Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Arthur Balfour,
 Sir Henry Wolf, Mr. Gorst)*

c. Ordered; read 1st Jan 28 [Bill 78]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd"
 May 11, [261] 246
 Amendt. to leave out "now," and add "upon
 this day six months" (Mr. Marriott); Ques-
 tion proposed, "That 'now,' &c.;" after
 short debate, Question put, and agreed to
 Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn

SMITH, Right Hon. W. H., *Westminster*

Africa (South)—The Transvaal (Military Oper-
 ations)—Defeat of the British Forces, [258]
 1965;—Naval Detachment at Majuba Hill,
 [259] 148
 Army—The Ordnance Committee, [258] 630
 Army Estimates—Army Supplementary Esti-
 mate, [259] 1543
 France—Commercial Treaty—"The Tariff &
 Discounter," [263] 851
 New French General Tariff—The Cobden
 Treaty, [261] 270
 France and Tunis—Financial Commissions,
 [262] 854

SMITH, Right Hon. W. H.—cont.

- 260] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. Motion for Adjournment, 1409, 1410, 1571
 261] 2R. 300; Comm. cl. 1, 1410
 262] cl. 3, 917; cl. 4, 1030, 1130, 1402, 1404, 1436; cl. 5, Amendt. 1541, 1542, 1557, 1560, 1573, 1575; cl. 7, 1868, 2046
 263] cl. 9, 123, 124; cl. 11, 184; cl. 17, 279; cl. 20, 390; cl. 25, 546, 563, 575; cl. 26, 702; cl. 42, 1092; Motion for reporting Progress, 1098; cl. 44, 1153; cl. 45, Amendt. 1170, 1174; Postponed cl. 27, 1383; cl. 34, 1396; add. cl. 1507, 1572, 1627; Consid. cl. 4, Amendt. 1920, 1922; cl. 7, 1941; cl. 35, Amendt. 2001, 2004
 264] 3R. Amendt. 133; Lords Amendts. Consid. 1424, 1436, 1472, 1477, 1489; Lords Reasons and Amendts. Consid. 1971
 London City (Parochial Charities), 2R. [263] 473
 Metropolitan Board of Works (Money), Consid. [263] 1883
 Metropolitan District Asylums Board, [261] 1071
 Navy—Miscellaneous Questions
 Armament of H.M. Ships, [260] 1819, 1320
 Destruction of H.M.S. "Doterel," [260] 1965; [261] 584
 H.M.S. "Atalanta," [264] 1859
 Royal Marines—Pay and Pensions, [259] 901
 The Detached Squadron, [258] 1091, 1864
 Navy (Sobriety), Res. [264] 1834
 Navy Estimates—Admiralty Office, [259] 1462
 Coast Guard Service and Royal Naval Reserves, &c. [259] 1463
 Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad, [265] 60, 65, 70
 Martial Law, &c. [259] 1468
 Men and Boys, [259] 1396, 1460
 Miscellaneous Services, [259] 1468, 1472
 New Works, Buildings, &c. [265] 87, 88
 Scientific Branch, [259] 1466
 Seamen and Marines, [265] 49, 53
 Ordnance Committee, The New, [259] 738
 Parliament—Business of the House, Ministerial Statement, [258] 1750
 Public Business, [263] 1618; [264] 1209, 1726
 Poor Law Guardians (Metropolis)—Nominated Guardians, [259] 1501
 Post Office—Telegraph Acts, 1863, 1868, 1878
 —Telegraph Wires over Public Thoroughfares, [263] 527, 1614, 1615
 Telephone Posts and Wires, [264] 1712
 Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1962
 Public Health—Small-Pox (Metropolis) Hospitals, [261] 275
 Purchase of Stores (India), [261] 679
 Royal Princes—False Rumours, [263] 28
 Supply—Houses of Parliament, [259] 1591
 Maintenance and Repair of Public Buildings in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, [259] 1698, 1607, 1611
 Suspension of Evictions (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [262] 567
 Thames River (No. 2), [261] 502; 2R. [262] 748, 749
 Turkey—British Trade at Smyrna, [260] 762
 Vaccination Act—Vaccine Lymph, [261] 791
 Water Supply (Metropolis), [263] 1269

SMITH, Mr. A., *Herts*

Ordnance Survey in the Neighbourhood of Hertford, [260] 457

SMITH, Mr. T. E., *Tynemouth, &c.*

Merchant Shipping, 2R. Amendt. [261] 132, 184

SMITHWICK, Mr. J. F., *Kilkenny*

Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 1048

SMYTH, Mr. P. J., *Tipperary*

India—Afghanistan—Withdrawal of British Troops from Southern Afghanistan, Res. [259] 1890

Land Law (Ireland), [257] 1201; 2R. [260] 1613; Comm. Postponed cl. 34, [263] 1408

Landed Proprietors (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 550; 2R. [260] 801, 802

Nicaragua—Award of the Emperor of Austria, [263] 1754

Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to, [257] 663

Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257] 1839

Supply—Island of Cyprus (Grant in Aid), [265] 500

Solent Navigation Bill

(*Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Trevelyan*)

- c. Ordered; read 1st *July 8* [Bill 207]
 Read 2nd *Aug 8*
 Moved, "That the Order for going into Committee upon the said Bill be discharged"
Aug 15, [264] 2015; Question put, and agreed to
 Moved, "That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Five Members, Three to be nominated by the House, and Two by the Committee of Selection;"
 Question put, and agreed to
 Ordered, That all Petitions against the Bill be referred to the Committee
 Ordered, That Petitioners praying to be heard by Counsel or Agents be heard against the Bill, and that Counsel be heard in support of the Bill
 Ordered, That the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records; Three to be the quorum
 And, on *Aug 16*, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Evelyn Ashley (Chairman), Viscount Baring, Viscount Folkestone:—Mr. Agar-Robartes, Mr. Montagu Scott, nominated by the Committee of Selection
 Ordered, That Standing Order 236 be suspended, and that the Committee have leave to sit and proceed forthwith
 Committee (*en re-comm.*); Report; read 3rd *Aug 18*, [265] 343
 l. Read 1st (*The Lord Sudeley*) *Aug 19* (No. 219)
 Read 2nd *Aug 25*, 867
 Report; read 3rd *Aug 26*
 Royal Assent *Aug 27* [44 & 45 Vict. c. cccix]

Solent Navigation [Expenses]

c. Considered in Committee Aug 11, [264] 1639
Resolution reported Aug 12

**SOLICITOR GENERAL, The (Sir FARRER
HERSCHELL), Durham**

Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. cl. 13,
[261] 1143; cl. 29, 1355, 1358
Expiring Laws Continuance, Comm. Schedule,
[265] 200

Irish Executive, Motion of Censure, [262] 86
261] Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, 1486,
1726

262] 399, 401, 402, 403, 500, 501, 503, 665, 668,
742; cl. 3, 885, 899, 902; cl. 4, 949, 1003,
1004, 1017, 1026, 1413, 1416; cl. 5, 1582;
cl. 7, 1743, 1882, 1892, 1908, 1909, 2017

263] cl. 12, 137; cl. 13, 154; Amendt. 155;
cl. 26, 877, 883, 885; cl. 42, 1093; cl. 46,
1191; cl. 47, 1340; add. cl. 1482, 1484,
1505, 1507, 1519, 1582, 1586, 1587; Consid.
cl. 1, 1916; cl. 3, 1919; cl. 6, 1933

264] Lords Amendts. Consid. 1405, 1407, 1413,
1434, 1473, 1556, 1598, 1626; Lords Rea-
sons and Amendts. Consid. 1949, 1963, 1972
Law of Libel—The Boston Election, [261]
271

Maintenance Law Amendment, 2R. [259]
1479

Married Women's Property (Scotland), 3R.
[260] 1527

Newspapers (Law of Libel), Comm. cl. 3, [261]
510

Patents for Inventions, 2R. [262] 603

Petroleum (Hawking), Consid. [264] 1821

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),
Comm. cl. 1, [258] 1004, 1005; cl. 2, 1253

Supply—Criminal Prosecutions, [264] 1053

Land Registry, [264] 1070

Public Prosecutor's Office, [264] 1048

Supreme Court of Judicature, 2R. [265] 750;
Comm. cl. 2, 831

Solicitors' Remuneration Bill [H.L.]

(The Earl Cairns)

l. Presented; read 1st Jan 10 (No. 8)

Read 2nd Feb 8

Committee; Report; after short debate Feb 18,
[258] 1219

Read 3rd Feb 25 (No. 36)

c. Read 1st Mar 2 [Bill 100]

Read 2nd May 19

Committee; Report July 5, [263] 138

Considered July 7

Read 3rd July 8

l. Commons Amendts. (No. 156)

Royal Assent Aug 23 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 44]

Solway Fisheries Act—Legislation

Question, Mr. Ernest Noel; Answer, Sir Wil-
liam Harcourt June 30, [262] 1639

Report on Laws [2769]

Solway Fisheries Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(The Earl of Dathousie)

l. Presented; read 1st July 1 (No. 141)

Solway Fisheries (Scotland) Bill

(Mr. Ernest Noel, Mr. J. Maxwell-Heron, Mr.
Anderson)

c. Ordered; read 1st April 27 [Bill 141]

Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn
May 25, [261] 1302

Solway Fisheries (Scotland) Bill [H.L.]

(The Earl of Galloway)

l. Presented; read 1st July 4 (No. 144)

Order for 2R. discharged July 19

SOMERSET, Duke of

Asia (Central)—Correspondence between Rus-
sia and the Ameer of Cabul—Unauthorized
Publication, [258] 469

Highway Legislation, [265] 204

Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 7, [264] 934

Museum of Practical Geology, Jermyn Street,
[258] 1837

Naval Education, [260] 1953

Parliament—Easter recess, [259] 1798

Public Business, [261] 1769

Patriotic Fund, 2R. [264] 11

Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention,
2R. [257] 1715; [258] 43; Comm. cl. 4,
[259] 699; cl. 9, 705; 3R. 1221

Sunday Opening of National Museums and
Galleries, Res. [258] 1498

South Garston Dock and Railway Bill

l. Moved, "That the order made on Thursday
the 3rd instant 'that the Bill be not further
proceeded with during the present Session'
be discharged and the Bill re-committed to
the same Select Committee for the purpose
of considering the question of awarding costs
to the petitioners who appeared before the
Committee" (Earl Cadogan) Mar 21, [259]
1483; after short debate, Motion agreed to;
further debate upon the said Motion ad-
journed

Order for resuming adjourned Debate read, and
discharged, and Motion withdrawn Mar 22

Spain

Commercial Relations—The Differential Du-
ties, Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Sir
Charles W. Dilke Jan 31, [257] 1739

Commercial Treaty with (Negotiations), Ques-
tion, Mr. Jackson; Answer, Sir Charles W.
Dilke July 14, [263] 850; Question, Mr.
O'Shea; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke
July 22, 1811

The Zamora Waterworks, Question, Mr. J. R.
Yorke; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Aug 8,
[264] 1195

**Spain and England—Gibraltar—The
Neutral Ground and Maritime Juris-
diction**

Question, Mr. Dodds; Answer, Sir Charles
W. Dilke June 30, [262] 1640; Questions,
Mr. O'Shea; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke
July 7, [263] 233; July 25, 1740

SPEAKER, The (Right Hon. H. B. W. BRAND), Cambridgeshire

A Member cannot call in question a Vote of the House, [257] 1353, 1358

Authority of Mr. Speaker—Mr. Sullivan—In that case I rise to move that this House do disagree with Mr. Speaker in that ruling. Mr. Speaker: In taking that course the hon. Member will be disregarding the authority of the Chair, and I must caution the hon. Member that the course he proposes to take will involve him in the consequences of that proceeding, [258] 9, 10, 12, 24

The Queen's Recommendation—Motion for a Monument to the Earl of Beaconsfield—Sir Wilfrid Lawson: Sir, it is stated in the Journals that the Queen's Recommendation of that Motion has been signified. It is, I believe, a Rule of this House that when the Sovereign is pleased to make a Recommendation, such Recommendation is signified by a Minister of the Crown. I desire to ask you, Sir, whether Her Majesty's Recommendation has been duly signified to this House; and, if so, when it was so signified? Mr. Speaker: Her Majesty's Recommendation was, upon the occasion referred to, duly signified to this House by a Privy Counsellor in this House. If I remember rightly, that Privy Counsellor was Lord Richard Grosvenor, [260] 1665

SEATS OF MEMBERS IN THIS HOUSE

The rule which governs this matter is that a Member who has been at Prayers shall place his card over the seat he then occupied. The Member is then fully entitled to occupy that place during the evening, [259] 1936

SITTING AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE

Public Business—Meeting of the House—The House fixes the hour at which it will sit. If no particular hour is specified at which the House will meet on a given day, the House will sit at the usual time, [260] 2048, 2053

Business of the House—Mr. Gladstone having moved a Resolution that the *Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill* and the *Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill* have precedence of all Orders of the Day, &c. until further notice—objection taken to the terms of the Resolution—which Mr. Speaker ruled to be in Order, [257] 1314

Motions for Adjournment—The only Question on which the judgment of the House can be taken on the Motion for Adjournment is whether the House should or should not adjourn, [263] 1819

Moving the Adjournment of the House at Question time—Mr. Speaker again expresses to the House the great inconvenience of the practice of an hon. Member, when dissatisfied with the Answer to his Question, moving the Adjournment of the House; and has often stated from the Chair his opinion that the House will be obliged to take steps to put an end to the abuse of the privilege, [257] 163; [260] 1257; [261] 550

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

Order—Moving the Adjournment of the House—Mr. Speaker: I must put it to the hon. Member (Mr. MacIver) that he is now abusing the Privileges of the Motion for the adjournment of the House. If he moves the adjournment of the House for the purpose of asking me whether the hon. Member for Oldham had a certain conversation with me, he is committing a gross abuse of his Privilege, [263] 51

Morning Sittings—Only Orders of the Day are usually taken at a Morning Sitting; but according to the decision of the House, arrived at not long ago, the difficulty might be got over by a Motion being introduced on the preceding evening, and then made an Order of the Day for the following day, [261] 981

The Derby Day—The Motion for the adjournment of the House over the Derby Day, whether made by a Minister or by another Member, had, according to custom, always had precedence, [261] 1335, 1460, 1789

ORDERS OF THE DAY

Objection taken that it was contrary to the usual practice, in the case of measures of importance, that the second reading should be taken so soon (three hours) after the Bill (the *Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill*) had been in the hands of Members—Mr. Speaker said it was quite out of the question that he should interpose, as the House itself had ordered it to be set down for second reading that day, [259] 3

Motions and Questions, &c.

Amendments to Questions—The powers of the House in regard to Amendments are much greater than those of the Committee, [263] 1935

The Appropriation Bill—Mr. Speaker: As the House is aware, Amendments on the different stages of the Appropriation Bill are governed by the same rule as is applicable to other Bills. They must be relevant to the Bill, or some part of it, instead of having the same latitude as is given to Motions for going into Supply. As the Amendment stands, as far as I can judge, it has no relevance to the Appropriation Bill before the House, [265] 736

Mr. O'Sullivan: I will move, if I am in Order, the Amendment which stands in the name of the hon. Member for Cork. Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member will not be in Order in so doing. If the hon. Member declines to move the Amendment of which he has himself given Notice, it is not for me to force him to do so; but I am bound to say that, having addressed the House on the understanding that he would move that Amendment, if he does not he is acting disrespectfully to the House, [257] 1321; [265] 168, 169

Amendments—An Amendment being before the House, another Amendment cannot be moved until the first has been disposed of, [260] 524

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

Amended Motions—The hon. and gallant Member (Major Nolan) can, with leave of the House, withdraw the whole of his Motion, and bring it up again in an amended form. If the Amendment and the Motion were both withdrawn, the Resolution could be brought up in the form proposed, [257] 1040 ; [263] 1386

Amendments—Supply—An Amendment to the Motion for going into Committee of Supply having been moved and negatived, no further Amendment can be put, [260] 1477

Amendments—Committee of Supply and of Ways and Means—An Amendment, of which Notice had been given on going into Committee of Supply, cannot be moved on going into Committee of Ways and Means, [261] 475, 476

Amendments—A proposed Amendment having been ruled out of Order, a colourable alteration will not make it in Order, [257] 1328

PRIVILEGE

Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh) — For the proceedings in this matter see title *Parliament — Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)*
260] 1184, 1207, 1241, 1243, 1244, 1245, 1252, 1256, 1257
261] 179, 217, 218, 283, 284, 285, 416, 418
263] 45

Mr. Speaker calls attention to the Resolution passed by the House on the 10th May. The House resolves, That this House approves the action of Mr. Speaker and of the Officers of this House acting under his orders, [264] 696, 704, 720

Mr. Speaker states that the Resolution of the 10th May is not a Standing Order, and would terminate at the end of the Session, [264] 1208

The uniform practice is to deal with Questions of Privilege at once, [258] 514

New Writs—The Motion for issuing a New Writ for the Borough of Northampton would, as a Question of Privilege, have precedence of all other Motions on that day, [259] 827

A Member having moved for a Writ is entitled to speak to the Motion he has proposed, [260] 479

Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh)—Question arising whether the subject of Mr. Bradlaugh and the Oath was a Question of Privilege, and, as such, required to be taken without delay—Mr. Speaker gave his opinion at length, that, under circumstances stated, this could not be said to be a Motion of that character which required the instant interposition of the House, or that it was of such a kind that it was entitled to have precedence as a Question of Privilege, [261] 431

New Writs—Mr. A. O'Connor, proposing to move for the issue of a New Writ for the Borough of Wigan on the following Saturday, it was objected that he could not do so without Notice. Mr. Speaker: In the case of a vacancy for a seat in this House it is a

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

matter of Privilege; and is always taken as a matter of Privilege, unless otherwise ordered by the House; and it would be open even now for the hon. Member to move that a New Writ be issued for the Borough of Wigan, [265] 886

Parliamentary Oath—Mr. Thomas Collins, returned for Knaresborough, having presented himself at the Table and taken the Oath—Debate arising—Mr. Speaker pointed out the difference between this case and that of the hon. Member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh), [261] 940

Right of Petition—Mr. O'Donnell asked the opinion of Mr. Speaker as to a Motion he proposed to make on a point of Privilege. A Minute had been recently issued by the Treasury affecting the telegraphists and postal clerks, which, he said, violated the fundamental privilege of the House to be approached by all classes of Her Majesty's subjects when petitioning for the redress of grievances

Mr. Speaker said: Should the hon. Member think fit, upon Constitutional or other grounds, to bring that Minute under the Notice of the House, it will be open to him to do so in the usual manner; but there are no grounds whatever for giving precedence to a Motion of that character as a question of Privilege, [262] 1036, 1037

Mr. Dillon's Arrest—Mr. Speaker: I have no hesitation in saying that any Motion bearing on Mr. Dillon's arrest, seeing that he has been for some time in prison, and that Urgency does not apply, could not, according to the practice of the House, be treated as a question of Privilege, [261] 694, 1785

Attention having been drawn to a letter of Mr. P. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, reflecting, in very gross terms, on the conduct and motives of hon. Members of this House, Moved, "That the letter be read by the Clerk at the Table, and that it is a gross breach of the Privileges of this House"—objected to. Mr. Speaker said: This is the ordinary course. The first step to be taken is that the statement complained of should be read by the Clerk of the House, [261] 1666

OPPOSED BUSINESS

Rule 97A—The Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Local Courts of Bankruptcy (Ireland) Bill be now read a second time;" after debate, Question arising (it being then 1.30 a.m.), Major Nolan: The first time a Bill is put down for Second Reading, is it not competent for an hon. Member to block it? Mr. Speaker: This is an Order of the Day; there is no Notice of opposition on the Paper; therefore the right hon. and learned Gentleman (the Attorney General for Ireland) can go on, [260] 2048; [261] 86, 662

Newspapers (Law of Libel) Bill considered in Committee—Colonel Makins asked whether this Bill did not come under the operation of the Half-past Twelve Rule, as there were

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

Amendments? Mr. Speaker said: The Rule does not apply to Amendments when they are only Amendments in Committee, [261] 503

A Bill (the *Married Women's Property (Scotland) Bill*) having been read a second time after 12.30, Mr. Anderson moved, "That the Bill be committed to a Select Committee." Mr. Speaker held that the Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule did not operate to block proceeding with that Motion, [257] 712, 713

No Notice is necessary in the case of a Motion of this kind, [261] 867

Mr. Monk having given Notice that he intended to ask the decision of the House on the Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule when the Orders of the Day were disposed of; and notice being taken that there were four Amendments to the Resolution, Mr. Speaker held that by this the Motion itself came within the Half-past Twelve o'clock Rule, [260] 1839

Money Bills—As the hon. Member (Mr. Rylands) is aware, the Resolution with regard to Opposed Business does not apply to Money Bills; and therefore does not apply in this instance (*Public Loans (Ireland) Remission Bill*), [263] 1592

Application of the Rule to the *Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill*, [257] 273, 274; to Motion for a Standing Committee, 275; and to several Bills, 548, 549, 550, 712, 807

QUESTIONS

Alteration of Practice—The House having, by its own action, called on Members having Questions on the Paper not to read those Questions, has saved a considerable time in that process. No doubt, if the House thought proper to go still further, and require that Notices of Questions shall not be put at full length, but brought to the Table, a still further saving of time might take place, [262] 1966

The Speaker is bound to answer all Questions on points of Order that may be put to him as they arise; but I must respectfully observe that the Question that the hon. Baronet (Sir Wilfrid Lawson) now puts to me is one which relates to a matter which is for the determination of the House itself, [264] 852

Hypothetical Questions—The hon. Member (Mr. Healy) is putting an hypothetical Question, and I am bound to say that if the House is to allow hypothetical Questions to be put, there would be no end to them, [263] 849

Irregular Questions, [265] 356, 357, 365

A Question referring to a previous debate is altogether irregular, [257] 1746

A Question irregular in its form must be amended, and placed upon the Notice Paper in its amended form, [257] 724

A Question containing an attack upon an individual is quite irregular, [263] 1012

If the terms of the Question put by the hon. Member (Mr. Tottenham) are precisely those which he read before [and which had been ruled out of Order], I do think it

[cont]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

would be an irregularity on the part of the hon. Member, [262] 20

Alteration of Questions—Notice having been given of a Question which contained matter of argument, the words were struck out by Mr. Speaker's order. Mr. Sheridan, however, proceeding to read the Question as originally brought to the Table, Mr. Speaker refused to allow the Question to be so put, [265] 880

Alteration of Questions, [262] 112; [263] 1130, 1131

Mr. Speaker declines to Answer a Question with reference to the construction of an Act of Parliament, [260] 1531

Questions to Members not being Ministers of the Crown—The Rule of the House is that no Question shall be put to any Member of the House, other than a Minister of the Crown, unless the Question relates to some Bill or Motion before the House. At the same time, as the present Question related to the proceedings of an important public school (Westminster College) established by Act of Parliament, it appeared to Mr. Speaker that it would not be proper for him to interpose between the hon. Member proposing to put the Question and the House, [261] 32, 1320

To ask a Question of a private Member relative to a Bill not regularly before the House would be highly irregular; and the irregularity would not be cured by moving the adjournment of the House, [260] 1256; [261] 550

Mr. Warton desired to know from Mr. Speaker whether the Question (of Major Nolan) could be put to him, as it did not refer to any Bill or Motion of which he had charge; or, if put, whether he was bound to answer it? Mr. Speaker: The Question is quite in Order. It is within the discretion of the hon. and learned Member to answer it or not as he pleases, [262] 469, 470

Limitation of Questions, [257] 651, 1102; [258] 1530

Argumentative Questions—A Question containing matter of an argumentative character is out of Order, [259] 1826

Explanation—If an hon. Member desire to correct any statement in the current Debate, it is open to him to address himself to the House, with a view of correcting any misstatement that may have been made, [257] 1746

Personal Explanation—When the Question has been answered, the hon. Member (Mr. R. H. Paget) would be at liberty to make any personal explanation if he was not satisfied with the answer, [259] 1818

Limitation of Explanatory Statement—An hon. Member, putting a Question, is not entitled to enter into any extraneous matters excepting so far as may be necessary for making his Question plain. He may read extracts from a written document, if the extracts are necessary to make the Question clear, [257] 644; [260] 468, 469

Observations which involve matter which might lead to debate can scarcely be regarded

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

as coming within the proper limits of a Question, [261] 989

The hon. Member is not now putting a Question to any Minister of the Crown, but he is entering into a matter of argument and debate, and he is therefore out of Order, [260] 1258; [263] 855

It would not be regular to debate the form of a Question, [261] 807

Limitation of Answer—Mr. T. P. O'Connor giving Notice of a Question relative to the interference of certain Magistrates with Land League Meetings, the Chief Secretary for Ireland intimated that he could not answer that Question, as Questions of that kind had a tendency to give a clue to the identity of individuals. Mr. O'Connor persevering, Mr. Speaker said the hon. Gentleman was out of Order, [257] 643

Latitude in Answer—It is customary to allow considerable latitude in answering Questions to a Member having charge of a Bill, [264] 1408

Question upon Answer—A Member is entitled to put a Question to the Minister bearing upon the Question which he has already asked; but he cannot enter into a debate, [261] 410, 1205

A Question having been put and fully answered, it is quite out of Order for the hon. Member (Mr. Dawson) to continue the subject, [257] 1098, 1201

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE (URGENCY)

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill—At half-past Nine on the morning of Wednesday, Feb 2, after a protracted Sitting of 4½ hours, Mr. Speaker rose and said, that a crisis had then arisen which demanded the prompt interposition of the Chair and of the House, and declined to call upon any more Members to speak, and proceeded at once to put the Question from the Chair, [257] 2034

In closing the debate on the *Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill* on the morning of Feb 2 Mr. Speaker acted on his own responsibility, and from a sense of duty to the House, [258] 8

A Resolution reflecting on this action of Mr. Speaker relates, not to a question of Privilege, but to a question of Order, [258] 8, 9, 14

Resolutions (Mr. Gladstone) Feb 3—Mr. Speaker expresses his sense of the confidence reposed in him by the House at a time of unexampled emergency, and states his intention to lay before the House certain Rules for the regulation of its Business, while the state of Public Business continues to be urgent; and submits a Rule restricting Motions for Adjournment, [258] 162

Mr. Speaker lays on the Table the Rules framed for the regulation of the Business of the House while the state of Public Business is urgent Feb 9, [258] 435

Additional Rules Feb 17, [258] 1070

Additional Rule in lieu of Rules of Feb 17, [259] 18

Additional Rules Mar 11, [259] 888

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[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland)

Bill—In answer to Questions Mr. Speaker said, that Amendments which had not been reached at the time the Committee stage was concluded might be submitted to the House on the Consideration of the Bill; if there was no Report, then by a Motion to re-commit the Bill, [258] 1092, 1093

Under New Rule No. 14 a Member who moves an Amendment is in exactly the same position as the Member in charge of the Bill, [258] 1091

The *Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill* having passed, Mr. Speaker declares that the state of Public Business is no longer urgent, [258] 1841

Committee of Supply—The Rules relating to Urgency would not relate to Committee of Supply, unless the House were to vote Supply to be urgent, [258] 1872

If the House agree to a Resolution of Urgency, the urgency would only apply so long as the matter declared by a Minister of the Crown to be urgent was before the House, [258] 1960, 1962

The power to frame Rules for Urgency in Committee of Supply before Supply has been voted to be urgent was, no doubt, conferred upon Mr. Speaker by the Resolution passed by the House in February last, [259] 825

Divisions—Mr. Speaker states the object of the new Rule was that the House should be saved the trouble of a division in the event of only a small minority supporting a particular view. If the bell were rung (as is the usual practice), and Members were summoned to their places, that object would be defeated, [258] 1746, 1749, 1750, 1752

Orders of the Day—I apprehend that the qualification in those words of the Resolution, "until the House shall otherwise order," clearly leaves it with the House, if it thinks proper, to postpone the Motion of the Chief Secretary to a future day. But it is my duty, until the House has thought proper to set aside altogether, or to discharge, the Order of the 25th January, to place the Motion at the head of the list for consideration each day until the Motion is disposed of, [258] 1744

Postponement of Motion—A Motion is not in the same category with an Order of the Day. In regard to an Order of the Day, any hon. Member can move it; but in the case of a Motion the House cannot compel an hon. Member who gives Notice of it to proceed with it; but he can postpone it if he chooses, [258] 1753, 1754

Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill—Committee—The Chairman of Committees having put the Question, "That I do report this Bill, as amended, to the House:" objected that the Rule as to Urgency did not apply to this Question. Mr. Speaker, having resumed the Chair, declared that the Rule did apply, for that the spirit and intention of the Rule, no doubt, were that after a certain hour there should be no further debate, [259] 696

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

Mr. Speaker proceeds, under the Rule of Urgency, to deal with the several clauses and Amendments on the Notice Paper, [259] 762

Mr. Speaker states that the House having passed the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Bill, it becomes his duty to declare that the state of Public Business is no longer urgent, [259] 890

Public Business (Urgency)—The Estimates—The Prime Minister having moved, "That the state of Public Business is urgent"—after debate, the House divided; Ayes 296, Noes 212. Mr. Speaker: The Question not having been affirmed by a majority of three to one, as required by the Resolution of the 3rd February, I have to declare that the Question has not been resolved in the affirmative, [259] 926

RULES OF DEBATE*Addressing the Chair*

A Member must address himself to the Chair and not to any Member of the House, [261] 1001, 1846, 847, 1852

Speaking twice

The hon. Member (Mr. Parnell) having already spoken to the Question before the House has exhausted his right of addressing the House, [257] 982

A Member who has moved an Amendment has exhausted his right to address the House, [258] 1907

A Member who has moved the Adjournment of the Debate is out of Order in seconding a subsequent Motion, [261] 1171

An hon. Member who has seconded the Motion for the Adjournment of the Debate is not entitled to speak again, [258] 2022; [262] 653

An hon. Member is not entitled to make a second speech in asking leave to withdraw his Motion, [263] 758

An Amendment to the Address having been moved by Mr. Dawson (Carlow), several hon. Members addressed the House for and against the Motion. Mr. Speaker having ruled that the Amendment was irregular in form and could not be put from the Chair, it was proposed to withdraw it and to substitute an amended Motion. Question, whether Members who had addressed the House on the first Motion would be entitled to speak on the amended Motion?—Mr. Speaker: I have no hesitation in saying that Members having already spoken to the informal Amendment will not be entitled to speak again on the formal Amendment, [257] 1041

Right of Reply—Capital Punishment (Abolition) Bill.—Mr. J. W. Pease, after addressing the House in support, moved "That the Bill be now read a second time;" debate thereon. Mr. Pease rose to reply.—Mr. Speaker said, that as no Amendment had been moved the hon. Member was not entitled to make a second speech, [262] 1083

An hon. Member is not entitled to reply to an Answer given to a Question, [265] 822

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.*Reference to previous Debates*

The hon. Member is not entitled to refer to debates in this House which have taken place during the present Session, [262] 8, 1830

To quote what has been said in the other House of Parliament during the present Session is out of Order, [262] 1489

Mr. Speaker: I must point out to the House that the hon. Member (Mr. Parnell) is citing speeches made by the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. E. Forster) during the present Session. That, as the House knows, would be, strictly speaking, out of Order; but, as the hon. Member calls in question the administration of the Act, possibly the House will extend its indulgence to him, [265] 172

A Question referring to a past debate in this House is irregular, [257] 653, 1326, 1334, 1746; [258] 28, 39, 42; [261] 990

Latitude of Observation

Mr. Dawson (Carlow), in moving an Amendment to the Address respecting the Borough Franchise in Ireland, referred to a wide range of subjects—"Order!"—Mr. Speaker said, that although the proceeding might be, in point of form, regular, he was bound to add, that if a similar course of action were pursued on the Motion for the Address by Members of this House generally taking an interest in any particular question, the Address to the Crown could hardly be carried within the compass of the Session, [257] 1004

Moving the Adjournment of the Debate—The Question before the House is, "That this House do now adjourn." I am bound to say that it is one of the many inconveniences of this proceeding that it gives the utmost latitude for discussion, and the observations now being made are not out of Order, [261] 999

Unparliamentary Language

Mr. O'Donnell—If I understood the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. E. Forster) rightly, then all I can say is that it is as base and abominable a calumny to be uttered against a Member of this House—Mr. Speaker—The hon. Member for Dungarvan has spoken to a point of Order, and he has himself been guilty of disorder in imputing calumny to the right hon. Gentleman, [257] 230

The words "discreditable exhibition" if applied to any hon. Member would be out of Order, [257] 1429

Order—Unparliamentary Language, [257] 230, 231, 232

Language of Menace, [261] 1082

Mr. Speaker—If the interruption of the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. O'Kelly) continues to be so frequent I must take notice of it, [265] 257

Disorderly Interruption—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member for Galway (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) having interrupted several times in a manner quite unusual, if he does so again I must warn him that he has disregarded the authority of the Chair, [261] 1260, 1257

[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

On a Question of Privilege, a very confused debate arising—Mr. Speaker said: These interruptions on points of Order are themselves very disorderly. If I had heard any such expression ("That is not true") coming from the lips of the hon. Member (Mr. O'Connor Power) when he was addressing the House, I should have interposed, [261] 1694

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) when he made use of the word "mendacious," applied it to a Member of the House, he is clearly out of Order, and I must ask him to withdraw this word. Mr. T. P. O'Connor withdrew the word. Whereupon—

Mr. O'Kelly: I want to know, Sir, whether there is any protection in this House for hon. Members on these benches against any Gentleman making statements which are calumnious and lying.

Mr. Speaker immediately Named Mr. O'Kelly [See *Parliament*], [262] 18, 19 An hon. Member is not entitled to say of any Member of the House that he does not believe a statement he has made, [261] 998

Mr. Parnell: Because it is a gross falsehood—Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member has applied that observation to any Member of this House he is out of Order. If the hon. Member says that a statement made by another hon. Member is a gross falsehood I must call upon him to withdraw the expression, [257] 770

Mr. Callan: The hon. Member for Waterford (Mr. Blake) should not state that which he knew not to be correct. ["Order!"] Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member had, no doubt, made the statement hastily, and would see the necessity of withdrawing it, [261] 1028

Mr. Parnell—He thought the statement of the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Gladstone) was hardly a credible one. ["Order!"] Mr. Speaker—The hon. Member will admit, I think, that an expression of that kind applied to a Member of this House is not Parliamentary, [264] 1991

Mr. Speaker names Mr. Parnell as having disregarded the authority of the Chair, after being cautioned for holding language utterly un-Parliamentary and improper. Proceedings thereon [see *Parliament*], [264] 390

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member (Dr. Connolly) applies the expression "poltroon" to a Member of this House, I must call upon him to withdraw it, [259] 31

The Solicitor General for Ireland having spoken of certain officials being sometimes exposed to the insolent observations of hon. Gentlemen in that House,—Mr. Speaker said he thought the hon. and learned Gentleman would see the propriety of withdrawing that expression, [259] 47

Mr. Speaker: The right hon. Gentleman (Mr. Childers) was entitled to say that, in his opinion, the language of the hon. Gentleman (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) was un-Parliamentary, [263] 246

Un-Parliamentary Language (generally), [263] 1450

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member (Mr. Healy) is speaking in terms of disrespect of the

SPEAKER, The—*cont.*

Members of the other House of Parliament. He has no right to speak of the Members of the other House of Parliament as the hereditary enemies of the Irish people, [264] 1560

Mr. Healy—The Home Secretary had stated that the doctrine of the Land League was a doctrine of assassination and treason. That statement was a deliberate untruth. Mr. Speaker—I cannot allow that expression to pass. It is un-Parliamentary, and the hon. Member must withdraw it. Mr. Healy would withdraw the expression, and say that the Home Secretary, in so describing the Land League, had stated what was distinctly untrue. Mr. Speaker: That is merely a repetition of the expression. I must call upon the hon. Member distinctly to withdraw it.

Mr. Healy continuing to disregard the authority of the Chair was "Named" by Mr. Speaker, and suspended from the service of the House during the remainder of the Sitting, [259] 166

Mr. Finigan having used the words "beastly bellowing," and being called to Order by the Chairman of Committees, withdrew the expression; Mr. O'Donnell, pursuing the subject, reported to Mr. Speaker as disregarding the authority of the Chair, and suspended *Mar 8*, [259] 602

His explanation accepted *June 2*, [261] 1984

Mr. Healy: He could tell the right hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. E. Forster) that if he continued to support the police in arbitrary acts, he would find that ten times more outrages would occur, those outrages being the only resource which those unfortunate people had against high-handed proceedings. Mr. Alderman Lawrence rose to Order. Mr. Speaker said: The course taken by the hon. Member for Wexford (Mr. Healy) is taken entirely on his own responsibility. I deplore the language I have heard this evening coming both from him and from the hon. Member for Dungarvan (Mr. O'Donnell).—*State of Ireland*, [261] 549

Lord Randolph Churchill: The House, perhaps without knowing it, had been a witness of a most carefully conceived and well got-up burlesque. The House must bear in mind that Mr. Bradlaugh and his Colleague in all these affairs acted under the inspiration of the Prime Minister and his Colleagues; and the course of events had been extremely well arranged with Mr. Bradlaugh after his expulsion from the House. [Cries of "Order" and "Withdraw"]

Mr. Speaker said, that if the words imputed to the noble Lord by the hon. and learned Member for Meath (Mr. A. M. Sullivan) were correctly imputed to him, they were quite out of Order, [261] 419

To charge hon. Members of this House with rebellion would, no doubt, be out of Order, [258] 285

Sir Henry Tyler: I wish to ask you, Sir, whether the hon. Member (Mr. Dillon) is in Order in telling us of the forces which he has at his command, and that the Land League reigns supreme in Tipperary? I wish to

SPEAKER, The—cont.

know whether he is not uttering traitorous and treasonable sentiments in boasting that he is upsetting the law of the land?

Mr. Speaker: If the hon. Member accepts the version given by the hon. Member who rose to Order, I am bound to say that the expressions he used were un-Parliamentary; but no Motion having been made to have the words taken down, I can only call the attention of the hon. Member for Tipperary to them, [257] 879 (and further discussion)

The hon. Member (Mr. Dillon) is exceeding the licence of Parliamentary language in advocating civil war, [259] 157

Unguarded Language—The language of the hon. Member (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) with reference to persons of high position and character (the Judges) is unguarded, to say the least of it; but I am not prepared to say that it is not within the bounds of Order, [263] 1216, 1218

Mr. Speaker states that animadversion on proceedings in the Courts of Law in matters now pending seem to him very improper—*The State Trials in Dublin*, [257] 449

Relevancy of Argument—The Question before the House is the second reading of the *Irish Land Bill*; and on the Motion for the adjournment of the debate no observations can be made by the hon. Member (Mr. Parnell) which are not relevant to that Bill, [260] 1617

The hon. Member (Mr. Parnell) having thereon proposed to move that the House do now adjourn, Mr. Speaker said, that until the Motion for the adjournment of the debate was disposed of, the Motion of the hon. Member could not be made, [260] 1617

A Member, in discussing Questions that are not before the House, is altogether out of Order. He is bound to confine himself to the Question immediately before the House, [257] 1362, 1365

Irregularity of Observations—On a Question respecting a clause in the *Land Law (Ireland) Bill*—debate arising—Mr. Speaker: I must point out to the House the great irregularity of this discussion. It is being attempted to review the course taken in Committee of this House on the *Land Law (Ireland) Bill*, [263] 863, 864

Repetition of Argument—The hon. Member (Mr. T. P. O'Connor) is repeating appeals to the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant in almost the same language as those which he has already addressed to the right hon. Gentleman in supporting the previous Amendment. I must caution the hon. Member that if he persists in that line of argument I shall have to call upon him to discontinue his speech, [258] 1620, 1623, 1627

Mr. Speaker: I must point out that the hon. Member (Mr. O'Donnell) is using precisely the same arguments over and over again, and that he is therefore trifling with the House, [264] 1615

Tediousness—Mr. Speaker said the hon. Member (Mr. Biggar) was treating the subject in a most tedious manner. In fact, he was almost trifling with the House, [259] 362

SPEAKER, The—cont.

Irrelevancy of Observations, [259] 365

Order—Relevancy, [260] 1618

Order—Limit of Explanation, [257] 171, 213, 446

Limit of Observations, [257] 552

Relevancy of Observations, [257] 563, 564, 565, 567, 570, 571, 572, 576, 578, 583, 584, 586, 591, 900, 904, 905, 921, 922, 928, 930, 953, 967, 987

Language in Order, [257] 732

Not in Order, [257] 880, 881, 882

Order, [257] 772, 773, 787, 861, 1009, 1010

Relevancy of Observations, [257] 560, 812

Limit of Observations, [257] 552, 1329, 1330, 1331, 1345, 1351, 1353, 1430, 1431

Relevancy of Observations, [258] 15, 29, 139, 328, 421, 1616, 1987, 2008

Rules of Procedure—Money Bill—*Metropolitan Board of Works (Money) Bill*—Mr. Speaker felt some hesitation (in circumstances stated) in answering the Question whether it was necessary that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, [263] 1754

Premature Reference to a Question—A Member who has given Notice of a Question, is altogether out of Order in anticipating the Question, [257] 178, 561

Premature Reference to a Motion of which Notice has been given by another hon. Member is out of Order, [257] 812

Premature Discussion of a Question, [262] 982

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**Order and Procedure**

Motions relating to the Order of Business of the House are almost invariably made by the Leader of the House on behalf of the House. I consider that in the absence of the Leader of the House it would be competent for any Minister of the Crown to make that Motion, [258] 1664

Whiteboy Acts Repeal Bill—Moved, "That the Second Reading of the Bill be deferred till Saturday." Mr. R. N. Fowler asked if it was not open to a Member to move to amend the Motion for postponement by substituting Monday for Saturday?—Mr. Speaker: Such a course has never been taken, to my knowledge, without Notice; but if the hon. Member thinks proper to move an Amendment the House will deal with it, [264] 1105

Thames River Bill—Motion made, and Question proposed, "That the Bill be read a second time on Tuesday the 15th of March." Lord R. Churchill moved an Amendment that the Order for the Second Reading be read and discharged.—Mr. Speaker said, it would be his duty to put the Amendment from the Chair; but he would point out to the noble Lord that the course he proposed to take without Notice was very unusual, [259] 315

The Chairman of Committees—Mr. O'Donnell having given Notice of Motion calling in question the conduct of the Chairman of Committees, which, however, had been indefinitely postponed—Mr. Anderson asked whether it was expedient or respectful to the House that such a Motion should remain on

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[cont.]

SPEAKER, The—cont.

the Paper? Mr. Speaker said, the Motion was one of a nature that made it important to dispose of it as early as possible; but the responsibility of doing so rested entirely with the hon. Member who had given Notice of it, [259] 1252

Notices of Motion—An hon. Member who has given Notice of a Motion and is not in his place when Mr. Speaker calls his name must give another Notice, [257] 933

DIVISIONS

Pecuniary Interest—As the House is aware, any Member having a direct pecuniary interest in any matter before the House who gives a vote upon that matter is liable to have his vote disallowed. The rule does not preclude a Member from giving Notice of opposition to a Bill if he thinks proper to do so, [263] 1477

COMMITTEES

Instruction—It is open to an hon. Member to move an Instruction to the Committee on the nomination of the Committee, [260] 971

Mr. Speaker: An Instruction would not be regular or permissible if it proposed to authorize the Committee to do that which it already had the power to do. An Instruction would also be inadmissible if it involved a charge—according to the Standing Order such a proposition could only be introduced in a Committee of the Whole House, and upon the recommendation of a Minister of the Crown, [261] 1870

SELECT COMMITTEES

On Motion that a Select Committee be appointed, it is irregular to discuss the constitution of the Committee, [259] 534, 884

Notice—Colonel Alexander called attention to the manner in which the Select Committee on *Customs (Outdoor Officers at the Outports)* was nominated, and said he should oppose the nomination of Mr. H. H. Fowler (Wolverhampton), and move instead the name of Mr. Stewart (Greenock)

Mr. Speaker: The hon. and gallant Member is at liberty to oppose any name; but if he wishes to add another name, he cannot do so without Notice, [262] 222, 223

PUBLIC PETITIONS

According to the Rules and Orders of this House, a Petition can be presented to this House by a Member only, except a Petition from the Corporation of London, or the Corporation of Dublin, [263] 1011

A Petition referring to Mr. Bradlaugh having been forwarded to Baron Henry De Worms (Greenwich) for presentation, the hon. Member hesitated to do so on account of certain expressions contained in it. Mr. Labouchere inquired whether the Petition was so worded that a Member of the House was justified in exercising a discretion in presenting it or not?

SPEAKER, The—cont.

Mr. Speaker said, he had stated to the hon. Member for Greenwich that on the construction he placed upon the Petition he was justified and warranted in declining to present it, [262] 860, 1111, 1112, 1114

PUBLIC BILLS

A Bill which has not been introduced is not formally before the House. The Chief Secretary for Ireland has asked leave to introduce a Bill; but it is not yet formally before the House, as no leave has yet been granted, [257] 1382

Summary of proposed enactments—*Tenants (Scotland) Bill*—Sir R. Acheson Cross: I wish to draw the attention of Mr. Speaker to the fact that at the head of the Bill, as circulated to hon. Members, there is a statement or a summary of the objects of the measure drawn upon the authority of those who have introduced it. I think such a practice is a dangerous one, and that if such a statement is to be drawn up at all it ought to be done by an entirely independent authority.—Mr. Speaker: I am bound to say that I think the practice referred to is one which is open to abuse. I feel the force of the observation made by the right hon. Gentleman that if a statement of this kind is desirable it should be drawn up by some independent authority, [260] 493

Amendments—The House having settled the provisions of the Bill with regard to the Prison Rules, no Amendment relating to the subject can now be entertained, [258] 1628

An Amendment involving a matter already decided by the House cannot be put, [258] 1673, 1674, 1675

Amendments—An Amendment inadmissible, inasmuch as it is not consistent with the provisions of the Bill dealing with the same subject which have been already passed, [258] 1597

Committee—New Clauses—The general rule of the House is quite clear. No clause can be moved except by the hon. Member who has given Notice of it, [259] 762

Notices of New Clauses are required, [258] 1344, 1533

Lords Amendments

Lords Amendments to *Land Law (Ireland) Bill*—

Sir Walter B. Barttelot asked whether it was competent for the Government to amend words which had been passed by this House and sent up to the Lords, and which the Lords rejected? Mr. Speaker said, in his opinion it was competent for the House to amend words restored to the Bill in consequence of the omission of certain words involved by the rejection of the Amendment by the Lords, [264] 1470

In answer to Mr. O'Sullivan, Mr. Speaker said, the hon. Member could not move an Amendment in the Bill which had not been touched by the Lords, [264] 1497

An hon. Member would not be in Order in proposing an Amendment on the Amendment after the Question had been put from

SPEAKER, The—cont.

the Chair, "That the House do agree to the Lords Amendment, as amended, [264] 1959, 1974

Order for Consideration of Lords Amendments on the *Land Law (Ireland) Bill*—In answer to Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Speaker said: On the Order of the Day for the Consideration of these Amendments, the hon. Member, if he thinks proper, may move that the Amendments be considered three months hence; but I think it only right to inform him that if the Motion were carried it would involve the loss of the Land Bill, [264] 1981

Lords Amendments—A Bill having come down from the Lords with verbal Amendments, it is usual to consider such Amendments without giving Notice; but if the hon. and learned Member (Mr. Warton) presses his objection, the Amendments cannot be considered now, and the debate must be adjourned, [264] 1464

It is not open to move an Amendment on Question, "That the Bill do pass?" The practice has become obsolete, [258] 1832

Consideration on Report—I have to inform the right hon. Baronet (Sir Stafford Northcote) that the House does not deal with new Clauses on Report, [263] 1903

Bills relating to Money—Money Clauses—A new Clause involving a money charge upon the people cannot be proposed without the sanction of a Committee of the Whole House, [263] 1912, 1914, 2004

PRIVATE BILLS

Backing—Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member (Baron H. De Worms) asks me whether it is out of Order for two official Members to place their names on the back of a Private Bill. I cannot say I think the practice a convenient practice; but as there are precedents for it I am not prepared to say it is out of Order, [260] 131

MISCELLANEOUS

An Irregularity—Instructions having been given to the Queen's printer to print and circulate the Protection of Person and Property (Ireland) Bill, in anticipation that the Bill would be introduced and ordered to be printed on Friday night, but this not occurring, the Bill was nevertheless printed and circulated on Saturday morning, [257] 1743

The hon. Member (Mr. MacIver) appeals to me on a point of Order with reference to a matter which has occurred in the Lobby. I am bound to say I must decline to give an opinion upon occurrences in the Lobby, [263] 50

The Order of the Day for Supply having been read, Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. Childers to address the House; objected that the right hon. Gentleman in making his Ministerial Statement before going into Committee of Supply (Army Estimates) was not in Order. Mr. Speaker said: I conclude that the right hon. Gentleman is about to conclude with a Motion, and I shall not interpose to prevent his making any observations he may think proper before doing so, [259] 189

SPEAKER, The—cont.

Reference to Members by Name—The Chief Secretary for Ireland having spoken of the hon. Member for Tipperary as "Mr. Dillon," Mr. Healy objected that it was the usual courtesy of the House that a Member should be mentioned by his constituency and not by name. Mr. Speaker said the right hon. Gentleman had not, in his opinion, taken any course opposed to Order. Hon. Members were aware that there were two Members for Tipperary, and it was necessary to distinguish between them, [261] 23

Mr. Cowen having stated that there were certainly 40 Members who were anxious to address the House on the Land Law (Ireland) Bill, asked, Whether it would not be possible for the Speaker and the Representatives of the different Parties in the House to make an informal ballot of the names of the hon. Members who wished to address the House? Mr. Speaker said: I am always most anxious to promote the convenience of Members of this House; but the hon. Member is imposing a task upon me which is beyond my powers, [261] 288

Order of the House cancelled—Mr. Speaker said that the Motion for the Return (relating to Grants and Supplies to the Ameers of Cabul) had been put from the Chair and agreed to on the understanding that it was an unopposed Return. Being now opposed by the noble Marquess (the Secretary of State for India) it must be cancelled by his (Mr. Speaker's) authority, [265] 609

Standing Order No. 178A—Proceedings in the case of Mr. Biggar, suspended from the service of the House as disregarding the authority of the Chair during the remainder of the Sitting Jan 25, [257] 1349

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Proceedings in the case of Mr. O'Donnell, reported by the Chairman as disregarding the authority of the Chair, and suspended from the service of the House Mar 8, [259] 602

Mr. O'Donnell, afterwards, having disclaimed any intention of disregarding the authority of the Chair, the House accepts his explanation June 2, [261] 1984

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- c. Question, Mr. Buxton; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish May 26, [261] 1315

- i. Select Committee appointed, such Committee to consist of five Lords, "to consider the First Report of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office" (*The Lord Thurlow*) May 31

And, on June 2, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—E. Jersey, V. Sherbrooke, L. Clinton, L. Thurlow, L. Monteagle of Brandon

- c. Ordered, That a Select Committee be appointed, to consider the First Report of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office June 20

Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Courtney, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Massey, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Winn

First Report of Controller . . . [2782]
Report of S.C. . . . P.P. 356

Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

- i. Presented; read 1st July 1 (No. 140)
Read 2nd July 7
Committee^o; Report July 8
Read 3rd July 16
- c. Read 1st (*Mr. Attorney General*) July 20
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2nd" 263] July 21, 1595; after short debate, Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. T. P. O'Connor*); after further short debate, Question put; A. 5, N. 71; M. 66 (D. L. 319)

Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2nd [Bill 219]

264] Committee deferred, after short debate Aug 15, 2015

265] Committee; Report Aug 18, 343
Read 3rd Aug 22, 715

- i. Royal Assent Aug. 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 59]

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- Coinage (Decimal System), Res. [260] 165
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- International Law—Detention of British Subjects on Board a Russian War-Ship, [263] 21
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Stolen Goods Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Chancellor*)

- i. Presented; read 1st April 5 (No. 60)
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Committee^o; Report May 19 (No. 86)
Referred to a Select Committee^o May 31
And, on June 21, the Lords following were named of the Committee:—Ld. Chancellor, E. Waldegrave, E. Morley, E. Beauchamp, E. Cairns, V. Sherbrooke, L. Aberdare, L. Wilmarsleigh, L. Ramsay
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- Customs and Inland Revenue, 2R. Amendt. [260] 1515; Comm. cl. 4, [261] 1126, 1127; cl. 16, 1145, 1150, 1151; Amendt. 1153, 1155; cl. 16, 1158
- India and China—The Opium Trade, [260] 1514
- Land Law (Ireland), 2R. [261] 927; Comm. cl. 19, [263] 382; Postponed cl. 34, 1401
- Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Res. [261] 470
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 - Illegal Seizure by a Sheriff—Co. Armagh, [258] 1852
 - Inflammatory Placards—The Irish Constabulary, [261] 553, 818
 - Landlord and Tenant—Colonel Forbes, [262] 338, 339
- Ireland—Intoxicating Liquors on Saturday, Res. [261] 1017, 1028
- Ireland—Irish Executive, Motion of Censure, [262] 82, 90
- Ireland—Judges' Charges, Motion for an Address, [263] 1213
- Ireland—Magistracy, Res. [258] 1892
- 260] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 1123
- 261] 362; Comm. cl. 1, 1492, 1521, 1721, 1820, 1938, 1947, 1956, 1958, 1965
- 262] Amendt. 363, 364, 379, 408, 506; cl. 3, 887, 896, 911, 926; cl. 4, 942, 1031, 1131, 1177; Amendt. 1179, 1181, 1184, 1192, 1393, 1420, 1427; cl. 7, 1687, 1699, 1745, 1904, 2015, 2018, 2023, 2044
- 263] Comm. cl. 9, Amendt. 102, 108; cl. 13, Amendt. 203; cl. 18, 286; cl. 19, 326, 330, 332; cl. 24, 462; cl. 25, 468, 469, 472, 562, 563, 565, 568; Amendt. 552; cl. 26, 877, 910, 923; Amendt. 925, 928, 933, 956, 969, 977; cl. 46, 1195; cl. 47, 1336; add. cl. 1666; Consid. cl. 7, 1965

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- 264] cl. 50, 57; Lords Amendt. Consid. 1419, 1446, 1450, 1579, 1583, 1595, 1599, 1605, 1612, 1637
- Maintenance Law Amendment, Leave, [259] 776; 2R. 1478, 1477, 1480
- Merchant Shipping Act—Case of William Lynch, [263] 1458
- Metropolitan Police—Case of Mr. Edward Shiel, [263] 1458
- Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
 - Business of the House, Ministerial Statement, [258] 1664, 1872, 1873; Explanations, 1961; [259] 827
 - Easter Recess, [260] 1041
 - Order—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell, [257] 1745, 1746
 - Order—Privilege—Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), [258] 9, 10, 12, 14; Motion for Adjournment, 15, 66
 - Privilege—(Mr. P. Egan), [261] 1667, 1680, 1687, 1695
 - Public Business—Derby Day, [261] 1335
- Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 79, 81, 86, 1093
- Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [260] 1255; [261] 419
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [258] 2008; 2R. [259] 188, 351, 352; Comm. cl. 1, 501; cl. 5, 625, 635, 656; Consid. add. cl. 762; 3R. 840, 842, 856
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), [Compensation] [259] 696, 697
- Post Office—Post Office Act, 1837—Detention and Opening of Letters, [260] 343
- Post Office Savings Banks—Female Clerks, [263] 261
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland). 257] Motion for Leave, 1785, 1819, 1821, 1924, 1833, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1890, 1893, 1919
- 258] 2R. 226; Comm. cl. 1, 536; Amendt. 570, 678, 680, 711, 723, 729, 745, 776, 782, 785, 787, 811, 820, 832, 839, 840, 854, 855, 929, 930, 967, 969, 976, 978, 984, 1050, 1104, 1107, 1108, 1110, 1150, 1182, 1193; cl. 2, 1276, 1277, 1284, 1317, 1339, 1340, 1341, 1342; cl. 3, 1443; add. cl. 1450, 1465, 1473; Consid. add. cl. 1540, 1541, 1542; cl. 1, Amendt. 1559, 1563, 1564, 1671, 1679, 1680, 1592, 1666; 3R. 1696, 1700, 1701, 1711, 1713, 1891
- Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds), Comm. [258] 1476
- Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Offices of the, [259] 969
- Civil Services and Revenue Departments, [261] 1751
- Criminal Prosecutions, &c. Ireland, [259] 1094, 1103
- Houses of Parliament, [259] 1590
- Public Works in Ireland, [262] 186
- Scientific Investigation, [259] 985
- Treasury, &c. [259] 974, 978
- Suspension of Evictions (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [262] 567
- Weights and Measures Act, 1878—Decimal System, [264] 360

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 Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. cl. 3, [260] 1647
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 258] 2R. 375; Comm. cl. 1, 563, 645, 666, 669, 714, 736, 954, 1028, 1029, 1055, 1102, 1151, 1189, 1240; cl. 2, 1260, 1306, 1321, 1338; cl. 3, 1434, 1435, 1436, 1437; Consid. add. cl. 1545; cl. 1, 1558, 1569, 1589, 1615, 1616, 1625, 1634; 3R. 1814
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 Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [259] 1578
 Prisons, Ireland, [265] 488
 Treasury, &c. [259] 981

Summary Jurisdiction Act, 1879—*Recovery of Small Debts*
 Question, Mr. Carbutt; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 21, [257] 1107

Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Bill

(*Mr. Litton, Mr. Errington, Mr. Broadhurst*)
 c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 33]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" April 6, [260] 843; Moved, "That the Debate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Brodrick*); after short debate, Question put, and agreed to; Debate adjourned
 Debate resumed May 11, [261] 252; Debate further adjourned
 Debate resumed June 15, [262] 613; after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Bill withdrawn

Summary Jurisdiction (Process) Bill

(*Mr. Marjoribanks, Colonel Home, Sir Matthew Ridley, Mr. Arthur Elliot*)
 c. Ordered; read 1^o May 26 [Bill 179]
 Read 2^o June 9, [262] 221
 Committee; Report June 17
 Considered June 20
 Read 3^o June 21
 l. Read 1^o (*Earl of Dalhousie*) June 23 (No. 124)
 Read 2^o June 26, 1463
 Committee July 1
 Report July 5
 Read 3^o July 7
 Royal Assent July 18 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 24]

Summary Procedure (Scotland) Amendment Bill [H.L.]

(*The Earl of Dalhousie*)
 l. Presented; read 1^o May 30 (No. 99)
 Read 2^o June 27, [262] 1347

Summary Procedure (Scotland) Amendment Bill
—cont.

- 263] Committee July 15, 4
Report of Amendt. put off, after short debate July 7, 211
Report July 12, 633
Read 3^d July 14 (No. 181)
c. Read 1^o * (*Lord Advocate*) July 15 [Bill 216]
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o,"
July 18, 1230; after short debate, Moved,
"That the Debate be now adjourned"
(*Colonel Alexander*); Question put, and
agreed to; 2R. deferred
Read 2^o * July 21
Committee; Report July 28, [264] 101
Considered *; read 3^o Aug 1
l. Commons Amendts. (No. 196)
Royal Assent Aug 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 33]

SUMMERS, Mr. W., *Stalybridge*

- Africa (South)—Miscellaneous Questions
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[263] 1251
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Mersey, [262] 1821; [263] 1741
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tendance, [263] 359
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sioners' Scheme, [260] 1414
Indian Vernacular Press Act, 1878, [263]
1127
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Attendance, [260] 353
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Turkey and Greece—Greek Frontier, [261]
797
Western Islands of the South Pacific—Outrages
upon Natives committed under the British
Flag, [261] 16

*Sunday Opening of National Museums and
Galleries*

Moved to resolve, "That inasmuch as all
opposition to the action of Her Majesty's
Government in opening on Sundays the
National Museums and Galleries in the
suburban districts of London and in Dublin
has entirely ceased owing to the good results
which have followed such opening, this
House is of opinion that the time has now
arrived for extending this action to all in-
stitutions of a like character, it having been
most conclusively shown that large numbers
of the people rejoice at every opportunity
that is afforded them of spending Sunday
intelligently, and with due regard for its
preservation as a day of rest and cessation

[cont.

*Sunday Opening of National Museums and Gal-
leries*—cont.

from ordinary work and amusement" (*The
Earl of Dunraven*) Feb 22, [258] 1478
Amendt. to leave out from ("inasmuch as") in
line one and add ("a Select Committee of
the House of Commons on Public Institu-
tions having reported on the 27th of March
1860, 'that such Institutions as the British
Museum and the National Gallery should be
opened on week day evenings to the public
between the hours of seven and ten in the
evening at least three days in the week,'
this House is of opinion that the time has
arrived when this recommendation should be
carried out") (*The Earl of Shaftesbury*);
after debate, on question, that the words
proposed to be left out stand part of the
motion? Cont. 34, Not-Cont. 41; M. 7
Resolved in the negative

List of Cont. and Not-Cont., 1516
Then it was moved to add the following words
("a Select Committee of the House of Com-
mons on Public Institutions having reported
on the 27th of March 1860, 'that such In-
stitutions as the British Museum and the
National Gallery should be opened on week
day evenings to the public between the hours
of seven and ten in the evening at least three
days in the week,' this House is of opinion
that the time has arrived when this recom-
mendation should be carried out")
Resolved in the affirmative; and Motion, as
amended, agreed to

**Superannuation Act (Post Office and
Works) Bill**

(*Lord Frederick Cavendish, Mr. John Holmes*)

- c. Ordered; read 1^o * July 26 [Bill 228]
Read 2^o * July 29
Committee *; Report Aug 1
Considered *; read 3^o Aug 2
l. Read 1^o * (*Lord Thurlow*) Aug 4 (No. 203)
Read 2^o * Aug 9
Committee *; Report Aug 11
Read 3^o * Aug 13
Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 43]

SUPPLY

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- Army Estimates—Natal and the Transvaal—
Military Expenditure*, Question, Lord Eus-
tace Cecil; Answer, Mr. Childers July 11,
[263] 507
*Civil Service Estimates, Class III.—Govern-
ment Prosecutions*, Question, Mr. H. H.
Fowler; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish
Mar 8, [259] 549.
The Civil Service Estimates, Question, Sir
Alexander Gordon; Answer, Lord Frederick
Cavendish Mar 23, [259] 1857
*Civil Service Estimates—The Irish Votes—
Captain M'Calmont*, Explanation, Mr. Par-
nell Aug 19, [265] 385
The Navy Estimates, Questions, Sir H. Drum-
mond Wolf; Answers, Mr. Trevelyan Mar 7,
[259] 432; Question, Sir H. Drummond
Wolf; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Aug 16, [265]
38

[cont.

SUPPLY—cont.

The Public Services—Vote on Account, Question, Mr. Parnell; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 26, [261] 1833
Westminster, The Corporation of—Civil List, Class IV., Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Feb 17, [258] 1072

SUPPLY

Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty Jan 20

Considered in Committee Jan 28—EXCHEQUER BONDS

Resolved, That a sum, not exceeding £2,500,000, be granted to Her Majesty, to pay off and discharge Exchequer Bonds that will become due and payable during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1881

Resolution reported Feb 2

Considered in Committee Feb 28; Committee report Progress; to sit again upon Wednesday

Order for Committee read; Motion made, and Question proposed, "That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair" (*Mr. Gladstone*)

259] Mar 14, 927; after short debate, Question put, and agreed to

. Considered in Committee, 928—CIVIL SERVICE AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1880-81.—CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS, £12,917.—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, £82,519.—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, £124,882.—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, £1,503.—CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, £59,432.—CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, £11,000.—CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, £2,764.—CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, £7,035.—REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, £73,590; Total, £368,462—CIVIL SERVICES (EXCESSSES) 1879-80, £12,109 4s. 2d.

Resolutions reported Mar 15

. Considered in Committee Mar 15, 1068—CIVIL SERVICE SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES, 1880-1.—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE Resolutions reported Mar 16

. Considered in Committee Mar 16, 1148—£500,000, AFGHAN WAR (GRANT IN AID)—£3,560,250, CIVIL SERVICES ON ACCOUNT Resolutions reported Mar 17

. Considered in Committee Mar 17, 1255—ARMY ESTIMATES—Resolutions reported Mar 18

. Considered in Committee Mar 18, 1370—NAVY ESTIMATES—Departmental Statement of the Secretary to the Admiralty Resolutions reported, and agreed to Mar 21, 1613

. Considered in Committee Mar 21, 1538—ARMY SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE—£446,000, Additional Expenditure for Supplies and Warlike Stores for the Army—NAVY SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATE—£210,000, Extraordinary Trans. port Services in connection with the Out.

[cont.

SUPPLY—cont.

break of Hostilities in the Transvaal—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1881-2.—CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS Resolutions reported, and, after short debate, agreed to Mar 22, [259] 1729

261] Considered in Committee May 27, 1550—ARMY ESTIMATES

Resolution reported, and, after short debate, agreed to May 30, 1759

. Considered in Committee May 30, 1737—CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS —FURTHER VOTE ON ACCOUNT

Moved, "That a further sum, not exceeding £2,541,300, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a further sum, not exceeding £2,321,300, &c." (*Mr. Parnell*); after long debate, Question put; A. 18, N. 185; M. 167; Vote agreed to

Resolution reported May 31

262] Considered in Committee June 9, 146—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS—Votes 6 to 24

Resolutions reported June 10

. Considered in Committee June 10, 242—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—Votes 1 to 5

Resolutions reported June 13

263] Considered in Committee July 18, 1219—CIVIL SERVICES AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS—£2,345,600, further on Account

Resolution reported July 19

264] Considered in Committee July 28, 73—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 6 to 9;—Committee—R.F.

Resolutions reported July 29

. Considered in Committee July 29, 200—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 10 to 15;—Committee—R.F.

Resolutions reported Aug 1

. Considered in Committee Aug 2, 569—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 16 to 28

Resolutions reported Aug 3

. Considered in Committee Aug 3, 735—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS, Votes 29 to 33

Resolutions reported Aug 4

. Considered in Committee Aug 4, 877—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 2 to 12

Resolutions reported Aug 5

. Considered in Committee Aug 5, 1028—ARMY ESTIMATES, Votes 13 to 25—CIVIL SERVICES CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE, Votes 1 to 23

Resolutions reported Aug 6

. Considered in Committee Aug 6, 1138—NAVY ESTIMATES, Votes 15 and 16—CIVIL SERVICES—CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES, Votes 1 to 8—CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES, Votes 1 to 6, 8 and 9—CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS, Votes 1 and 2—REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, Votes 1, 2, and 4

. Resolutions reported Aug 8, 1344

[cont.

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257—258—259—260—261—262—263—264—265.

SUPPLY—cont.

Resolutions 1 to 18 agreed to

Res. 19, £19,883, Salaries and Incidental Expenses of Temporary Commissions and Committees, including Special Inquiries; after short debate, Resolution agreed to Remaining Resolutions agreed to

264] Considered in Committee Aug 8, 1300—CIVIL SERVICES—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART, Votes 1 to 3, and 10
Resolutions reported Aug 9

265] Considered in Committee Aug 16, 49—NAVY ESTIMATES—CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART—REVENUE DEPARTMENTS—SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES
Resolutions reported Aug 17

SUPPLY—cont.

265] Considered in Committee Aug 18, 317—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS

Resolutions reported Aug 19

Considered in Committee Aug 19, 367—CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART—CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES—CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES—£403,000, Transvaal—£500,000, Afghan War (Grant in Aid)

Resolutions reported Aug 20

Considered in Committee Aug 20, 552—CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE—CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART
Resolutions reported Aug 22

SUMMARY.

APPROPRIATION OF GRANTS.		£	s.	d.
1880-81.				
Deficiencies, 1879-80	12,109	4	2	
Supplementary, 1880-1	368,462	0	0	
Afghan War (Grant in Aid), 1880-81	500,000	0	0	
Army (Supplementary), 1880-81	446,000	0	0	
Navy (Supplementary), 1880-81	210,000	0	0	
Exchequer Bonds, 1880-81 ...	2,500,000	0	0	
	£4,036,571	4	2	

1881-2

NAVY SERVICES	10,895,919	0	0
ARMY SERVICES	16,589,500	0	0
ARMY (INDIAN HOME CHARGES)	1,100,000	0	0

CIVIL SERVICES—viz.:

I. Public Works and £ Buildings	1,526,673		
II. Salaries, &c. Civil Departments	2,433,171		
III. Law and Justice	5,949,146		
IV. Education, Sci- ence, and Art	4,461,456		
V. Foreign and Colo- nial Services	636,257		
VI. Non - Effective, &c. Services	1,172,156		
VII. Miscellaneous	45,510		

	16,224,369	0	0
REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, &c. ...	8,392,581	0	0
ADVANCES FOR GREENWICH HOS- PITAL AND SCHOOL	152,523	0	0
EXPENSES CONNECTED WITH THE TRANSVAAL	400,000	0	0
AFGHAN WAR (GRANT IN AID) ...	500,000	0	0

Total ... £58,291,463 4 2

SUMMARY.

WAYS AND MEANS.

GRANTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

For the service of the years £ s. d.
ending 31st March 1880
and 1881; viz.

Under Act 44 Vic. cap. 1 ... 2,500,000 0 0

Under Act 44 Vic. cap. 8 ... 1,536,571 4 2

For the service of the year
ending 31st March 1882:—

Under Act 44 Vict. c. 8 ... 11,819,046 0 0

Under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 15 6,975,627 0 0

Under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 50 21,695,712 0 0

Under Appropriation Act ... 13,764,507 0 0

Total ... £58,291,463 4 2

SUP SUP { SESSION 1881 } SUP SUP

257—258—259—260—261—262—263—264—265.

Supply—cont.

DEFICIENCIES, 1880.		Total of Vote.	
		£	s. d.
COMMITTEE Mar 14—REPORT Mar 15			
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £12,109 4s. 2d., be granted to make good Excesses, &c., as follows:—			
CIVIL SERVICES, viz.,			
CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.			
The Mint, including Coinage ...	64	2	2
Lunacy Commission, Scotland" ...	44	10	7
CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.			
County Courts	2,124	17	11
Land Registry	12	19	7
Convict Establishments in England and the Colonies	2,205	8	6
CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.			
Endowed Schools Commissioners, Ireland	167	12	6
Queen's Colleges, Ireland	517	0	10
CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.			
Consular Services	5,421	12	6
Suppression of the Slave Trade ...	1,550	19	7
After short debate, Vote agreed to [259] 1004			
Total ...	12,109	4	2

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1880-81.

COMMITTEE <i>Mar 14</i> —REPORT <i>Mar 15</i>		
CIVIL SERVICES.		
CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.		
	Total of Vote.	£
Public Buildings, Great Britain		2,192
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[259] 928	
Surveys of the United Kingdom ...		3,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[259] 931	
Science and Art Department Buildings		5,087
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[259] 933	
British Museum Buildings ...		800
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings		1,838
After short debate, Vote agreed to	[259] 937	
CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.		
Treasury ...	[259] 938	960
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Foreign Office ...	[259] 941	14,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Colonial Office ...	[259] 943	1,550
After short debate, Vote agreed to		

[cont.]

Supply—cont.

		Total of Vote.
	£	
Board of Trade ... [259] 943	5,500	
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Civil Service Commission [259] 948	1,800	
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Friendly Societies Registry ...	250	
Local Government Board [259] 949	4,978	
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
The Mint, including Coinage ...	5,000	
Stationery and Printing [259] 952	39,750	
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Ireland		
Chief Secretary's Offices		
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £750, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £250, &c." (Mr. Finigan); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [259] 961	750	
COMMITTEE Mar 15—REPORT Mar 16		
Local Government Board [259] 1068	6,883	
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Public Works Office	1,800	
CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.		
COMMITTEE Mar 14—REPORT Mar 15		
Law Charges, England		
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £30,100, be granted, &c."		
After short debate, Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £28,100, &c." (Mr. Dick-Peddie); after further short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [259] 973	30,100	
Chancery Division, High Court of Justice	1,230	
Central Office of the Supreme Court of Judicature ... [259] 981	26,755	
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Wreck Commission	650	
Police Courts, London and Sheerness	160	
Police, Counties and Boroughs, Great Britain ... [259] 981	3,010	
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Prisons, England .. [259] 982	14,624	
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Great Britain	5,500	
COMMITTEE Mar 15—REPORT Mar 16		
Ireland		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions		
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £6,600, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £3,500, &c." (Mr. Parnell); after long debate, A. 20, N. 153; M. 133; Vote agreed to [259] 1083	6,600	

[cont.]

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Total for Civil Services ... £294,872

Moved, "That a Supplementary sum, not exceeding £210,000, be granted, for Extraordinary Transport Services in connection with the outbreak of hostilities in the Transvaal," viz.:

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257—258—259—260—261—262—263—264—265.

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote. £
Vote 17. For freight of ships, for the victualling and conveyance of troops, on account of the Army Department	210,000
After short debate, Question put ; A. 82, N. 10 ; M. 72 (D. L. 184) [259] 1554	
COMMITTEE Jan 28—REPORT Feb 2	£
EXCHEQUER BONDS	2,500,000

NAVY ESTIMATES, 1881-82.

COMMITTEE Mar 18—REPORT Mar 21	
Departmental Statement of the Secretary to the Admiralty (<i>Mr. Trevelyan</i>) in moving the first Vote—“That 58,100 Men and Boys be employed for the Sea and Coastguard Service for the year ending the 31st day of March, 1882, including Royal Marines ”	<i>Numbers</i>
After long debate, Vote agreed to [259] 1370	58,100

	Total of Vote. £
(1.) Wages to Seamen and Marines	2,704,226

COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17	
(2.) Victuals and Clothing for ditto	1,014,481
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 49	

COMMITTEE Mar 18—REPORT Mar 21	
(3.) Admiralty Office	180,583
After short debate, Vote agreed to [259] 1461	
(4.) Coast Guard Service, Royal Naval Reserves, &c. [259] 1462	194,481
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(5.) Scientific Branch [259] 1463	120,382
After short debate, Vote agreed to	

COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17	
(6.) Dockyards and Naval Yards at Home and Abroad [265] 54	1,446,346
After long debate, Vote agreed to	

COMMITTEE Mar 18—REPORT Mar 21	
(7.) Victualling Yards at Home and Abroad	71,917
(8.) Medical Establishments at Home and Abroad	65,969
(9.) Marine Divisions	22,138

COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17	
(10.) Naval Stores for the Building, Repair, and Outfit of the Fleet and Coast Guard, Machinery and Ships built by Contract, &c. :	
Section I. Naval Stores	1,172,700
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 83	

[*cont.*]

Supply—cont.

	Total of Vote. £
Section II. Machinery and Ships built by Contract, &c. [265] 83	683,239
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(11.) New Works, Buildings, Yard Machinery, and Repairs [265] 87	550,141
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
COMMITTEE Mar 18—REPORT Mar 21	
(12.) Medicines and Medical Stores ...	70,460
(13.) Martial Law, &c. [259] 1463	10,069
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(14.) Miscellaneous Services ...	127,421
After short debate, Vote agreed to [259] 1468	
Total for the Effective Service ...	8,434,553

COMMITTEE Aug 6—REPORT Aug 8	
(15.) Half Pay, Reserved Half Pay, and Retired Pay to Officers of the Navy and Marines ... [264] 1138	877,890
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(16.) Military and Civil Pensions and Allowances :	
Section I. Military Pensions and Allowances [264] 1139	847,035
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
Section II. Civil Pensions and Allowances	337,991
Total for the Naval Service ...	10,497,469

FOR THE SERVICE OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT.

COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17	
(17.) Army Department (Conveyance of Troops), including £170,000 Supplementary Transport Services (Transvaal)	398,450
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
Total NAVY ESTIMATES ...	£10,895,919

ARMY ESTIMATES, 1881-82

COMMITTEE Mar 17—REPORT Mar 18	
Departmental Statement of the Secretary of State for War (<i>Mr. Childers</i>) in moving the Army Estimates	
Moved, “That a number of Land Forces not exceeding 134,060, all ranks, be maintained for the Service, &c. during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882” [259] 1255	
After short debate, Vote agreed to	

	<i>Numbers</i>
(A.) Total number of Men on the Home and Colonial Establishments of the Army, exclusive of those serving in India	134,060

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257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265.

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote. £	<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote. £
I.—REGULAR FORCES.		REPORT May 30	
(1.) Pay of the General Staff, Regimental Pay and Allowances, and other Charges		Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,411,000, be granted, &c."	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,436,000, be granted, &c.;"		Moved, "To leave out from 'That,' and add 'the said Resolution be re-committed'" (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>)	
after long debate, Vote agreed to	4,436,000	v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" Question put, and agreed to; Resolution agreed to	[261] 1759
[259] 1259			
COMMITTEE Aug 4—REPORT Aug 5		COMMITTEE Aug 4—REPORT Aug 5	
(2.) Divine Service [264] 877	52,400	(11.) Clothing Establishments, Services, and Supplies [264] 910	780,000
After short debate, Vote agreed to		After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(3.) Administration of Military Law	39,800	(12.) Supply, Manufacture, and Repair of Warlike and other Stores	
After short debate, Vote agreed to		Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,290,000 (including £120,000 Supplementary), be granted, &c."	
[264] 878		Moved to report Progress (<i>Major General Feilden</i>); Question put, and negative; after debate, Original Question put, and agreed to; Vote agreed to	[264] 910 1,290,000
(4.) Medical Establishments and Services ... [264] 880	300,500		
After short debate, Vote agreed to			
II.—AUXILIARY AND RESERVE FORCES.		COMMITTEE Aug 5—REPORT Aug 6	
(5.) Militia Pay and Allowances ...	476,900	IV.—WORKS AND BUILDINGS.	
After debate, Vote agreed to		(13.) Superintending Establishment of, and Expenditure for, Works, Buildings, and Repairs, at Home and Abroad	
[264] 881		Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £758,900, be granted, &c."	
(6.) Yeomanry Cavalry Pay and Allowances ... [264] 896	73,900	Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £738,000, &c." (<i>Mr. Biggar</i>); after short debate, Motion negative; Vote agreed to	[264] 1028 758,900
After short debate, Vote agreed to			
(7.) Volunteer Corps Pay and Allowances		V.—VARIOUS SERVICES.	
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £540,500, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, A. 131, N. 16; M. 115; Vote agreed to	540,500	(14.) Establishments for Military Education	
[264] 896		Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £164,100, be granted, &c."	
(8.) Army Reserve Force Pay and Allowances (including Enrolled Pensioners) ... [264] 902	218,800	Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £163,883 1s. 4d., &c." (<i>Mr. Byrne</i>); after debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to	[264] 1029 164,100
After short debate, Vote agreed to		(15.) Miscellaneous Effective Services	
		Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £40,100, be granted, &c."	
III.—COMMISSARIAT AND ORDNANCE STORE ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.		Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £33,740, &c." (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); Question put; A. 11, N. 53; M. 42; Vote agreed to	[264] 1036 40,100
(9.) Commissariat, Transport, and Ordnance Store Establishments, Wages, &c.		(16.) Administration of the Army ...	222,200
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £444,800 (including £40,000 Supplementary), be granted, &c."		Total Effective Services	£13,249,900
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £439,698, &c." (<i>Mr. Labouchere</i>); after debate, A. 13, N. 80; M. 67; Vote agreed to	444,800	VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE SERVICES.	
[264] 903		(17.) Rewards for Distinguished Services, &c. [264] 1037	34,000
		After short debate, Vote agreed to	
COMMITTEE May 27		(18.) Half-Pay ...	139,700
(10.) Provisions, Forage, Fuel, Transport, and other Services ...			
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £3,411,000, be granted, &c."			
Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after short debate, A. 7, N. 73; M. 66			
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Chairman, &c." (<i>General Burnaby</i>); after short debate, A. 6, N. 65; M. 59			
Original Question again proposed; Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. Biggar</i>); after short debate, A. 7, N. 67; M. 50			
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That the Chairman, &c." (<i>Mr. Leamy</i>); Motion withdrawn; after further debate, Vote agreed to	3,411,000		
[261] 1550			

[cont.]

[cont.]

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<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Total of Vote. £
(19.) Retired Pay, Pensions, and Grat- tuities, including Payments allowed by Army Purchase Commissioners	1,054,700
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1037	
(20.) Widows' Pensions, &c. ...	124,200
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1040	
(21.) Pensions for Wounds ...	17,000
(22.) Chelsea and Kilmainham Hos- pitals (In-Pensions) [264] 1041	33,900
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
(23.) Out-Pensions ...	1,386,500
(24.) Superannuation Allowances ...	202,200
(25.) Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteer Corps [264] 1043	37,400
After short debate, Vote agreed to	
<i>Losses Written off as Irre- coverable, &c.</i> ...	—
Total Non-Effective Services	£8,019,600
Total Effective and Non-Effective Services ...	£16,269,500

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1881-2

COMMITTEE Aug 5—REPORT Aug 6	£
(1.) Pay, Allowances, &c. ...	30,000
(10.) Provisions, &c. ...	290,000
Total Amount of ARMY SERVICES ...	£16,589,500

COMMITTEE Aug 5—REPORT Aug 6	£
ARMY (INDIAN HOME CHARGES) ...	1,100,000

CIVIL SERVICE ESTIMATES, 1881-82.

CLASS I.—PUBLIC WORKS AND BUILDINGS.

	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
COMMITTEE Mar 21— REPORT Mar 22	£	£
(1.) Royal Palaces ...	35,739	42,739
(2.) Marlborough House	1,797	2,397
(3.) Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £90,926, be granted &c.;" after debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £80,926, &c." (<i>Mr. H. Fowler</i>); after further debate, A. 34, N. 150; M. 116; Vote agreed to [259] 1555	90,926	110,926
(4.) Houses of Parliament After debate, Vote agreed to [259] 1580	27,260	33,260
(5.) Public Buildings Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £99,428, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved,		

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Vote to Complete. £	Total Vote for 1881-82 £
"That a sum, not ex- ceeding £92,878, &c." (<i>Mr. Gorst</i>); after further short debate, Question put, and ne- gated; Vote agreed to [259] 1597	99,428	125,428
COMMITTEE June 9— REPORT June 10		
(6.) Furniture of Public Offices	12,980	15,980
(7.) Revenue Depart- ment Buildings ...	158,515	228,515
(8.) County Court Build- ings	40,496	55,496
(9.) Metropolitan Police Courts		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £6,513, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,813, &c." (<i>Mr. Rylands</i>); after short debate, Mo- tion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [262] 146	6,513	10,013
(10.) Sheriff Court Houses, Scotland	4,195	7,195
(11.) New Courts of Jus- tice, &c.		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 152	75,200	120,200
(12.) Surveys of the United Kingdom		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 153	125,000	185,000
(13.) Science and Art De- partment Buildings		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 156	17,641	22,141
(14.) British Museum Buildings		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 163	4,523	6,523
(15.) Natural History Mu- seum		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £27,858, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £10,815, &c." (<i>Mr. Dillwyn</i>); after short debate, Mo- tion withdrawn		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £19,337, &c." (<i>Mr. Dillwyn</i>); after short debate, A. 17, N. 66; M. 49; Vote agreed to [262] 164	27,858	45,858
(16.) Edinburgh Univer- sity Buildings		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 172	20,000	20,000
(17.) Harbours, &c. under Board of Trade		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 173	7,109	10,609

[cont.]

[cont.]

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<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Vote to Complete. £	Total Vote for 1881-82. £
(18.) Rates on Government Property (Great Britain and Ireland) After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 181	100,633	195,633
(19.) Metropolitan Fire Brigade After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 185	5,000	10,000

IRELAND :

(20.) Public Buildings Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £148,926, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £144,464, &c." (<i>Major Nolan</i>); after short debate, A. 15, N. 130; M. 115 Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £147,335, &c." (<i>Mr. Biggar</i>); Motion withdrawn Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £143,425, &c." (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after short debate, A. 6, N. 149; M. 143; Original Question put, and agreed to; Vote agreed to [262] 185	148,926	193,926
(21.) Science and Art Buildings, Dublin Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £10,000, be granted, &c.;" after short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £8,500, &c." (<i>Mr. Gorst</i>); Moved to report Progress (<i>Mr. Brodrick</i>); Question put, and negatived Original Question again proposed; Moved to report Progress (<i>Viscount Folkestone</i>); Question put, and negatived Original Question put; A. 30, N. 97; M. 67; Vote agreed to [262] 198	10,000	10,000
(22.) Shannon Navigation Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £16,700, be granted, &c." Moved to report Progress (<i>Viscount Folkestone</i>); A. 8, N. 105; M. 97 Original Question put, and agreed to; Vote agreed to [262] 213	16,700	21,700

ABROAD :

(23.) Lighthouses Abroad After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 213	7,650	10,650
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[cont.]

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Vote to Complete. £	Total Vote for 1881-82. £
(24.) Diplomatic and Consular Buildings After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 213	15,484	22,484
		<u>£1,506,673</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1881-82.

COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17	£
(4.) Houses of Parliament ... After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 152	2,900
(4A.) Monument to the Earl of Beaconsfield ...	2,100
(5.) Public Buildings, Great Britain	5,000
(17A.) Caledonian Canal Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £10,000, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £9,000, &c." (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [265] 142	10,000
Total of Votes Class I. ...	<u>£1,526,673</u>

CLASS II.—SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

ENGLAND :	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
COMMITTEE June 10— REPORT June 13		
(1.) House of Lords Offices Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £33,182, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £32,882, &c." (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [262] 242	33,182	43,182
(2.) House of Commons Offices After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 266	40,644	50,644
(3.) Treasury, including Parliamentary Counsel Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £35,732, be granted, &c." After short debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £35,332, &c." (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [262] 258	35,732	57,732
(4.) Home Office and Subordinate Departments After short debate, Vote agreed to [262] 260	61,278	91,278

[cont.]

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Supply—cont.

Vote
to
Complete. Total
Vote for
1881-82.

(5.) Foreign Office
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £48,068, be granted, &c."
After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £48,068, &c." (*Mr. Ashmead - Bartlett*); after further debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £47,768, &c." (*Lord Randolph Churchill*); after short debate, A. 21, N. 165; M. 144; after further debate, Vote agreed to [262] 265

48,068 72,068

COMMITTEE July 28—
REPORT July 29

(6.) Colonial Office
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 73

18,792 38,792

(7.) Privy Council Office and Subordinate Departments

16,077 30,077

(8.) Privy Seal Office
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,355, be granted, &c."
After short debate, A. 144, N. 44; M. 100; Vote agreed to [264] 80

1,355 2,855

(9.) Board of Trade and Subordinate Departments
After debate, Vote agreed to [264] 83

101,938 171,938

COMMITTEE July 29—
REPORT Aug 1

(10.) Charity Commission (including Endowed Schools Department)
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £17,619, be granted, &c."
After debate, Vote agreed to [264] 200

17,619 32,619

(11.) Civil Service Commission
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 217

13,798 28,798

(12.) Copyhold, Inclosure, and Tithe Commission

9,466 16,966

(13.) Inclosure and Drainage Acts Expenses
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 218

4,425 7,925

(14.) Exchequer and Audit Department ...
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 220

27,233 56,233

(15.) Friendly Societies Registry ...

3,086 6,286

(16.) Local Government Board

Supply—cont.

Vote
to
Complete. Total
Vote for
1881-82.

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £330,173, be granted, &c."
Moved to report Progress (*Mr. R. N. Fowler*); after short debate, A. 16, N. 73; M. 57; original Motion withdrawn [264] 222

Comm. Aug 2—Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £310,173, &c." (*Mr. Cochran-Patrick*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £329,329, &c." (*Mr. Duckham*); after debate, Motion withdrawn; after further debate, Vote agreed to [264] 589

330,173 415,173

Report Aug 3

(17.) Lunacy Commission
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £8,195, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That the Chairman do now leave the Chair" (*Colonel Alexander*); original Motion withdrawn [264] 226

Comm. Aug 2—Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £8,695, &c." (*Mr. A. O'Connor*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived; Vote agreed to Report Aug 3 [264] 606

COMMITTEE Aug 2—
REPORT Aug 3

(18.) Mint (including Coinage)
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £22,640, be granted, &c."
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £20,640, &c." (*Mr. Rylands*); after short debate, Motion negatived; after further short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 612

22,640 62,640

(19.) National Debt Office
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 617

10,142 17,142

(20.) Patent Office
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 617

17,438 29,438

(21.) Paymaster General's Office
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 628

14,277 25,277

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<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Vote to Complete. £	Total Vote for 1881-82. £	<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Vote to Complete. £	Total Vote for 1881-82. £
(22.) Public Works Loan Commission After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 630	6,248	9,948	(<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>) ; Motion withdrawn ; Vote agreed to ... [264] 742	9,239	13,239
(23.) Record Office After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 632	11,567	21,567	(31.) Lunacy Commission After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 749	3,944	5,944
(24.) Registrar General's Office (including Census) After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 636	22,948	147,948	(32.) Registrar General's Office (including Cen- sus)	5,746	32,746
(25.) Stationery and Printing After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 637	295,000	500,000	(33.) Board of Supervision After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 750	5,582	18,582
(26.) Woods, Forests, &c., Office of Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £13,196, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £11,196, &c." (<i>Mr. Pugh</i>) ; after de- bate, Question put, and negatived ; Vote agreed to [264] 644	13,196	23,196	IRELAND :		
(27.) Works and Public Buildings, Office of After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 656	25,765	45,765	(34.) Lord Lieutenant's Household Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £4,270, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £1,423, &c." (<i>Mr. Finigan</i>) ; after debate, Comm. R.P. [264] 751		
(28.) Secret Service Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £10,000, be granted, &c." Moved to report Pro- gress (<i>Mr. Leamy</i>) ; after debate, Question put, and negatived Original Question put ; A. 83, N. 17 ; M. 66 ; Vote agreed to ... [264] 657	10,000	28,000	Comm. Aug 18—Ques- tion again proposed ; Moved to report Pro- gress (<i>Mr. Biggar</i>) ; after debate, A. 20, N. 70 ; M. 50 Original Question again proposed ; Moved, "That the Chairman, &c." (<i>Mr. Healy</i>) ; after debate, A. 15, N. 63 ; M. 48 Original Question again proposed ; Moved, "That a sum, not ex- ceeding £3,945, &c." (<i>Mr. Healy</i>) ; after short debate, A. 13, N. 57 ; M. 44 Original Question put ; A. 62, N. 10 ; M. 52 ; Vote agreed to ... Report Aug 19 [265] 317		
COMMITTEE Aug 3— REPORT Aug 4 SCOTLAND :					
(29.) Exchequer and other Offices Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £5,027, be granted, &c." After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not ex- ceeding £4,187, &c." (<i>Mr. Biggar</i>) ; after fur- ther debate, Motion withdrawn ; Vote agreed to [264] 735	5,027	6,527	COMMITTEE Aug 19— REPORT Aug 20		
(30.) Fishery Board Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £9,239, be granted, &c." After debate, Moved, "That a sum, not ex- ceeding £6,809, &c."			(35.) Chief Secretary's Office, &c. Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £22,253, be granted, &c." Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £20,253, &c." (<i>Mr. Biggar</i>) ; after debate, Motion with- drawn ; after further debate, Vote agreed to [265] 367	22,253	38,253
			(36.) Charitable Dona- tions and Bequests Office		

[cont.]

[cont.]

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Supply—cont.

	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 412	£ 1,486	£ 2,086
(37.) Local Government Board		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 418	74,629	134,629
(38.) Public Works Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 430	23,595	41,595
(39.) Record Office ...	8,635	6,135
(40.) Registrar General's Office (including Cen- sus)		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 431	6,050	33,050
(41.) Valuation and Bound- ary Survey ...	12,948	23,948
		<u>£2,407,671</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1881-82.

COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17		
(18.) Mint (including Coinage) ...		25,500
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 145		
Total of Votes Class II.	... £2,433,171	

CLASS III.—LAW AND JUSTICE.

	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
ENGLAND :		
COMMITTEE Aug 5— REPORT Aug 6		
(1.) Law Charges		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1046	£ 36,281	£ 73,281
(2.) Public Prosecutor's Office		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1047	2,021	3,821
(3.) Criminal Prosecu- tions		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1052	116,022	196,022
(4.) Chancery Division, High Court of Justice		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £97,115, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £95,115, &c." (<i>Mr. H. H. Fowler</i>); after debate, A. 32, N. 76; M. 44		
Original Question again proposed; Moved, "That a sum, not ex- ceeding £96,890, &c." (<i>Mr. Healy</i>); A. 23, N. 90; M. 67; after debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1054	97,115	162,115

[cont.]

Supply—cont.

	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
(5.) Central Office of the Supreme Court, &c.	£	£
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £68,427, be granted, &c."		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £63,927, &c." (<i>Mr. A. O'Con- nor</i>); after debate, Mo- tion negatived; Vote agreed to [264] 1065	68,427	118,427
(6.) Probate, &c. Regis- tries, High Court of Justice ...	57,124	93,124
(7.) Admiralty Registry, High Court of Justice	6,797	11,297
(8.) Wreck Commission		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1068	8,118	13,618
(9.) Bankruptcy Court (London)		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1068	19,424	36,424
(10.) County Courts ...	382,936	462,936
(11.) Land Registry		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1069	2,442	5,442
(12.) Revising Barristers, England ...	18,690	18,690
(13.) Police Courts (Lon- don and Sheerness)		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1071	8,021	15,021
(14.) Metropolitan Police	250,402	460,402
(15.) County and Borough Police, Great Britain		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1072	911,298	915,298
(16.) Convict Establish- ments in England and the Colonies		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £245,844, &c.;" after debate, Mo- tion withdrawn		
[264] 1080	245,844	435,844
Comm. Aug 20— Rep. Aug 22		
Question again proposed; Vote agreed to		
(17.) Prisons, England		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1081	293,759	463,759
(18.) Reformatory and In- dustrial Schools, Great Britain		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1085	132,626	272,626
(19.) Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1087	18,019	26,019

SCOTLAND :

(20.) Lord Advocate, and Criminal Proceedings		
Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £40,700, be granted, &c."		

3 F 2

[cont.]

SUP SUP { GENERAL INDEX } SUP SUP

257—258—259—260—261—262—263—264—265.

Supply—cont.

Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
£	£

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £39,700, &c." (*Mr. Biggar*); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to [264] 1090 40,700 65,700

(21.) Courts of Law and Justice

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £39,008, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £38,355, &c." (*Mr. Findlater*); after short debate, A. 20, N. 52; M. 32; Original Question put, and agreed to; Vote agreed to [264] 1096 39,008 59,008

(22.) Register House Departments

After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1099 25,422 37,422

(23.) Prisons, Scotland

After debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1100 87,840 127,840

IRELAND :

COMMITTEE Aug 19—
REPORT Aug 20

(24.) Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £46,446, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That the Item of £8,000, Crown Solicitor, be omitted" (*Mr. Parnell*); after short debate, A. 17, N. 80; M. 63; after further debate, Original Question put, and agreed to; Vote agreed to ... 46,446 86,446

[265] 432

(25.) Supreme Court of Judicature

After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 471 54,898 89,898

(26.) Court of Bankruptcy

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £8,833, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £8,293, &c." (*Mr. Byrne*); after debate, Motion negatived; Vote agreed to [265] 476 6,833 10,333

(27.) Admiralty Court Registry ... 1,000 1,400

(28.) Registry of Deeds

After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 477 12,217 19,217

(29.) Registry of Judgments

After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 478 1,717 2,917

Supply—cont.

Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
£	£

(30.) County Court Officers, &c.

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £50,730, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £48,930, &c." (*Mr. Healy*); after debate, Question put: A. 14, N. 65; M. 51; after further debate, Original Question put, and agreed to; Vote agreed to [265] 479 50,730 86,730

(31.) Dublin Metropolitan Police (including Police-Courts)

After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 487 69,586 134,586

COMMITTEE Aug 30—
REPORT Aug 22

(32.) Constabulary

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £632,975, be granted, &c."

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £589,975, &c." (*Mr. A. O'Connor*); after short debate, Question put, and negatived; Original Question put: A. 54, N. 14; M. 40; Vote agreed to [265] 552 632,975 1,192,975

COMMITTEE Aug 19—
REPORT Aug 20

(33.) Prisons, Ireland

After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 488 81,612 146,612

(34.) Reformatory and Industrial Schools

After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 492 47,548 97,548

(35.) Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum ... 4,348 6,848

Total of Votes Class III. ... — £5,949,146

CLASS IV.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1880-81.
£	£

ENGLAND :

COMMITTEE Aug 8—
REPORT Aug 9

(1.) Public Education

After debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1800 1,283,958 2,683,958

(2.) Science and Art Department

Moved, "That a sum, not exceeding £227,181, be granted, &c."

[cont.]

[cont.]

SUP SUP { SESSION 1881 } SUP SUP

257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265.

<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Vote to Complete. £	Total Vote for 1881-2. £
After debate, Moved, “That a sum, not ex- ceeding £226,681, &c.” (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Vote agreed to ...	227,181	337,181
[264] 1329		
(3.) British Museum After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1337	69,939	129,939

COMMITTEE Aug 16—
REPORT Aug 17

(4.) National Gallery After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 100	13,273	17,273
(5.) National Portrait Gallery ...	1,279	2,479
(6.) Learned Societies, &c.	8,600	17,600
(7.) London University	7,101	11,601
(8.) Deep Sea Exploring Expedition (Report)...	2,500	4,500
(9.) Sydney and Mel- bourne International Exhibitions After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 103	937	4,937

SCOTLAND:

COMMITTEE Aug 8—
REPORT Aug 9

(10.) Public Education After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1340	228,435	468,435
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COMMITTEE Aug 16—
REPORT Aug 17

(11.) Universities, &c.	18,992	18,992
(12.) National Gallery	2,100	2,100

IRELAND:

COMMITTEE Aug 20—
REPORT Aug 22

(13.) Public Education After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 576	329,868	729,868
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COMMITTEE Aug 19—
REPORT Aug 20

(14.) Teachers' Pension Office ...	926	1,726
(15.) Endowed Schools Commissioners After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 494	425	725
(16.) National Gallery ...	1,439	2,339

COMMITTEE Aug 20—
REPORT Aug 22

(17.) Queen's University After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 583	3,399	5,199
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<i>Supply—cont.</i>	Vote to Complete. £	Total Vote for 1881-82. £
(18.) Royal University ...	1,276	2,176
(19.) Queen's Colleges Moved, “That a sum, not exceeding £9,428, be granted, &c.” After short debate, Question put; A. 53, N. 11; M. 42 ...	9,428	15,428
[265] 589		

COMMITTEE Aug 19—
REPORT Aug 20

(20.) Royal Irish Academy	1,300	2,000
		£4,453,456

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1881-2.

COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17

(3.) British Museum ...	...	3,000
Total of Votes Class IV.	...	£4,461,456

CLASS V.—FOREIGN AND COLONIAL SERVICES.

COMMITTEE Aug 6—
REPORT Aug 8

	Vote to Complete. £	Total Vote for 1880-81. £
(1.) Diplomatic Services After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1143	93,570	203,570
(a.) Consular Services Moved, “That a sum, not exceeding £142,387, be granted, &c.” Moved, “That a sum, not exceeding £140,787, &c.” (<i>Mr. Labou- chere</i>); after debate, Motion withdrawn; after further short de- bate, Vote agreed to ...	142,387	252,387
[264] 1147		
(3.) Suppression of the Slave Trade Moved, “That a sum, not exceeding £4,097, be granted, &c.” Moved, “That a sum, not exceeding £2,297, &c.” (<i>Mr. A. O'Con- nor</i>); after short de- bate, Motion with- drawn; Vote agreed to [264] 1162	4,097	6,097
(4.) Tonnage Bounties, &c.	7,047	11,047
(5.) Suez Canal (British Directors) After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1163	870	1,670
(6.) Colonies, Grants-in- Aid Moved, “That a sum, not exceeding £20,751, be granted, &c.” Moved, “That a sum, not exceeding £19,751,		

[cont.]

[cont.]

SUP SUP { GENERAL INDEX } SUP SUP

257—258—259—260—261—262—263—264—265.

Supply—cont.

	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
	£	£
&c." (<i>Mr. A. O'Connor</i>); after short debate, Motion withdrawn; Original Question again proposed; after short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1164	20,751	35,751
(7.) Orange River Territory and St. Helena ..	1,105	2,205
(8.) Subsidies to Telegraph Companies ...	17,300	35,300
		<u>£548,027</u>

SUPPLEMENTARY, 1881-2.

COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17		
(1.) Diplomatic Services [265] 146		4,500
After short debate, Vote agreed to		
(6.) Colonies, Grants-in-Aid ...		5,730
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 149		
COMMITTEE Aug 19—REPORT Aug 20		
(9.) Cyprus, Grant-in-Aid [265] 497		78,000
After short debate, Question put; A. 52, N. 19; M. 33		
Total of Votes Class V.	...	<u>£636,257</u>

CLASS VI.—NON-EFFECTIVE AND CHARITABLE SERVICES.

COMMITTEE Aug 6—REPORT Aug 8	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
	£	£
(1.) Superannuation and Retired Allowances ...	209,980	449,980
(2.) Merchant Seamen's Fund Pensions, &c. ...	19,550	26,550
(3.) Relief of Distressed British Seamen Abroad		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1166	17,900	31,900
(4.) Pauper Lunatics, England ...	423,000	425,000
(5.) Pauper Lunatics, Scotland ...	39,588	76,588
COMMITTEE Aug 19—REPORT Aug 20		
(6.) Pauper Lunatics, Ireland ...	2,922	87,922
(7.) Hospitals and Infirmarys, Ireland ...	9,058	17,058
COMMITTEE Aug 6—REPORT Aug 8		
(8.) Friendly Societies Deficiency ...	49,852	49,852
(9.) Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, &c., Great Britain		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1167	2,021	3,321

[cont.]

Supply—cont.

COMMITTEE Aug 19—REPORT Aug 20	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
	£	£
(10.) Miscellaneous Charitable and other Allowances, Ireland		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 497	2,485	3,985
Total of Votes Class VI.	...	<u>£1,172,156</u>

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMITTEE Aug 6—REPORT Aug 8	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
	£	£
(1.) Temporary Commissions ...	19,883	39,383
(2.) Miscellaneous Expenses		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1168	3,927	6,127
Report—Res. 1, after short debate, Vote agreed to [264] 1344		
Total of Votes Class VII.	...	<u>£45,510</u>

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS, 1881-82.

COMMITTEE Aug 6—REPORT Aug 8	Vote to Complete.	Total Vote for 1881-82.
	£	£
Vote I. For Salaries and Expenses of the Customs Department ...	757,737	977,737
Vote II. For Salaries and Expenses of the Inland Revenue Department	1,553,471	1,873,471
Vote IV. For the Post Office Packet Service ...	407,767	707,767
COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17		
Vote III. For Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Services, the expenses of Post Office Savings Banks, and Government Annuities and Insurances, and the Collection of the Post Office Revenue		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 104	2,849,525	3,539,525
Vote V. For Salaries and Expenses of the Post Office Telegraph Service		
After short debate, Vote agreed to [265] 119	834,081	1,294,081
Total Revenue Departments ...		<u>£8,392,581</u>

[cont.]

Supply—cont.	Total of Vote. £
COMMITTEE Aug 16—REPORT Aug 17	
ADVANCES FOR GREENWICH HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL	152,523
COMMITTEE Aug 19—REPORT Aug 20	£
TRANSVAAL	400,000

Supply—cont.	Total of Vote. £
AFGHAN WAR (GRANT IN AID)	
COMMITTEE Aug 19—REPORT Aug 20	
For paying an instalment of a grant in aid of the expenditure incurred by the Government of India upon the War in Afghan- istan, in the years 1878-80, which will become due and pay- able during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882 ...	500,000

Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

Judicature Acts—The Amended Rules and Orders, Question, Mr. Whitley; Answer, The Attorney General April 4, [260] 553

Judicature Acts Commission, Question, Mr. Norwood; Answer, The Attorney General Jan 17, [257] 849

Offices of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chief Baron, Question, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 11, [257] 444; Questions, Sir Harding Giffard, Sir R. Assheton Cross; Answers, The Attorney General Jan 13, 632; Question, Sir Henry Holland; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Jan 18, 943; Question, Mr. Rylands; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 8, [258] 351

The Order in Council, Question, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 28, [257] 1808; Statement, Mr. Gladstone Jan 28, 1639;—*The Bar*, Petition presented, The Lord Chancellor Jan 28, [257] 1622; Petition read, and ordered to lie on the Table

Lord Chief Justice, &c. (Patronage)—The Return, Question, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answer, Sir William Harcourt July 26, [263] 1898 (P.P. 349)

Section 30—Sittings in London and Middlesex, Question, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answer, The Attorney General Feb 24, [258] 1647

Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873—The Order in Council—Offices of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chief Baron

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty that the Order in Council, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 6th January 1881, for reducing the number of Divisions of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice and for abolishing the titles of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chief Baron and reducing their offices to an equality with the offices of the other Judges who are not ex officio Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, may not come into operation" (*The Lord Denman*) Feb 10, [258] 476; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

cont.

Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873—The Order in Council—Offices of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chief Baron—cont.

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty that the Order in Council, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the House on 6th January 1881, for reducing the number of Divisions of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice and for abolishing the titles of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chief Baron and reducing their offices to an equality with the offices of the other Judges who are not ex officio Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Appeal, may not come into operation" (*The Lord Denman*) Feb 25, 1725

Moved, "That this House do now adjourn to Monday next" (*The Lord Chancellor*); on question, resolved in the affirmative

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that so much of the Order in Council, dated the 16th day of December 1880, made in pursuance of section 32 of 'The Judicature Act, 1873,' as relates to the abolition of the offices of Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer may not come into operation" (*Mr. Henry H. Fowler*) Feb 10, [258] 572; after debate, Question put, A. 110, N. 178; M. 68 Div. List, A. and N., 614

Order in Council, 16th Decem-
ber, 1880 (P.P. 8)
Council of Judges (Minutes) . . [2781]

Supreme Court of Judicature Acts—Ex-tension of Order XIV., Rule 1, to Actions for Recovery of Land

Question, Mr. B. T. Williams; Answer, The Attorney General Feb 24, [258] 1646

Supreme Court of Judicature Bill [H.L.] (The Lord Chancellor)

1. Presented; after short debate, Bill read 1st 263] July 5, 9 (No. 147)
Read 2nd, after short debate July 12, 623
Committee, after short debate July 19, 1234
Report July 21, 1445 (No. 171)
Read 3rd July 22
c. Read 1st (Mr. Attorney General) July 26
264] 2R. deferred, after short debate Aug 12,
1818

[cont.]

Supreme Court of Judicature Bill—cont.

- Questions, Viscount Sandon; Answers, The
265] Attorney General Aug 16, 37; Question,
Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Sir William
Harcourt Aug 16, 227
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
Aug 23, 737
After short debate, Amendt. to leave out "now,"
and add "upon this day three months" (*Mr.*
Warton); Question proposed, "That 'now'
&c.;" after further short debate, Amendt.
withdrawn; Question put, and agreed to;
Bill read 2^o [Bill 227]
Committee; Report Aug 24, 825
Committee* (on re-comm.); Report; Con-
sidered; read 3^o Aug 25
1. Commons Amendts. (No. 234)
Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 68]

Supreme Court of Judicature [Salaries]

- Considered in Committee Aug 24, [265] 824
Moved, "That it is expedient to authorise the
payment, out of the Consolidated Fund of
the United Kingdom, of the Salary and Pen-
sion of any additional Judge who may be ap-
pointed, under the provisions of any Act of
the present Session to amend the Supreme
Court of Judicature Acts; and the payment,
out of moneys to be provided by Parlia-
ment, of the Expenses incurred by the ap-
pointment of persons to keep order in the
Royal Courts of Justice" (*Mr. Attorney Ge-
neral*); after short debate, Question put, and
agreed to
Resolution reported Aug 25

Suspension of Evictions (Ireland) Bill

- (*Major Nolan, Mr. Patrick Martin, Mr. Healy,
Mr. Mitchell Henry, Mr. A. M. Sullivan,
Dr. Kinneary, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Moore, Mr.
Biggar, Mr. Litton*)
e. Motion for Leave (*Major Nolan*) June 2, [261]
1984; after short debate, Motion put off
Questions, *Major Nolan, Mr. Warton, Mr.
Mitchell Henry*; Answers, *Mr. Speaker*
June 14, [262] 469
Moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill
to Suspend Evictions in Ireland for a limited
period, on payment of six months' rent"
(*Major Nolan*) June 14, 564; Moved, "That
the Debate be now adjourned" (*Sir H. Drum-
mond Wolf*); after short debate, Question
put; A. 26, N. 148; M. 122 (D. L. 250)
Original Question put, and agreed to; Bill
ordered; read 1^o [Bill 188]
2nd. Reading,

SYNAN, Mr. E. J., Limerick Co.

- Endowed Schools—The Schools at Bridlington,
[262] 1351
Ireland—Miscellaneous Questions
Board of National Education—Mount Plea-
sant School, Co. Limerick, [262] 1651
Criminal Law—Committals to Co. Limerick
Gaol, [261] 1642
Peace Preservation Act, 1881—Arrests of
Rev. Father Sheehy and Others, [261]
966

SYNAN, Mr. E. J.—cont.

- 261] Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, 1482
262] 377, 429, 508, 515, 666, 739; cl. 3, 910,
928; cl. 4, 939, 1177, 1183, 1186, 1398,
1456; cl. 5, 1536, 1567, 1572; cl. 7, 1663,
1719, 1741, 1869, 1896, 1975, 1976
263] cl. 8, 89; cl. 9, 121; cl. 17, 278; cl. 24,
461; cl. 31, 1022
264] Lords Amenities. Consid. 1439, 1558
Parliament—Queen's Speech, Address in An-
swer to, Motion for Adjournment, [257] 705,
725
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),
2R. [258] 272; Comm. cl. 1, 668, 990, 1011

TALBOT, Mr. J. G., Oxford University

- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Cattle
from the United States, [258] 339
Divinity Degrees (Ireland), [262] 332
Education Department—New Code of Regula-
tions, 1881, [258] 163; [264] 1724
Fever and Small-Pox Hospitals (Metropolis),
[259] 902
French General Tariff, The New, [262] 1963
Law and Police—Murder on the Brighton
Railway, [263] 234, 236
Merchant Shipping Acts—Emigrant Ships,
[264] 1381
Nautical Assessors, [265] 212
Parliamentary Oaths, [260] 1529
Patronage of Benefices (Church of England),
Res. [260] 202
Poor Law (England)—The Strand Union,
[259] 1651
Private Bill Legislation—Local Inquiries, [259]
427
Public Health—Hop-Picking Season—Small
Pox, [263] 1896
Metropolis—Small-Pox, [258] 494;—
Small-Pox Hospital, Fulham, [259] 1929
Royal University of Ireland—Scheme of the
Senate, [263] 1006
Supply—Board of Trade, [264] 89
Charity Commission for England and Wales,
[264] 213, 214
Education, England and Wales, [264]
1309
Local Government Board, &c. [264] 222,
576
Tithe (Extraordinary Charge), [261] 22
Westminster School and Christ Church College,
Oxford, [261] 807

TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, Lord

- Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 19, [264] 975

TAVISTOCK, Marquess of, Bedfordshire

- Assassination of the Emperor of Russia—
Reply to the Message of Condolence, [261] 38

*TAYLOR, Right Hon. Colonel T. E.,
Dublin Co.*

- Africa (South)—The Transvaal—Protection to
Loyal Inhabitants, [260] 885
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Act, 1870—
The Earl of Beaconsborough's Commission,
[258] 1952; [259] 806
Parliamentary Oaths, Motion for Bill, [260]
2067

TAYLOR, Mr. P. A., Leicester

Army—Deceased Soldiers' Effects, [263] 247
 Game Act—Dealing in Game, [261] 1202
 Ground Game Act, 1880—Remission of Fines
 Illegally Inflicted, [261] 1327
 Poor Law—Vaccination—[Holborn Board of
 Guardians, [258] 81
 Public Health—Vaccination—Cow-Pox, [260]
 148; - Death at Plymouth, [262] 1480
 Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales),
 2R. [260] 1776; Comm. [262] 619; *cl.* 1,
 622
 Vaccination Acts—Miscellaneous Questions
 Case of Mr. J. Abel, of Farringdon, [260]
 1310
 New Animal Lymph, [259] 1652
 Secs. 29., 31., [261] 677, 1775
 Vaccine Lymph, [261] 1316

Teachers' Registration Bill

(*Sir John Lubbock, Mr. Playfair, Mr. Balfour*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 42]
 Bill withdrawn * July 19

Teinds (Scotland) Bill

(*The Lord Advocate, Secretary Sir William
 Harcourt*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Mar 18 [Bill 118]
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
 Mar 31, [260] 417; Moved, "That the De-
 bate be now adjourned" (*Mr. Dick-Peddie*);
 after short debate, Motion withdrawn
 Main Question put, and agreed to; Bill read 2^o
 Committee *—*R.P.* April 8
 Bill withdrawn * July 4

TEMPLETOWN, Viscount

Ballyclare, Ligoniel, and Belfast Junction Rail-
 way, 3R. Amendt. [262] 1338
 Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 7, [264] 983

TENNANT, Mr. O., Peeblesshire

Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. *cl.* 25,
 Amendt. [261] 1973; *add. cl.* [262] 442

Thames River Bill (by Order)

c. Question, Mr. Coope: Answer, Mr. Chamber-
 lain Feb 28, [258] 1874
 Order for 2R. read Mar 4, [259] 314; Moved,
 "That the Bill be read 2^o upon Tuesday the
 15th of March" (*Sir Charles Forster*)
 Amendt. to leave out from "That the," and
 add "Order for the Second Reading of
 the Bill be read and discharged" (*Lord Ran-
 dolph Churchill*)*v.*; Question proposed, "That
 the words, &c.," after short debate, Amendt.
 withdrawn
 Main Question put, and agreed to; 2R. de-
 ferred till Tuesday 15th March
 Questions, Mr. Ritchie; Answers, Mr. Cham-
 berlain Mar 10, 740; Mar 11, 815; Mar 21,
 1514; Question, Mr. Ritchie; Answer, Mr.
 Gladstone Mar 25, 1937
 Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o"
 (*Mr. Evelyn Ashley*) Mar 29, [260] 96

Thames River Bill—cont.

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add
 "the character and objects of this Bill are
 such as to constitute it a measure of public
 policy, which ought not to be dealt with by
 any Private Bill" (*Mr. Ritchie*) *v.*; Question
 proposed, "That the words, &c.," after long
 debate, Amendt. and Motion withdrawn;
 Bill withdrawn

Thames River (No. 2) Bill

(*Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Evelyn Ashley*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o May 4 [Bill 148]
 2R. deferred May 13, [261] 502
 2R. again deferred, after short debate June 16,
 [262] 748
 Bill withdrawn * July 4

**Thames Steam Navigation Regulation
 Bill**

(*Mr. Charles McLaren, Mr. Olway,
 Mr. Walter James, Mr. Brodric, Mr. Har-
 court, Mr. Hanbury-Tracy*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 24]
 Referred to the Examiners

Thames, The River

*Life - Preserving Apparatus on Passenger
 Steamers*, Question, Baron Henry De
 Worms; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 11,
 [264] 1522
*Pollution of the Thames—Lower Thames
 Valley Main Sewerage Board*, Question,
 Mr. Causton; Answer, Mr. Dodson Aug 25,
 [265] 876

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cl. 45, [263] 1166
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 [261] 1060
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cl. 2, Amendt. [264] 229, 230, 232
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 Comm. *cl.* 1, [264] 450; Consid. *add. cl.*
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 swer to, [257] 1051
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 [259] 469; *cl.* 5, 682
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[258] 570; Amendt. 635, 784, 1008; Consid.
add. cl. 1545; cl. 1, 1597; 3R. 1791, 1800

THOMSON, Mr. H., *Newry*

Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [261] 1952;
add. cl. [263] 1815

THORNHILL, Mr. T., *Suffolk, W.*

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[263] 1455
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Amendt. [261] 1131, 1136
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ross, [260] 1422, 1541

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[264] 1706
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[264] 1878, 1879
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[264] 1365; Comm. cl. 14, 1510
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Tidal Rivers (Interments) Bill

(*Baron Henry De Worms, Sir Sydney Waterlow,
Mr. Boord, Mr. Ritchie*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o May 9 [Bill 156]
2R. [Dropped]

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London and South-Western Railway, Consid.
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(*Mr. Inderwick, Mr. Howard, Sir Edmund Filmer,
Mr. Duckham, Mr. Arthur Vivian, Mr.
Thorold Rogers*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 29]
Question, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answer, Mr.
Inderwick May 9, [261] 22
Order for 2R. discharged; Bill withdrawn
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[263] 715, 738, 878
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rick, [261] 1652; [262] 23
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261] 105; Comm. 1379; cl. 1, 1818, 1919
262] 672, 727, 730, 732; Amendt. 741; cl. 4,
1028, 1030, 1189, 1191, 1451; cl. 7, 1838,
1863, 1994; Amendt. 2000
263] cl. 25, 590; Amendt. 597; cl. 26, 961;
add. cl. 1883; Consid. cl. 4, 1924; Amendt.
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British Commercial Treaty Engagements, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Newdegate; Answers, Mr. Gladstone July 28, [264] 32; Question, Mr. Jackson; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Aug 1, 367

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Elements of Trade with France, Questions, Mr. Mac Iver; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain June 16, [262] 644

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Import and Export of Woollen Goods, Questions, Mr. Mac Iver; Answers, Mr. Chamberlain April 4, [260] 566; April 28, 1307

Import Duty on Foreign Barley and Malt, Observations, Colonel Barne May 23, [261] 1111

Japan—Treaty Revision, Question, Sir Edward Reed; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Aug 4, [264] 844

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The French Duty on Rice, Question, Mr. Carbutt; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain June 27, [262] 1349

The French Patent Laws, Question, Sir Henry Holland; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke June 24, [262] 1224

The Spanish Custom House, Question, Mr. O'Shea; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 28, [264] 17

Untaxed Imports—Letter of Sir Louis Mallet, Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain June 23, [262] 1102

Trade—Annual Statement for

1880 P.P. [2920]

[See titles *Free Trade (British Empire)*—*Austro-Servia—Spain—Sugar Industries*]

[See *France, Commercial Treaty with (Negotiations); New French General Tariff*]

Trade and Manufactures—Exports and Imports

Question, Mr. Mac Iver; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain April 4, [260] 558

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Observations, Mr. Warton May 13, [261] 474

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c. Motion for Leave (Mr. Parnell) Jan 11, [257] 549; after short debate, Motion postponed

Tramways (Ireland) Acts Amendment

Bill (Major Nolan, Mr. Corry, Mr. Arthur O'Connor, Mr. Gray, Mr. Tottenham, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Collins, Mr. Litton)

c. Ordered: read 1^o Mar 7 [Bill 102]

Read 2^o, and referred to a Select Committee Mar 10

And, on Mar 14, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Shaw Lefevre (Chairman), Mr. Brooks, Mr. Collins, Mr. Greer, Mr. Macartney, Sir Joseph M'Kenna, Major Nolan, Mr. O'Shea, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Tottenham, and Sir Henry Tyler

Report of Select Comm. * April 4 [No. 156]

Bill re-committed * April 4

Committee (on re-comm.); Report April 7, [260] 972

Read 3^o * April 25

l. Read 1^o * (Lord Monteaigle) May 5 (No. 74)

Read 2^o * May 17

Committee May 19, [261] 783

Report June 20, [262] 832

(No. 92)

Read 3^o * June 21

Royal Assent June 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 17]

Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 1)

- Bill** (*Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain*)
c. Ordered; read 1^o *May* 13 [Bill 167]
 Read 2^o, and committed *May* 24
 Report *June* 21
 Considered *June* 22
 Read 3^o *June* 23
l. Read 1^o *June* 23 (No. 125)
 Read 2^o *July* 5
 Committee *July* 7
 Report *July* 8
 Read 3^o *July* 11
 Royal Assent *July* 18 [44 & 45 Vict. c. cv]

Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 2)

- Bill** (*Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain*)
c. Ordered; read 1^o *May* 13 [Bill 168]
 Read 2^o, and committed *May* 24
 Report *June* 21
 Considered *June* 22
 Read 3^o *June* 23
l. Read 1^o *June* 23 (No. 126)
 Read 2^o *July* 5
 Committee *July* 7; Report *July* 18
 Read 3^o *July* 19
 Royal Assent *Aug* 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. clxiii]

Tramways Orders Confirmation (No. 3)

- Bill** (*Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain*)
c. Ordered; read 1^o *May* 13 [Bill 169]
 Read 2^o, and committed *May* 24
 Report *June* 24
 Considered *June* 27
 Read 3^o *June* 28
l. Read 1^o *June* 28 (No. 135)
 Read 2^o *July* 5
 Committee *July* 7
 Report *July* 8
 Read 3^o *July* 14
 Royal Assent *Aug* 11 [44 & 45 Vict. c. clxiv]

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- Article* 11—*The Danubian Fortresses*, Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 28, [258] 1854
Article 23—*European Provinces of Turkey*, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 27, [257] 1493;—*Upper Macedonia*, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 7, [258] 250;—*Reforms in European Turkey*, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June* 13, [262] 386
Article 24—*Greece and Turkey—Circular of the French Government*, Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 17, [257] 837
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- Execution of the Articles*, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 28, [258] 1855
The Montenegrin Boundary, Questions, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 13, [257] 628, 639; *Jan* 25, 1302; Question, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 7, [258] 267
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- Fishery Treaties between British Colonies and the United States*, Question, Mr. Macfarlane; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June* 9, [262] 111
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Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Aug 4, [264] 847

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Address for papers and correspondence relative to Tripoli (*The Earl De La Warr*) July 5, [263] 5; after short debate, Address agreed to

Consular Jurisdiction, Question, Mr. Hinde Palmer; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Aug 9, [264] 1378

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International Engagements, Questions, Mr. Mac Iver, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke May 20, [261] 950; Moved, "That this House do now adjourn" (Mr. Mac Iver); after short debate, Question put, and negatived

Political Affairs, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. Otway, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Macfarlane; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke June 17, [262] 781; Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 25, [263] 1755

Political and Judicial Offences, Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke June 20, [262] 839

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Rumoured French Protectorate—Presence of a French War Vessel, Question, Mr. Montague Guest; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke Feb 9, 1883; Questions, Sir H. Drummond Wolff, Mr. Montague Guest; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke Feb 24, 1884

Questions, Mr. Montague Guest; Answers, Sir 259] Charles W. Dilke Mar 10, 1883; Mar 22, 1888; Questions, Observations, Earl De La Warr, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, Earl Granville Mar 25, 1886

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Question, Mr. Montague Guest; Answer, Sir 261] Charles W. Dilke May 13, 1885; Question, Mr. Murray; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke May 30, 1882

Questions, The Earl of Beective, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke 262] June 28, 1886; Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 4, 1885

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The Kroumhir Tribes—Military Preparations of France, Question, Mr. Montague Guest; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke April 8, [260] 1021

The Port of Biserta, Question, Mr. Otway; Answer, Mr. Trevelyan May 9, [261] 17; Questions, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke, Mr. Trevelyan May 19, 1880

The Papers, Explanation, Sir Charles W. Dilke May 19, [261] 789

Treaties of 1682, 1716, and 1875, Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 5, [263] 18

Parl Papers—

Correspondence Nos. 1 to 8
The Enfida Case No. 4 . . . [2908]
[See title *France and Tunis*]

Tunis

Moved to resolve, "That, in the opinion of this House, any interference with the integrity of the Ottoman Empire in North Africa is likely to prove dangerous to the peace of Europe" (*The Earl of Dunraven*) Aug 15, [264] 1890; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Tunis (M. Roustan's Circular)

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Copy of M. Roustan's Circular promulgating a decree of His Highness the Bey of Tunis constituting him, as French Minister resident, the sole official intermediary between all foreign representatives and the Government of Tunis; also copy of the instructions issued to the British

[cont.

Tunis (M. Roustan's Circular)—cont.

Political Agent at Tunis on the subject, and for other papers and correspondence relative to the Treaty recently concluded between France and Tunis" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *June* 21, [262] 962; after short debate, Motion agreed to

TURKEY

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- Black Sea Lighthouses*, Question, Mr. C. Palmer; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 3, [258] 58 *P.P.* [2762]
British Trade at Smyrna, Question, Mr. W. H. Smith; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *April* 6, [260] 762
Capture of Mr. Suter by Brigands, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May* 26, [261] 1322
Ransoms of British Subjects captured by Brigands, Question, Mr. Briggs; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *June* 16, [262] 636
Death of the late Sultan Abdul Asis—Midhat Pasha, Questions, Mr. McCoan; Answers, Sir 261] Charles W. Dilke *May* 19, 824; *July* 1, 262] 1828; Question, Observations, Earl De La Warr; Reply, Earl Granville *July* 4, 1914; Question, Mr. Staveley Hill; Answer, Sir 263] Charles W. Dilke *July* 7, 259; Questions, Viscount Folkestone, Mr. McCoan; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 11, 500; Questions, Mr. McCoan; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 21, 1475; *July* 22, 1618;—*Fulfilment of Sentence*, Question, Observations, Lord Stratheden and Campbell, Lord Stanley of Alderley; Reply, The Earl of 264] Kimberley *July* 29, 113
Finance, &c.—Turkish Bondholders, Question, Mr. Buxton; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 28, [264] 31
The Berlin Conference—The French at Tunis, Questions, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Montague Guest; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 28, [260] 8

The European Provinces

- Deportation of Bulgarians from Macedonia*, Question, Sir George Campbell; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 13, [257] 637
Greek Inhabitants of Ceded Turkish Provinces, Questions, Lord Randolph Churohill; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 28, [260] 15
Reported Rising in Macedonia, Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May* 19, [261] 791;—*The Albanian League*, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 17, [257] 847; Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May* 9, [261] 15; Questions, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June* 13, [262] 346

Turkey in Asia

- Asiatic Territories of the Sultan*, Question, Mr. Fitzpatrick; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 18, [263] 1131
Armenia, Questions, Mr. Bryce; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 14, [259] 908; *May* 12, [261] 275

Turkey—Turkey in Asia—cont.

- Jewish Colonisation of Palestine*, Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 7, [258] 248
Reforms, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *July* 4, [262] 1961
The Recent Disturbance at Beirut, Question, Mr. Wills; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 24, [258] 1647
Treaty of Berlin—Article 61—Armenia, Question, Mr. Baxter; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *April* 6, [260] 752
[See title *Treaty of Berlin*]

Parl. Papers—

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|---|--------|
| No. 3. Protocol, September 21, 1880 | [2759] |
| No. 4. Affairs of | [2845] |
| No. 5. Invasion of Persia | [2851] |
| No. 6. The Asiatic Provinces | [2986] |
| No. 7. Cyprus (Surplus Revenues) | [2991] |
| No. 8. Administration of Justice | [3008] |
| No. 9. The Dragomanic Service | [3011] |
| No. 12. Sir H. Layard | [3034] |

Turkey—Sir A. H. Layard, Late H.M. Ambassador at the Porte

- Postponement of Notice, Lord Stratheden and Campbell *April* 4, [260] 549
Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for Copies of the despatches which explain the withdrawal of Sir Henry Layard from the Embassy at Constantinople" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *April* 8, 995; after short debate, Motion agreed to
Turkey, No. 12 *P.P.* [3034]

Turkey—The Land Law—Admission of Foreigners

- Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, for the Protocol, dated the 18th of June 1867, entitled 'Regulation for the admission of foreigners to enjoy real property throughout the Ottoman dominions'" (*The Earl De La Warr*) *April* 8, [260] 1008; Motion agreed to

Turkey and Egypt, Slave Trade Treaties with

- Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 24, [257] 1189
Convention for Suppression . *P.P.* [3060]

Turkey and Greece

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- Action of Her Majesty's Government*, Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 20, [257] 1037; Questions, Mr. Bourke, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 31, 174
Action of the European Powers, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 7, [258] 268
Representation of the Powers at the Porte, Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 31, [257] 1735

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Turkey and Greece—cont.

Mobilisation of the Greek Army, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke; Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; [No reply] *Jan* 18, [257] 934; Explanation of Answer *Jan.* 18, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 19, 994

An Egyptian Contingent, Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *April* 8, [260] 1029

Mr. Goschen's Instructions, Question, Mr. Bourke; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 8, [258] 844

Occupation of Turkish Territory, Questions, Mr. Arthur Arnold, Lord Collin Campbell; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Aug* 22, [265] 815

Statistics, Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *April* 8, [260] 1027

The Berlin Conference—The Greek Frontier, Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 3, [258] 66; Question, Observations, Earl De La Warr; Reply, Earl Granville *Feb* 10, 472; Questions, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 28, 1850

The Convention, Question, The Earl of Rosebery; Answer, Earl Granville *May* 24, [261] 1183

The Frontier Question

257] Question, Sir H. Drummond Wolff; Answer, Mr. Gladstone *Jan* 10, 341; Question, Mr. Bryce; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 27, 1494

Question, Mr. Macartney; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 18, 1389

260] Question, Mr. Coope; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 28, 19; Question, Mr. Bourke;

Answer, Mr. Gladstone *April* 4, 554; Question, Mr. McCoan; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke, 557; Question, Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *April* 5, 766; Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May* 2, 1555

261] Question, Mr. Summers; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *May* 19, 797

262] Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *June* 20, 866; Question, The Earl of Rosebery; Answer, Earl Granville *June* 30, 1604

263] Question, The Earl of Airlie; Answer, Earl Granville *July* 7, 208; Question, Mr. Arthur Arnold; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke, 243

Speech of M. Tricoupis at Athens, Question, Baron Henry De Worms; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Mar* 24, [259] 1826

The French Circular, Question, Mr. Otway; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Jan* 24, [257] 1202

Threatened Hostilities, Questions, Mr. Bourke; Answers, Sir Charles W. Dilke *Feb* 26, [258] 1738

Turkey—Parl. Papers Nos. 6 & 7.

The Greek Frontier [2916] [2940]

Turkey and Greece—The Frontier Question

Moved, "That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for copies of the remaining

Turkey and Greece—The Frontier Question—cont.

despatches from the French Government on the differences between Greece and the Ottoman Empire" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *Mar* 17, 1223; after short debate, Motion withdrawn

262] Postponement of Motion for Papers, Lord Stratheden and Campbell; Question, The Earl of Rosebery; Answer, Earl Granville *June* 18, 307

Moved, That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty for any protocol or treaty which forms the basis of the European concert alluded to in several despatches" (*The Lord Stratheden and Campbell*) *June* 30, 1606; after debate, Motion withdrawn

Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1880-81

Select Committee appointed, "To inquire into the Fifth and Sixth Schedules of 'The Annual Turnpike Acts Continuance Act, 1880'" (*Mr. Hibbert*) *April* 4

And, on *April* 7, Committee nominated as follows:—Mr. Wentworth Beaumont (Chairman), Mr. Beach, Lord Edward Cavendish, Mr. Wilbraham Egerton, Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, Mr. Hibbert, and Sir William Welby-Gregory Report . . (*P.P.* 210)

Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill

(*Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Dodson*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o *July* 6 [Bill 206]

Read 2^o *July* 11

Committee^{*}; Report *July* 15

Read 3^o *July* 18

l. Read 1^o (*Lord Carington*) *July* 19 (No. 170)

Read 2^o *July* 28

Committee^{*}; Report *July* 29

Read 3^o *Aug* 1

Royal Assent *Aug* 11 [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. 31]

TYLER, Sir H. W., Harwich

Africa (South)—The Transvaal—Miscellaneous Questions

Armistice, [259] 906

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914;—Re-inforcements, [258] 1526,

1527;—Telegrams, [258] 1952

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Negotiations with the Boers, [259] 549;—

Native Population, [259] 916;—Con-

vention with the Boers, [264] 694

Africa (South)—Annexation of the Transvaal, Res. [257] 1153

Army Estimates—Military Education, [264] 1030

Army Organisation—Warrant Officers of the Royal Engineers, [261] 1661

Criminal Law—Case of Edmund Galley, [264] 1017

Edmonton Local Board, 2R. Amendt. [259] 797, 801

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TYLER, Sir H. W.—*cont.*

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British Assistance to the Ameer of Cabul,
[264] 863
Candahar, [264] 1207;—Political Affairs,
[260] 10
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[257] 1730
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[257] 1623

Ireland, State of—Land League—Compulsory
Subscription, [257] 1624

Precautionary Measures, [257] 1102

Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 7, [262] 1908;
3R. [264] 177; Lords Amends. Consid.
1560, 1577

Law and Police—Practice of Carrying Fire-
arms, [264] 117

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[261] 1082, 1682

Navy—Life Boats—The Harwich Life Boat,
[257] 1099

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Peers' Robing Room, [265] 736
Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to,
[257] 879, 881, 987

Parliament—Privilege—Mr. Bradlaugh, Res.
[264] 702

Post Office—Telegraph Wires (Metropolis),
[261] 1661; [262] 466, 467

Protection of Person and Property (Ireland),
Motion for Leave, [257] 1215, 1543, 1890,
1891, 1892, 1896; Comm. *cl.* 1, [258] 684,
788

Science and Art—International Exhibition of
Electrical Apparatus, [258] 1944

Telegraph Acts, 1863 and 1868—Telegraph
Wires over Public Thoroughfares, [263] 362

Thames River, 2R. [259] 315; [260] 147

Union Justices (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. O'Sullivan, Major Nolan, Mr. Parnell, Mr.
Richard Power, Mr. Metge)

c. Ordered; read 1st Mar 21 [Bill 124]
Bill withdrawn * June 29

Union of Benefices (City of London)

Motion for an Address, The Earl of Onslow;
July 11, [263] 479; after short debate, Mo-
tion withdrawn

United States of America

Assassination of the President, Question, The
Marquess of Salisbury; Answer, Earl Gran-
ville July 4, [262] 1914; Question, Sir Staf-
ford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone,
1935; Observation, Earl Granville July 5,
[263] 15

Consular Convention, Questions, Mr. Gourley;
Answers, Mr. Evelyn Ashley Aug 8, [264]
1197

United States of America—*cont.*

Organization of Outrages, Question, Mr. E.
Stanhope; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 20,
[262] 844

Reports of the Department of Agriculture,
Observations, Mr. R. H. Paget; Reply, Sir
Charles W. Dilke Aug 4, [264] 824

International Copyright, Questions, Lord John
Manners, Sir Henry Holland; Answers, Mr.
Chamberlain Feb 10, [258] 494

Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes) Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord President)

. Presented; read 1st July 25 (No. 178)

264] Read 2nd July 28, 9

Committee*; Report July 30

Read 3rd Aug 1

c. Read 1st (Sir William Harcourt) Aug 6

2R. deferred, after short debate Aug 15,
2011

Read 2nd Aug 20 [Bill 241]

Order for Committee read; Moved, "That Mr.
Speaker do now leave the Chair" Aug 22,

265] 705

Amendt. to leave out from "That," and add
"this House will, upon this day three months,
resolve itself into the said Committee" (Mr.
Arthur Balfour)*v.*; Question proposed, "That
the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question
put; A. 50, N. 15; M. 35 (D. L. 407)

Main Question, "That Mr. Speaker, &c." put,
and agreed to: Committee—*s.r.*

. Committee; Report Aug 23, 752

Considered* read 3rd Aug 24

l. Commons Amends. (No. 231)

Report from the Committee of the reason to
be offered to the Commons for the Lords
disagreeing to one of their amends. read
and agreed to; and a message sent to the
Commons to return the said Bill with the
reason Aug 25

. Commons Amends. considered Aug 26, 902;
One disagreed to

A Committee appointed to prepare a reason to
be offered to the Commons for the Lords
disagreeing to one of their amends; The
Committee to meet forthwith

Universities (Scotland) Registration of Parliamentary Voters, &c. Bill [H.L.]

(The Lord Watson)

l. Presented; read 1st June 23 (No. 130)

Read 2nd July 11

Committee*; Report; Bill re-committed
July 21

Committee* (on re-comm.) July 26 (No. 173)

Report* July 28

Read 3rd July 29

c. Read 1st Aug 1 [Bill 232]

Read 2nd, after short debate Aug 4, [264] 918

Committee*; Report; read 3rd Aug 9

Royal Assent Aug 22 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 40]

Universities (Scotland) (Voting) Bill

(*Mr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. James Campbell, Mr. Orr Ewing, Sir David Wedderburn*)

c. Motion for Leave (*Mr. Lyon Playfair*) Jan 18, [257] 993; Motion agreed to; Bill ordered: read 1^o. [Bill 69]

Read 2^o * Jan 27
Committee *; Report Feb 8

Read 3^o * Feb 10

l. Read 1^o * Feb 11 (No. 32)

Vaccination Act, 1867

Questions, Mr. Hopwood, Mr. Firth; Answers, Mr. Dodson Mar 1, [258] 1946

Awards to Public Vaccinators, Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Mr. Dodson Aug 5, [264] 990

Case of *Mr. John Abel, of Farrington*, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Dodson April 28, [260] 1310

French Soldiers in Africa, Question, Mr. Blennerhassett; Answer, Mr. Dodson Aug 9, [264] 1385

Halifax Fever Hospital, Question, Mr. Hopwood; Answer, Mr. Dodson May 30, [261] 1641

Secs. 29, 31, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 17, [261] 877; Question, Mr. Burt; Answer, Mr. Dodson July 1, [262] 1820;—*Remission of Fines*, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 31, [261] 1775

Small-Pox, Question, Mr. Daniel Grant; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 10, [259] 710

The Magistracy, Question, Mr. H. Lee; Answer, Sir William Harcourt May 23, [261] 1065

Vaccination in Prisons, Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, Sir William Harcourt Mar 14, [259] 910

Vaccination in Workhouses, Questions, Mr. Hopwood; Answers, Mr. Dodson May 12, [261] 264

Vaccine Lymph, Questions, Dr. Cameron, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Solater-Booth; Answers, Mr. Dodson May 19, [261] 791; Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Dodson May 26, 1316

Supply of Lymph, Questions, Dr. Cameron, Sir Trevor Lawrence; Answers, Mr. Dodson Mar 17, [259] 1246

New Animal Lymph, Question, Mr. P. A. Taylor; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 22, [259] 1652

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Question, Mr. Ramsay; Answer, Mr. Dodson Mar 17, [259] 1226

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Veterinary Surgeons Bill [H.L.]

(*The Lord Aberdare*)

l. Presented; read 1^o * May 19 (No. 87)

Read 2^o, after short debate May 31, [261] 1763
Committee; Report; Bill re-committed

June 23, [262] 1087 (No. 127)
Committee (on re-comm.) June 28, 1459

Report * July 5 (No. 137)

Read 3^o * July 7

c. Read 1^o * (*Mr. Mundella*) July 12 [Bill 214]

Read 2^o, after short debate July 18, [263] 1225
Order for Committee read; Moved, "That

this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into the said Committee" Aug 19, [265] 502
Amendt. to leave out "To-morrow," and insert

"upon Monday next" (*Mr. Warton*) v.; Question proposed, "That 'To-morrow,' &c.;" Question put, and agreed to

Main Question put, and agreed to; Committee deferred till To-morrow

Committee; Report Aug 20, 595

Considered *; read 3^o Aug 22

l. Commons Amendts. (No. 225)

Royal Assent Aug 27 [44 & 45 Vict. c. 62]

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Vivisection Abolition Bill

(*Sir Bayley Wilmot, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. Firth*)

c. Ordered; read 1^o * Feb 23 [Bill 94]
Bill withdrawn * July 27

Volunteer Corps (Ireland) Bill

(Mr. P. J. Smyth, Mr. Patrick Martin)

c. Ordered; read 1^o Jan 7 [Bill 12]
Bill withdrawn * June 14**Wales—Crown Lands**Motion for a Select Committee, Mr. Pugh
May 24, [261] 1262 [House counted out]
Crown Manors (Commons and Waste
Lands) P.P. 68**WALLACE, Sir R., Lisburn**Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, Amendt.
[262] 485, 490; cl. 7, 1900**WALPOLE, Right Hon. Spencer H.,
Cambridge University**

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[261] 1203

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[260] 54Highways and Locomotives Act, 1878, [257]
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[257] 563

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Comm. cl. 1, Amendt. [263] 1108**WALTER, Mr. J., Berkshire**Land Law (Ireland), Comm. cl. 1, [261] 1962;
cl. 4, [262] 1144; cl. 26, [263] 953; cl. 45,
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1947Agricultural Holdings (Distress for Rent),
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[262] 443

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[261] 502Capital Punishment (Abolition), 2R. [262]
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- Ireland, State of—The Magistracy—Mr. Clifford Lloyd, R.M., Res. [264] 1127, 1128
- Irish Executive, Res. [265] 165, 282
- Irish Church Act Amendment, 2R. [264] 913
- 260] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 1107; Motion for Adjournment, 1110
- 261] Comm. *cl.* 1, 1521, 1522; Amendt. 1734, 1735, 1811, 1913, 1914
- 262] 403, 405, 412, 430, 437; Amendt. 480, 657, 673, 674; *cl.* 2, 785, 789; Amendt. 790, 795; *cl.* 3, 801, 805, 891; *cl.* 4, 1006, 1027; Amendt. 1032, 1128, 1146, 1174, 1191, 1194, 1405, 1410, 1419, 1428; *cl.* 5, 1532, 1587; *cl.* 7, 1594, 1678, 1681; Amendt. 1735, 1736, 1837, 1849, 1877, 1889, 1909, 2001
- 263] *cl.* 8, Amendt. 93, 95; *cl.* 9, Amendt. 98, 101, 102, 133; *cl.* 12, 138; *cl.* 13, 151, 159; *cl.* 17, Amendt. 284; *cl.* 19, 368; *cl.* 20, Amendt. 393, 395; *cl.* 25, 562, 575, 578, 580; *cl.* 26, 830, 876, 879, 880, 915; *cl.* 36, 1049, 1050; *cl.* 39, 1060, 1064, 1068; *cl.* 40, 1076; *cl.* 42, 1092, 1141; Amendt. 1147; *cl.* 43, 1148; *cl.* 45, Amendt. 1187; *cl.* 47, 1342; Postponed *cl.* 12, 1376; Postponed *cl.* 34, 1400; *add. cl.* 1506, 1508, 1511, 1529, 1588, 1628, 1642, 1664; Consid. *cl.* 1, Amendt. 1915, 1917; *cl.* 4, 1930, 1931, 1932; *cl.* 5, Amendt. *ib.*; *cl.* 7, Amendt. 1960, 1978; *cl.* 8, Amendt. 1986; *cl.* 26, Amendt. 1996
- 264] 3R. 176; Lords Amendts. Consid. 1404, 1545, 1549; Lords Reasons and Amendts. Consid. 1954, 1968; Amend. 1974, 1988
- Leases, 2R. [259] 1782; Comm. *cl.* 3, [260] 88
- London City (Parochial Charities), 2R. [261] 1302
- Maintenance Law Amendment, 2R. [259] 1479
- Maintenance of Children, 2R. [259] 1214
- Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 567; 3R. Motion for Adjournment, [260] 1521
- Member for Dungarvan—Explanation, Res. [261] 1986
- Metropolitan Board of Works (Money), Consid. [263] 1881
- Metropolitan Open Spaces Act (1877) Amendment, 2R. [260] 225; Comm. *cl.* 2, Motion for reporting Progress, [262] 1747, 1748
- Middlesex Land Registry, Motion for Leave, [258] 746
- National Debt, 3R. [264] 1818
- Newspapers (Law of Libel), 2R. [261] 225; Comm. *cl.* 1, 505; *cl.* 3, 507, 509; *cl.* 6, 511; *add. cl.* 1981, 1982; Consid. [262] 285; *add. cl.* 953; 3R. [265] 305
- Parliament—Miscellaneous Questions
- Adjournment—Orders of the Day, [263] 139
- Business of the House, Ministerial Statement, [258] 1753
- Committees—Ascension Day—The "Count-Out" on Tuesday, [261] 1269
- Easter Recess, [260] 1055
- Election Petitions—Scheduled Persons, [263] 1745
- Mr. Bradlaugh—Threatened Meeting in Trafalgar Square, [264] 119
- New Writ for Wigan Borough—Writes for Reported Boroughs, [265] 890
- Order—Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), [258] 89
- Petitions—Bradlaugh Petition, [263] 1897

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WARTON, Mr. C. N.—*cont.*

- Public Business—Derby Day, [261] 1789
- Queen's Speech, Address in Answer to [257] 682, 918, 1009
- Parliamentary Elections (Corrupt Practices Commissions), Motion for an Address, [259] 1920
- Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [260] 1293; [261] 284, 426;—New Writ for the Borough of Northampton, [260] 493
- Parliamentary Oaths Act, [260] 1422; Motion for Bill, 2058, 2060
- Peace Preservation (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 3, Amendt. [259] 580; *cl.* 5, 624, 625, 626
- Petroleum (Hawking), Comm. [263] 1968; *cl.* 2, [264] 233, 234, 235; Motion for reporting Progress, 683; Consid. 1820; Amendt. [265] 764; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 766
- Post Office—Postage of Newspapers Abroad, [261] 20
- Power of Representatives Abroad, Res. [260] 1449
- Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1818, 1947; Comm. *cl.* 1, [258] 530, 653, 694, 793, 843, 983; Consid. *cl.* 1, 1560
- Public Health—Cement Manufactures, [261] 567
- Local Government Board, [264] 409
- Regulation of the Forces, Comm. *cl.* 37, [264] 477
- Removal Terms (Scotland), Comm. Motion for Adjournment, [263] 1801; Lords Amendts. Consid. [264] 1464, 1465
- Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday (Wales) 2R. Amendt. [260] 1752, 1754, 1755, 1760; Comm. [262] 816; Amendt. 618; *cl.* 1, 622; *cl.* 2, 626; Consid. *cl.* 1, Motion for Adjournment, 951; 3R. Amendt. [265] 600, 601
- Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds), Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. [259] 1028; *cl.* 7, 1028; *add. cl. ib.*; 3R. 1472, 1474
- Science and Art Department, South Kensington, &c.—Case of Mr. Goffin, Head Master, [264] 1280
- Statute Law Revision and Civil Procedure, 2R. [263] 1595, 1596; 3R. [265] 715
- Supply—Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, &c. [265] 374, 389, 397
- County Court Officers, &c. in Ireland, [265] 485
- Criminal Prosecutions, [264] 1052, 1053
- Criminal Prosecutions, &c. in Ireland, [265] 449
- Law Charges, [264] 1047
- Maintenance and Repair of Public Buildings in Great Britain and the Isle of Man, [259] 1613
- National Gallery, [265] 103
- Patent Office, [264] 629
- Post Office, [265] 118
- Public Prosecutor's Office, [264] 1047, 1050
- Reformatory and Industrial Schools, Ireland, [265] 493
- Royal Parks and Pleasure Gardens, [259] 1558, 1560
- Supreme Court of Judicature, [265] 37; 2R. Amendt. 744; Comm. *cl.* 2, Amendt. 826, 830; *add. cl.* 845

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WARTON, Mr. C. N.—*cont.*

Supreme Court of Judicature Act, 1873—The Order in Council—Offices of the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, &c., Motion for an Address, [258] 612
Trade Combinations (Food, &c.), [261] 474, 475, 476
Trade Union Act (1871) Amendment, Motion for Leave, [257] 549
Universities of Oxford and Cambridge (Statutes), Comm. [265] 710; *cl.* 3, 714
Veterinary Surgeons, Comm. Amendt. [265] 502; *cl.* 17, Amendt. 596; Sub-section 2, 597
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [260] 641
Whiteboy Acts Repeal, [264] 1105

WATERFORD, Marquess of

[264] Land Law (Ireland), 2R. 305; Comm. *cl.* 1, 779, 773; *cl.* 4, Amendt. 788, 789, 791, 792, 793; *cl.* 7, 819, 820, 935; *cl.* 12, Amendt. 945; *cl.* 16, 953; Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts. Consid. Amendt. 1663, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1681, 1699
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), Motion for Papers, [262] 1786

WATERLOW, Sir S. H., *Gravesend*

Alkali, &c. Works Regulation, Comm. Amendt. [260] 1170; *cl.* 2, Amendt. 1177, 1178, 1639; *cl.* 3, 1640; *cl.* 9, Amendt. [261] 1415; *cl.* 10, 1416; Schedule, Amendt. [262] 445, 451
Public Health—Small-Pox (Metropolis), [260] 888
Science and Art Department, South Kensington, &c.—Case of Mr. Goffin, Head Master, [264] 1282, 1283
Thames River, 2R. [259] 317; [260] 116

Water Provisional Orders Bill

(*Mr. Evelyn Ashley, Mr. Chamberlain*)

a. Ordered; read 1^o *May* 3 [Bill 146]
Read 2^o and committed *May* 10
Report *May* 25
Considered *May* 26
Read 3^o *May* 27
l. Read 1^o (*Earl Dalhousie*) *May* 30 (No. 102)
Read 2^o *June* 16
Committee *July* 12
Report *July* 14
Read 3^o *July* 15
Royal Assent *Aug* 11 [44 & 45 *Vict.* c. clxv]

WATKIN, Sir E. W., *Hythe*

Army—Africa (West)—Troops at Cape Coast Castle, [262] 333
Army Commissions—Militia Subalterns, [262] 332, 346
Fishing Vessels' Lights, Report of Select Committee, Res. [261] 1837
International Exhibition (London) 1862—Metallurgical Collection, [259] 1652
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Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868—Westbury Election Petition, [258] 761
Peace Preservation (Ireland), Consid. *add. cl.* [259] 753, 759

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WATKIN, Sir E. W.—*cont.*

Petroleum (Hawking), Consid. *cl.* 2, [265] 766, 767
Protection of Person and Property (Ireland), Motion for Leave, [257] 1936

WATNEY, Mr. J., *Surrey, E.*

Customs and Inland Revenue, Comm. *cl.* 15, [261] 1147; *cl.* 16, Amendt. 1156, 1158
Inland Revenue Act, 1880—Drawback on Malt, [257] 1299
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [260] 610

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Court of Session (Scotland), Comm. [259] 1633
Presumption of Life (Scotland), 2R. [263] 496
Removal Terms (Scotland), 2R. [264] 14
Summary Procedure (Scotland) Amendment, Report of Amendts. [263] 212

WAUGH, Mr. E., *Cockermouth*

Copyhold Enfranchisement, 2R. [260] 834
Land Law (Ireland), Comm. *cl.* 1, [262] 743

WAVENBY, Lord

Africa (South)—The Transvaal—Surrender of Potchefstroom, [260] 1928
Army Organization—Miscellaneous Questions
Lord Airey's Committee, [258] 1068
Revised Memorandum—General Officers—The Five Years' Rule, [262] 1475
Territorial Regiments—The Buffs—East Kent Regiment, [262] 1469
The New Uniforms, [261] 933, 936
Ballyclare, Ligoniel, and Belfast Junction Railway, 3R. [262] 1341
Cottiers and Cottars (Dwellings), 1R. [263] 1604; 2R. [264] 2, 6, 8
Criminal Procedure (Scotland), [262] 329
Dwellings for Cottier Tenants in Ireland, [262] 457, 464
France—New Commercial Treaty—Negotiations, Rupture of, [265] 201
India—Afghanistan—Miscellaneous Questions
Candahar, [260] 90
Gift of Military Stores to the Ameer, [259] 1351
Memorandum of Lord Napier of Magdala, [257] 1703
Military Estimates, [259] 539
Military Expenditure—Candahar, Statement, [259] 1463
Occupation of Candahar, [257] 319, 1297
India—Afghanistan—Candahar, Motion for an Address, [257] 1594, 1621; [258] 616, 619; Motion for a Return, [259] 793; Res. Amendt. [259] 85
Irish Quarter Sessions, [259] 709
Land Law (Ireland), 2R. [264] 507; Comm. *cl.* 1, Amendt. 766; *cl.* 4, 797; *cl.* 7, 928; Report, *cl.* 31, 1177; Commons Amendts. to Lords Amendts. Consid. 1652
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland), Motion for Papers, [262] 1797, 1804
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland)—The Townland Valuations Act, 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 81, Res. [262] 750, 756

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WAYNEY, Lord—cont.

- Londonderry and Larne Railway, 2R. [259] 1039
 Newspapers (Law of Libel), 2R. [265] 717;
 Comm. 812; *cl.* 2, 813
 Patriotic Fund, 2R. [264] 13
 Valuation of Rateable Property (Ireland)—
 Griffith's Valuation, [261] 1434

WAYS AND MEANS

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- Affidavits of Executors*, Question, Mr. H. H. Fowler; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish July 11, [263] 504
Beer and Spirit Licences on Railways, Question, Mr. Alderman Lawrence; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 19, [261] 811
Beer and Wine Licences, Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Aug 26, [265] 882
Beer Licences (Ireland), Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 29, [260] 153
Benefit Building Societies—Stamps on Cheques, Question, Mr. C. M'Laren; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 26, [263] 1749
Collectors of Taxes, Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Jan 28, [257] 1310
Inland Revenue Act, 1880—Drawback on Malt, Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 17, [257] 839; Question, Mr. Watney; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 26, 1299; Questions, Colonel Barne, Sir George Campbell; Answers, Mr. Gladstone May 19, [261] 823; Question, Mr. Earp; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 31, 1781
Sale of Liquors in Railway Carriages, Question, Sir John Kennaway; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 23, [261] 1082

Inland Revenue

- Extra Receipts*, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Mar 10, [259] 728
Forged Stamps (Ireland)—The Colclough Stamp Frauds, Question, Mr. A. M. Sullivan; Answer, The Attorney General for Ireland July 18, [263] 1138; Question, Observations, The Earl of Limerick; Reply, Lord Carlisle July 19, 1248; Questions, Mr. Healy; Answers, Lord Frederick Cavendish Aug 11, [264] 1524; Aug 15, 1923; Aug 22, [265] 614; Question, Mr. Callan; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Aug 28, 883
Illicit Distillation, Question, Sir Henry Tyler; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Jan 28, [257] 1623
Restrictions on Distilling, Question, Mr. J. N. Richardson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 24, [257] 1189
Income Tax (Ireland), Question, Mr. Biggar; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Jan 10, [257] 331; Questions, Mr. McCoan, Mr. A. M. Sullivan; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Feb 2, [258] 4
Income Tax on Farms in hand, Question, Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay; Answer, Mr. Gladstone June 30, [262] 1655
Licensing—Charter of Oxford University, Question, Lord Randolph Churchill; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 7, [259] 415

WAYS AND MEANS—Inland Revenue—cont.

- Officers of the Excise Branch*, Question, Mr. Puleston; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Aug 9, [264] 1384
Receipt and Postage Stamps, Question, Mr. R. H. Paget; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Mar 14, [259] 904
Revenue Returns—Decrease in the Excise, Question, Mr. Laing; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 5, [263] 28
Succession Duty (Ireland), Question, Mr. Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 7, [263] 254
Surveying Officers, Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Mar 14, [259] 907
Tax on Horses and Carriages, Questions, Mr. Birley, Mr. Armitage; Answers, Mr. Gladstone May 2, [260] 1540
The Annual Leave, Question, Mr. Arthur O'Connor; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish Feb 28, [258] 1843
The Beer Duty, Question, Sir Baldwin Leighton; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 7, [258] 247
The Inhabited House Duty, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Feb 21, [258] 1376

The Financial Statement

- Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer Mr. Gladstone Mar 13, [259] 1387
Terminable Annuities—Legislation, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone Aug 1, [264] 372
Terminable Annuities and the Reduction of the National Debt, Question, Lord George Hamilton; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 7, [260] 874
Terminable Annuities Bill, Questions, Mr. Hubbard, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone Aug 4, [264] 849
The Conversion of Terminable Annuities, Question, Sir John Hay; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 29, [260] 1420
The National Debt—Interest on Consols, Question, Mr. Dickson; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 24, [261] 1209
The Probate, Legacy, and Succession Duties, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone April 5, [260] 771; Questions, Mr. Gregory, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answers, Mr. Gladstone April 8, 1017; Observations, Mr. Alderman W. Lawrence; Reply, Mr. Gladstone May 23, [261] 1113
The Silver Duties, Statement, Mr. Gladstone April 27, [260] 1296
The Budget Proposals, Question, Sir Stafford Northcote; Answer, Mr. Gladstone July 19, [263] 1272

WAYS AND MEANS

- Resolved, That this House will, To-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to consider of the Ways and Means for raising the Supply to be granted to Her Majesty Jan 20
 Considered in Committee Jan 28
 Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of

WAYS AND MEANS—*cont.*

March 1881, the sum of £2,500,000 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

Resolution reported Feb 3

[See title *Consolidated Fund Bill*]

Considered in Committee Mar 21

(1.) Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the years ending on the 31st days of March 1880 and 1881, the sum of £1,536,571 *4s. 2d.* be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

(2.) Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, the sum of £11,819,046 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

Resolutions reported Mar 22

[See title *Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill*]

Considered in Committee April 4, [260] 601—
FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF
THE EXCHEQUER on moving the first Resolu-
tion,

“That, towards raising the Supply granted to Her Majesty, the Duties of Customs now charged on Tea shall continue to be levied and charged on and after the 1st day of August, 1881, until the 1st day of August, 1882, on importation into Great Britain or Ireland (that is to say): on

Tea the lb. 0 6”

After long debate, Resolution agreed to
Other Resolutions moved, and, after debate, agreed to

Resolutions reported April 7, 971; after short debate, Resolutions agreed to
Ordered, That a Bill be brought in upon the said Resolutions

[See title *Customs and Inland Revenue Bill*]

Considered in Committee May 13, [261] 501

Resolution 1. Stamp Duty on Transfers of County Stock; 2. Stamp Duty on Stock Certificates to Bearer; 3. Duty on Licences for Sale in Railway Carriages

Resolutions reported, and agreed to May 16
Instruction to the Committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill, that they have power to make provision therein, pursuant to the said Resolutions

Considered in Committee June 2, £5,952,300—
Consolidated Fund

Resolution reported, and agreed to June 9
[See title *Consolidated Fund (No. 3) Bill*]

Considered in Committee June 14

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, the sum of £1,023,327 be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

Resolution reported, and agreed to June 15

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, the sum of £21,695,712, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom Aug 8

[*cont.*]

WAYS AND MEANS—*cont.*

Resolution reported Aug 9

[See title *Consolidated Fund (No. 4) Bill*]

Considered in Committee Aug 20

Resolved, That, towards making good the Supply granted to Her Majesty for the Service of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1882, the sum of £13,764,507, be granted out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom

Resolution reported Aug 22

SUMMARY.

WAYS AND MEANS.

GRANTS OUT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FUND.

For the service of the years	£	s.	d.
ending 31st March 1880			
and 1881; viz.			
Under Act 44 Vic. cap. 1 ...	2,500,000	0	0
Under Act 44 Vic. cap. 8 ...	1,536,571	4	2
For the service of the year			
ending 31st March 1882:—			
Under Act 44 Vict. c. 8 ...	11,819,046	0	0
Under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 15	6,975,627	0	0
Under Act 44 & 45 Vict. c. 50	21,695,712	0	0
Under Appropriation Act ...	13,764,507	0	0
Total ...	£58,291,463	4	2

WEBSTER, Mr. J., *Aberdeen*

Endowed Institutions (Scotland), [263] 1616
Free Education (Scotland), 2R. [261] 743
Great North of Scotland Railway, 2R. [259] 1639; Consid. [261] 1624; *add. cl.* 1635; Amendt. 1638
Married Women's Property (Scotland), 2R. [257] 707; Lords Amendts. Consid. *cl.* 7, [262] 1751
Merchant Seamen's Pensions, Res. [264] 398
Presumption of Life (Scotland), [259] 369
Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds), Comm. Amendt. [258] 1476; *cl.* 1, Amendt. [259] 1007, 1012, 1020, 1021
Supply—Board of Lunacy in Scotland, [264] 749
Fishery Boards in Scotland, &c. [264] 743
Superannuation and Retired Allowances, [259] 993
Treasury, &c. [259] 975

WEDDERBURN, Sir D., *Haddington Burghs*

Africa (South)—Miscellaneous Questions
Cetywayo, late King of the Zulus, [257] 937;—Arrangements for Detention, [259] 906
The Transvaal—Insurrection of the Boers, [257] 832
Zululand, [258] 337;—Entry of British Troops, [265] 617
Africa (South)—Annexation of the Transvaal, Res. [257] 1171
Army—School of Military Engineering, Chatham, [265] 26
Ceylon—Constitutional Reforms, [263] 637
Education Department—Examiners, [264] 1721

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WEDDERBURN, Sir D.—cont.

- Endowed Institutions (Sootland), [263] 1616
- India—Miscellaneous Questions
 - Commission of Inquiry, [262] 1122
 - Duty on Silver Work, [258] 50
 - Law and Justice—Case of Jadhavrai Harishankar, [264] 823
 - The Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services of India, [257] 1498
 - Vernacular Press Act, [258] 1888
- India (Finance, &c.)—East India Revenue Accounts, Financial Statement, Comm. [265] 668
- Married Women's Property (Sootland), Nomination of Select Committee, Motion for Adjournment, [258] 745, 746
- Parliament—Arrangement of Business, [257] 946; [255] 365
- Committee on Public Petitions, Instruction to the Committee, [258] 992
- Sea Fisheries (Clam and Bait Beds), Comm. cl. 2, [259] 1027
- Supply—Colonies, Grants in Aid (Supplementary Sum), [265] 149
- Wild Birds Protection Act (1880) Amendment, Consid. add. cl. [264] 689

Weights and Measures Act, 1878

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- Section 45—*Legislation*, Question, Mr. Ross; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Feb 11, [258] 627
- Section 46—*Use of Defective Glass Measures*, Question, Mr. Barran; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Feb 8, [258] 55
- Standard Weights*, Question, Mr. Greer; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Mar 11, [259] 805
- Prosecution at Dumfries*, Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, The Lord Advocate Mar 17, [259] 1248
- The Decimal System*, Question, Mr. A. M. Sullivan; Answer, Mr. Chamberlain Aug 1, [264] 360
- Report of Board of Trade . . . P.P. 378

Weights, Measures, and Coinage (Decimal System)

- Moved, "That, in the opinion of this House, the introduction of a Decimal System of Coinage, Weights, and Measures ought not to be longer delayed" (Mr. Ashton Dilke) Mar 29, [260] 158
- Amend. to leave out from "That," and add "a Select Committee be appointed to inquire whether any basis can be found for a decimal system that would not so seriously disturb existing conditions as to make it practically inexpedient to change" (Mr. Anderson) v.; Question proposed, "That the words, &c.;" after short debate, Question put, and negatived
- Question put, "That those words be there added;" A. 28, N. 108; M. 80 (D. L. 171)

WELBY-GREGORY, Sir W. E., Lincolnshire, S.

- Contagious Diseases (Animals) Acts—Foot-and-Mouth Disease—Orders in Council, [259] 1816

Wellington College

- The Annual Report*, Question, Captain Maxwell-Heron; Answer, Mr. Mundella Mar 11, [259] 809
- The Royal Commission*, Question, Mr. J. R. Yorke; Answer, Mr. Mundella June 13, [262] 334

West Ham Local Board Bill (by Order)

- a. Considered Mar 17, [259] 1225

West India Colonies—The Currency

- Question, Mr. Parker; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff Mar 31, [260] 352

West Indies

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

- Demerara—Defalcations in the Administrator General's Department*, Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Mr. Courtney Aug 11, [264] 1541

Jamaica

- Its Government as a Crown Colony*, Question, Mr. Serjeant Simon; Answer, Mr. Grant Duff April 7, [260] 877

- Administration of the Law—Flogging*, Question, Mr. Firth; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 18, [263] 1121

- The Civil Service Inquiry*, Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Mr. Courtney Aug 11, [264] 1542

- The Bahamas—Finance*, Question, Mr. Anderson; Answer, Mr. Courtney Aug 11, [264] 1528

- The Island of Barbadoes*, Question, Mr. Errington; Answer, Sir Charles W. Dilke July 7, [263] 249

Westminster Abbey—Fees on Monuments

- Question, Mr. Macdonald; Answer, Lord Frederick Cavendish May 16, [261] 562; Questions, Mr. Macdonald; Answers, Mr. Shaw Lefevre May 20, 949

Westminster School and Christ Church College, Oxford

- Questions, Mr. J. G. Talbot; Answers, Mr. Thorold Rogers May 19, [261] 807; Question, Mr. Thorold Rogers; Answer, Mr. Gladstone May 20, 960; Questions, Mr. Thorold Rogers, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach; Answers, Mr. Speaker, Sir John R. Mowbray May 26, [261] 1318

WHALLEY, Captain G. H., Peterborough

- Africa (East Coast)—Subsidised Mail Contracts, [261] 1458
- Africa (South)—The Transvaal (Military Operations)—Command of the Forces, [259] 146
- Metropolis—Fire Brigade, [258] 631
- Navy—H.M.S. "Ruby," [257] 1742

WHITBREAD, Mr. S., Bedford
Agricultural Holdings (Distress for Rent), Res. [260] 1689
Parliament—Business of the House, Res. [257] 1487
Parliament—Business of the House (Urgency), Res. [258] 147
Parliamentary Oath (Mr. Bradlaugh), [260] 1278; [261] 433
Ways and Means—Financial Statement, Comm. [260] 608

Whiteboy Acts Repeal Bill

(Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, Mr. Gray, Mr. A. M. Sullivan)

c. Ordered * April 4 [Bill 134]
Read 1^o * April 6
Moved, "That the Second Reading of the Bill be deferred till Saturday" Aug 5, [264] 1104

After short debate, Amendt. to leave out "Saturday," and insert "Monday" (Mr. R. N. Fowler); Question proposed, "That 'Saturday' stand part of the Question;" Question put, and negatived
Original Question, as amended, put, and agreed to; 2R. deferred till Monday
Moved, "That the Bill be now read 2^o" Aug 24, [265] 887; after debate, Question put; A. 26, N. 44; M. 19 (D. L. 411)

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ERRATA.

In Vol. [261], page 845, line 20 from bottom, for "2 to 6," read "2 to 1."

" " page 860, lines 16 and 17 from top, omit the words "and I wrote it."

In Vol. [262], page 23, line 20 from top, for COLONEL BARNE, read VISCOUNT GALWAY.

" " page 1331, lines 19 and 20 from bottom, for "would probably have been no Turkish Convention," read "would probably now have been no Turkish Empire in existence."

" " page 1380, lines 16 and 17 from top, for "12s. 6d.," read "11s. 6d.," and for "£45," read "£27."

In Vol. [265], pages 100, 103, for Mr. E. S. HOWARD, read Mr. G. J. HOWARD.

" " page 212, for Mr. DONALDSON-HUDSON, read Mr. H. T. DAVENPORT.

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